

Community Based Agriculture Support Programme “Plus” (CASP+)

Project Design Report – Annex 21:

CASP+ Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

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Acronyms

4P	Public-private-producer partnerships
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Accredited Entity
AI	Artificial insemination
AWPB	Annual Work plan and Budget
CASP	Community-based Agricultural Support Project (phase I)
CASP+	Community-based Agricultural Support Project 'Plus' (phase II)
CCI	Chamber of commerce and industry
CEP	Committee on Environmental Protection
CES	Committee of Emergency situations and Civil defence
CI	Core indicator (GCF)
CIG	Common Interest Group
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COSOP	Country strategic opportunities programme
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019 (official WHO name)
CsCAP	Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans
DRM	Design Review Meeting
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECTAP	Enhanced Competitiveness of Tajik Agribusiness Project
EE	Executing Entity
EU	European Union
Ex-ACT	EX-Ante Carbon balance Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmers Field Schools
FHH	Female Headed Households
FP	Funding Proposal (GCF)
FSC	Food Security Committee of the Tajik Republic
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLEAM-i	Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (former GIZ name)
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
Hydromet	National Agency for Hydrometeorology of Republic of Tajikistan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income generating activities
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KLSP	Khatlon Livelihoods Support Project
LPDP	Livestock and Pasture Development Project
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MIS	Management Information System
MSMEs	Micro-small and medium enterprises
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDA	National Designated Authority (at GCF)

NIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan 2021-2030
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PBAS	Performance-based allocation system
PCN	Project concept note (IFAD)
PDR	Project Document Report (IFAD)
PIG	CEP Project Implementation Group
PMF	Performance measurement framework (GCF)
PMP	Pasture Management Plans
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPL	Public Procurement Law
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Persons with Disability
PUU	Pasture Users Union
PUA	Pasture Users Associations
RBA	Rome-based Agencies (UN)
RBC	River basin council
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team
RRS	Rayons under Republican Subordination
QAG	Quality Assurance Group
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEPMU	State Enterprise PMU Livestock and Pasture Development
SFA	State Forest Agency
SI	Social Inclusion
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
SPEI	Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TAJSTAT	Agency on statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
TBD	To be determined
UN	United Nations
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
VO	Village Organization
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Women group
WHH	Women Head of Households
WHO	World Health Organization
WUA	Water Users Associations

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Community Based Agriculture Support Programme “Plus” (CASP+) is a response to the challenges faced by rural populations in Tajikistan to cope with increasing climate change impact exacerbating the underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities and lack of income opportunities. The project capitalises on the opportunity to use financing from IFAD, GCF and FAO. The investment options build on the priorities defined in the IFAD Country Strategy Opportunity Paper (COSOP) and on the specific request for climate sensitive investments addressed to both IFAD and FAO from the Committee on Environment Protection (CEP), the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
2. A Concept Note was prepared on remote basis between September and December 2020 in two separate formats for IFAD and GCF financing (the COVID-19 pandemic restricted travel and put in place social distancing procedures). The activities and investments were discussed and agreed upon with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee on Environment Protection and with a number of representatives from key Ministries, development partners, private sector agencies and representatives from the potential beneficiaries in rural areas of Tajikistan. After integration of formal comments from Tajik Ministries and Agencies (February 2021), CASP+ Concept Note passed the relevant quality enhancement reviews at FAO and IFAD and was internally approved by IFAD on 10 March 2021 and submitted to GCF Secretariat on 29 April 2021. Feedback from the GCF Secretariat – received in June 2021 have been be incorporated into the full design documents.
3. Further to the submission to GCF, a remote Design mission took place from 7 April to 30 June 2021, supported in country by the State Enterprise “Project Management Unit” Livestock and Pasture Development – SEPMU and CEP in meeting government institutions, representatives of development partners, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, private sector representatives, as well as rural populations in the targeted districts, as well as by FAO. A structured stakeholder engagement process has accompanied the preparation of the Concept Note and the Funding Proposal, including district consultations (April 5 to 16) and focus group discussions with rural population in the project intervention areas. Detailed discussions were held with staff members at the SEPMU, CEP, and FAO in view of the implementation of the project. The mission met and briefed the representatives of various institutions, including: the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management, Tajik Agrarian University, Tajik Agrarian Academy of Science, State Enterprise for Breeding and Artificial Insemination, Tajik Veterinary Association, Food Security Committee, Pasture Meliorative Trust, under the Ministry of Agriculture, State Enterprise for Capacity Development, State Committee of Land Management and Geodesy, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) about the key findings.

1.1. Climate rationale

4. Tajikistan is the most vulnerable country to climate risks in Central Asia. Temperatures are increasing across the country and there is a clear shift in precipitation patterns. These changes pose a threat to the agricultural cropping calendar as well as to rangeland productivity. Higher temperatures increase evapotranspiration, which consequently pushed up water demand for irrigation. Combined with more frequent heat extremes this results in reduced crop productivity and substantial risks for irrigated and rainfed agricultural systems.

Agricultural yields could drop by as much as 30 percent in some parts of Tajikistan by the end of the century. Livestock would also be impacted, through increased pressure on pastures already subject to overgrazing and degradation as well as by effects from higher temperatures on animals. The climate change vulnerability analyses suggest higher adaptation needs in rural mountainous area, with predominance of agroforestry and livestock related livelihoods. The country is also prone to frequent natural disasters including floods, mudflows, landslides and droughts. Climate projections predict a worsening of the trends and events, with significant impacts on ecosystems, livelihoods and the economy. The country's geographic characteristics as well as its high levels of poverty and dependence on the agriculture sector present significant challenges for future adaptation.

5. At the national level, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (GoT) has developed a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS), which is a long-term statement of priorities with respect to climate change adaptation. GoT also has made commitments to confronting the challenges of climate change and to implementing the commitments made in its Nationally Determined Contribution. At the same time, the country's institutional structure for climate change adaptation requires capacity building and technical support.

6. Detailed information on climate scenario and country context is described in the SECAP (Annex 5 of the PDR).

1.2. Project description

7. **Goal.** The overall goal of the project is to **contribute to the country's shift towards low emission sustainable development pathways and climate-adaptive agricultural production practices**

8. **Objective.** CASP+ **development objective** is to **increase resilience of ecosystems and adaptation of livelihoods in rural areas affected by climate change**. The project will achieve the objective by strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient governance of natural resources, improving community planning and access to investment resources for ecosystem management and climate adaptation, supporting through market based approaches the diversification of livelihoods as element of climate resilience.

9. **Theory of change.** The underlying theory of change of the project is that if investments are made in supportive policy and technical capacity at the national level, community institutions at the village level accompanied by investments in natural resource management plans, with grants and access to markets at the household level in close engagement with the private sector, then vulnerable communities and households will be able to transform their production practices and enhance their resilience to climate risks, increase carbon sequestration potential in rural ecosystems, and thereby enhancing living standards. The most promising pathways for change would be investments at the: (i) national level in the public sector for enhanced policy and regulation and institutional strengthening; (ii) community level in climate-sensitive community action plans; and (iii) household level with greater access to markets through productive alliances between the smallholder and the private sector. The project components are designed in keeping with this three-pronged strategy

10. **Outcomes and outreach.** By promoting climate-sensitive investments at community level, coupled with improvement in the enabling environment and georeferenced knowledge for an effective ecosystem approach, the project will increase resilience of at least 80% of

the people in the 21 targeted districts or 650,000 individuals and contributing to the sequestration of an estimated 6.85 million tons of CO₂e¹ (from improved rangeland management, improved forest management, afforestation and improved herd management). The project will be **Climate Focused** and **Youth Sensitive**, while mainstreaming gender sensitiveness across all components.

11. **Geographic targeting.** The selection of the target districts was based on a Climate Vulnerability Index including social, environmental and climatic and infrastructure parameters (documented in the SECAP, Appendix 4).² The project area includes 21 districts: 16 in Khatlon region, 3 in RRS region and 2 in the Sughd region (map and list of districts are provided in **Figure 1**). The average vulnerability index of the project area is higher than the national average. The selection of districts has also considered: (i) overlaying with watershed/river basin boundaries; (ii) adjacency of selected districts to facilitate implementation; (iii) equal representation of the three agro-ecologic zones for inclusion of upstream and downstream communities highly affected by climate change. The project area represents a bit more than 15 percent of the total country area and includes 47 percent of the national population.³ Poverty rates in the area are much higher than the national average with a high degree of variation from eight percent in Gissor District to 43 percent in Mastchoh district.

12. The project area is situated in a high agricultural production zone with a bit less than 50 percent of rainfed and irrigated crops. With more than 50 percent of the total livestock heads at national level, it has around 27 percent of the total pasture area, large part of which is degraded.⁴ Only 8 percent of the actual forest land is situated in the project area, however it includes more than 21 percent of the potential area for reforestation of the country.⁵ Most of the project area is also situated in the area where the average maximum temperature is the highest in the country (except high mountain areas). The area has suffered repeated droughts⁶ in recent years (excluding Farkhor and Danghara). The districts also experienced heavy precipitation events, specifically in Sh. Sholin, Khovaling, Baljuvon, Gissor and Shakrinav districts in Khatlon. Most of the project districts are also situated in the area where the average maximum temperature is the highest in the country (except high mountain areas).

13. **Social targeting.** The main **target group** consists of poor communities and those households whose livelihood is severely affected by climate change. Specifically, CASP+ will provide programme services for the following groups: (i) extremely poor men, women and youth living below the poverty line, who are either landless or are producing a minimum subsistence level on household plots (including people with disabilities and female headed households); (ii) subsistence and semi-subsistence men, women and youth with upside potential, in particular those willing to move to more commercial farming; and (iii) rural underemployed and self-employed youth (including returning migrants). Generally, these target groups are engaged in traditional livelihood systems based on: (i) pastoralism (livestock rearing: cattle, sheep and goats) or agro-pastoralism/mixed farming; and (ii) combining small to medium scale livestock production (including sheep and goats, milking cows and poultry) with agriculture activities (crop/horticultural and fruits). The selection of the target groups and activities proposed is in line with Country Strategic Note (2016) and

¹ Resulting from the carbon accounting tools developed by FAO: **Ex-ACT**, EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (overview: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act/en/>); and tool: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/registration/en/>), and **GLEAM-i**, Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive (overview: <http://www.fao.org/gleam/resources/en/>); tool: <https://gleami.apps.fao.org/>).

² Climate vulnerability index of Tajikistan, IFAD 2021.

³ Tajstat 2020

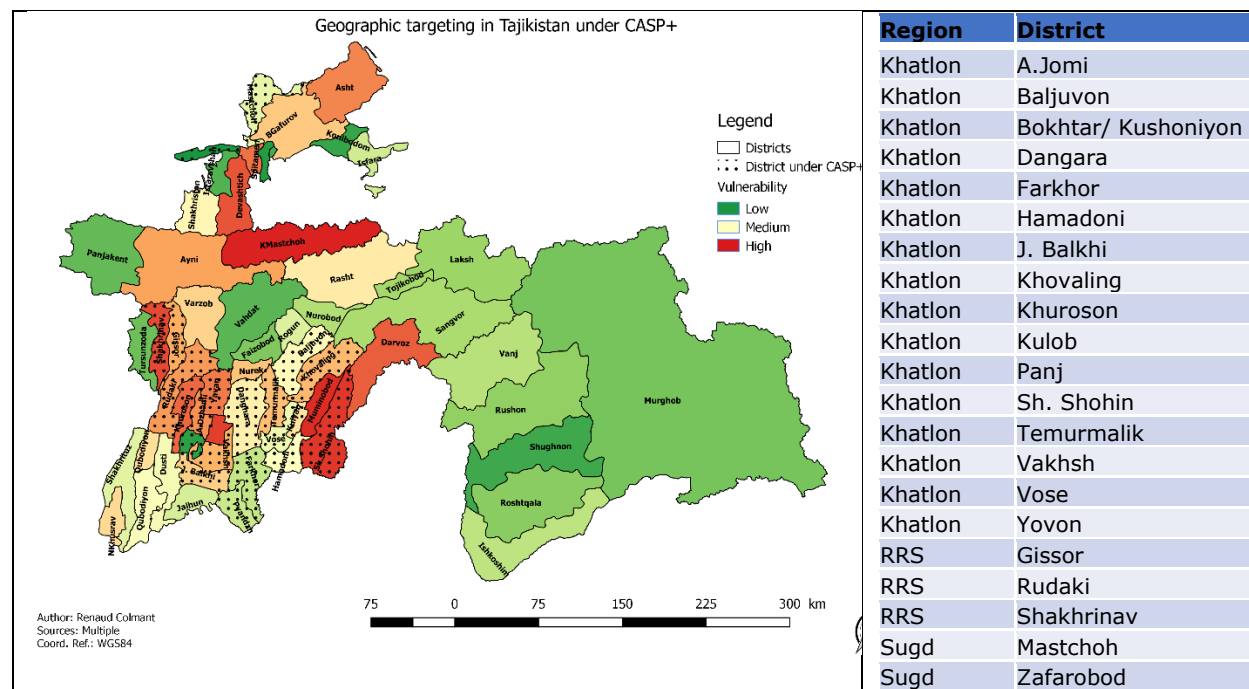
⁴ CASP+ SECAP, Appendix 4.

⁵ Based on the analysis of IFAD (2020) using dataset from Bastin et al. 2019 on potential reforestation in the world.

⁶ Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) on 18 months. Climate vulnerability index of Tajikistan, IFAD 2021.

its strategic objective.⁷ Full description of the target groups is provided in the SECAP Appendix I.

Figure 1. CASP+ geographic targeting



1.3. Project structure

14. CASP+ will be implemented through three components (the draft budget, disaggregated by activity and executing entity is provided in **Annex 4, project cost**):

- Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient management of natural resources;
- Investments in community capacity for adaption and resilience to climate change;
- Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market-based approaches; and

1.4. Implementation arrangements

15. **Project Steering Committee (PSC):** The PSC will provide **overall policy guidance** for CASP+ to ensure that the Project objectives are achieved, and will maintain oversight of the annual workplan and budget of the project. It is co-chaired by MoA and CEP, and is composed of the national institutions relevant to the project implementation. It will meet at least on annual basis, to ensure effective decision making on project implementation, and to coordination amongst stakeholders as required. IFAD will be consulted by the co-chairs to facilitate decisions. Additional members will comprise: the Ministry of Energy and Water

⁷ Document available at: <https://www.ifad.org/en/-/document/country-strategy-no-3>

Resources (MoEWR), the Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT), the Food Security Committee, the State Forest Agency (SFA), 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 Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination, Committee on Civil Defence and Disaster Risk Reduction and representatives from Civil Society Organizations. Development partners committed to climate-adaptive strategies and mitigation will participate as observers. The PSC will also ensure institutional coordination with the Coordinating Council on the Green Climate Fund⁸ to strengthen linkages with and build on the on-going GCF and other climate investments in the country.

16. **Supervision functions.** The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is the Accredited Entity for the CASP+ project. IFAD will sign a Funded Activity Agreement (the "FAA") with the GCF, and relevant agreements will be signed between IFAD and the Executing Entities⁹ which will specify the role and responsibility of each and their contribution to the project. All required letters of no objection (**Annex 1**) letters of commitment (**Annex 13**) and internal approvals (**Annex 15**) will be obtained as required. IFAD will manage the funds from GCF and will disburse the funds quarterly in advance against agreed work plans, to designated accounts. Regular progress reports will be provided by IFAD to GCF to keep it informed of project performance including the physical achievements and financial aspects. IFAD will undertake regular supervision of the project and commission evaluation reports based on the plan indicated (**Annex 11**). IFAD will supervise the execution of CASP+ with regular supervision and implementation support missions. IFAD will ensure the quality of the project deliverables, adherence to environmental, climate and social safeguards, undertake procurement reviews and ensure fiduciary risk management¹⁰, assess project performance and undertake value for money analysis. IFAD will apply its georeferenced protocol to monitor investment progress and impact.

17. **Execution functions. Executing Entities** of CASP+ will include: (i) **Republic of Tajikistan**, acting through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA via the State Enterprise PMU LPD)**; (ii) the **Committee on Environmental Protection** (CEP) (through the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects), and (iii) the **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO). The **Ministry of Agriculture** (as Lead Project Agency) will hold overall execution responsibility of the project.

18. District Governments and Jamoats at the village level are expected to play an important role in coordination and helping to raise awareness about the project among key stakeholders and helping to incorporate climate vulnerability assessments in local development planning based on district diagnostics.

19. The project will procure the services of local NGOs, service providers and partner agencies in the implementation of the project on the ground. The inclusion and engagement of the private sector will be encouraged to ensure that the project puts in place market-based solutions and productive alliances that can ensure the sustainability of the project investments

⁸ To the extent that the Coordinating Council on the Green Climate Fund is functioning.

⁹ The definition of executing entities in this FP is consistent with the one provided in the [GCF programming manual](#).

¹⁰ Through its central and decentralized offices, IFAD has a mechanism in place to ensure mitigating fiduciary risks throughout its projects. At design, IFAD assess the financial management (FM) risk and identify mitigations actions. Some of the mitigation actions are included in the agreement with the Executing Entities as conditions precedent to the first disbursement to ensure that project starts its implementation at lowest FM risk possible. CASP+ inherent FM risk was assessed as "Moderate" at design, whereas the residual FM was assessed to be low after implementing mitigation actions. Specifically in Tajikistan, all recent IFAD-financed projects implemented by the PMU were systematically rated at least satisfactory in financial management and procurement. The current PMU has been working on IFAD projects since 2008 and has invested a lot in establishing robust financial management system.

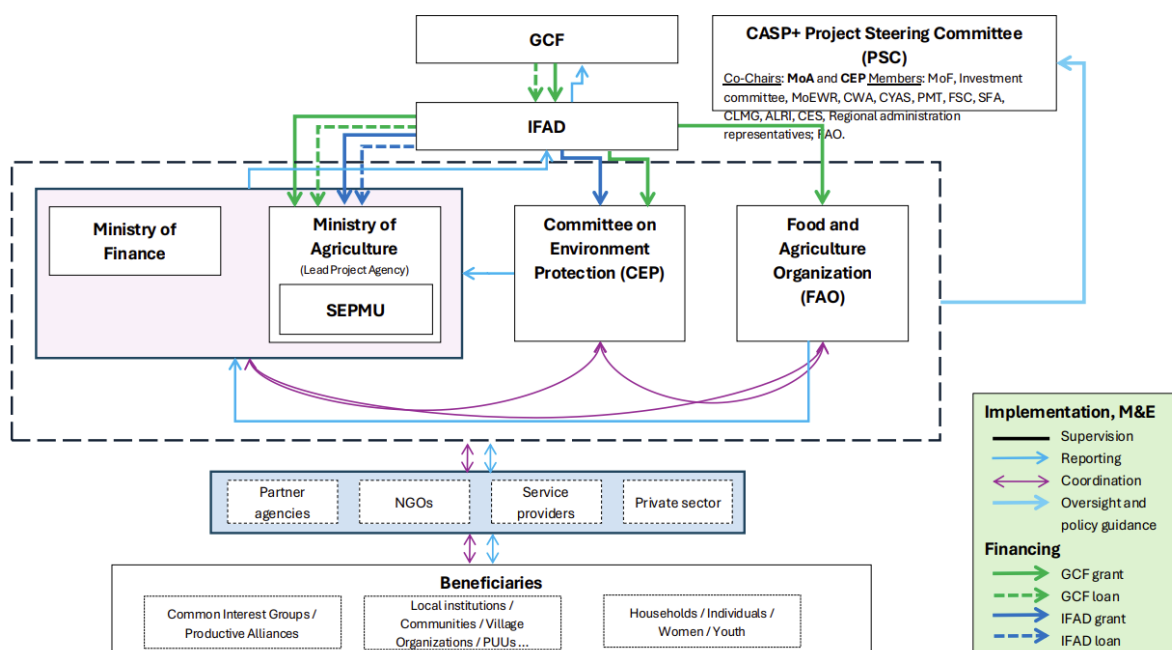
20. **Contractual arrangements.** For the channelling of the GCF proceeds and the implementation of the Project, IFAD will enter into the following subsidiary agreements:

- **one Subsidiary Agreement with the Republic of Tajikistan** (the “RoT” or the “Borrower/Recipient”), as represented by the Ministry of Finance (the “MoF”) for the purposes of the signature of the Subsidiary Agreement and the Ministry of Agriculture (the “MoA”) for the execution of the Project. This Subsidiary Agreement will (i) define the terms and conditions of the execution of the Project by the following **two Executing Entities**: Republic of Tajikistan, acting through MoF and MoA (via State Enterprise PMU LPD) and CEP; and (ii) establish the terms that allow MoF to direct IFAD to transfer the GCF Grant to CEP. IFAD ensures that the Republic of Tajikistan acting through MoA enters into an agreement with CEP (the “RoT-CEP Agreement”). IFAD will include the relevant AMA and FAA provisions into the Subsidiary Agreement with RoT, as was done in the past for other projects with the GCF, and will ensure that RoT passes down the relevant requirement to CEP in the RoT-CEP Agreement so that the relevant AMA and FAA provisions are then passed down from RoT to CEP.
- **one Subsidiary Agreement with FAO** that will define the terms and conditions of the execution of the project by FAO as **Executing Entity**.

21. **Funds and fund flow:** The IFAD co-financing was approved at the IFAD Executive Board on December 2023 and the Financing Agreement signed on 09 January 2023, IFAD entered into a Financing Agreement in April 2023 with the Republic of Tajikistan extending one loan (USD 6,750,000) and two grants (USD 6,750,000 and USD 24,349,000) for a project duration of 7 years. As per the above said agreement entered into force on the date of the countersignature as above for a duration of 7 years.

22. For the GCF proceeds, IFAD will enter into a Financing Agreement, which will serve as the Subsidiary Agreement, with the Republic of Tajikistan, represented by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture. In consultation with the MOF, separate designated bank accounts will be opened for the SEPMU (under MOA) (one for the loan portion and one for the grant portion) and the CEP (one for the grant portion) for them to access the funds directly. Each disbursement request from the national EEs will be confirmed by the MOF. The direct fund flow from IFAD to FAO will be arranged subject to the formal confirmation of MOF. The fund flow arrangements to three EEs will be described in the Financing Agreement.

Figure 2. CASP+ Implementation arrangements and funds flow



1.5. Environment and Social category

23. The programme is considered to be **Category B**. Overall, the programme is not expected to have any significant adverse environmental or social implications. Environmental risks associated with activities such as construction of agricultural infrastructure or rehabilitation of rural roads will follow the environmental laws of Tajikistan or IFAD environmental and social policy, whichever is more stringent. Tajikistan has a well-developed environmental legal and regulatory framework. Current environmental legislation in Tajikistan includes statutory acts and laws on the following topics: (i) protection of the environment; (ii) ecological audit and monitoring; (iii) protection of flora and fauna; (iv) environmental information and education; (v) soil, water and air quality; (vi) biological safety; (vii) human health and safety; and (viii) waste and chemicals management. These laws, along with the regulations approved by the Government of Tajikistan (GoT), create a favorable legal framework for environmental protection and for the use and protection of the country's natural resources. The programme will have to comply with the procedures for environmental impact, under the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2017) detailed in **Appendix 2 of the Annex 6 (SECAP)** and on IFAD's environmental and social policy – whichever is most stringent.

24. Furthermore, the programme aims at increasing natural resource management and reduce overexploitation of land, pasture and resources. The proposed programme will enhance social cohesion due to the strengthening of the value chains and will contribute to environmental conservation and sustainability because of its emphasis on the rehabilitation of degraded land, reforestation, the introduction of new management and maintenance practices and technologies, and the reduction of anthropic pressure on grazing lands and pastures. The proposed programme will strictly follow the existing environmental laws and

regulations applicable in the country and represents a NRM oriented approach to using natural capital available in Tajikistan. The programme is designed to enhance sustainable and resilient business opportunities of vulnerable rural households through climate-smart natural resource management, sustainable agriculture and agroecology, promoting the territory and its environmental integrity as main driver of local economy.

2. TARGETING AND SELECTION CRITERIA

2.1. Target Groups and Targeting

25. **Target groups:** The programme primarily provides support to poor vulnerable households affected by climate change, whose livelihood is at risk. In so doing the programme will provide programme services for the actually or potentially economically active among the following target population: (i) subsistence and semi-subsistence men and women farmers with upside potential, in particular those willing to move to more commercial farming; (ii) extremely poor men and women (focus on women head of households) living below the poverty line, who are either landless or are producing a minimum subsistence level on household plots; (iii) the rural underemployed and self-employed youth.

26. The Project will use the following targeting approach:

- Geographical targeting for selection of the districts and villages with potential for adaptation and mitigation investments; initial selection of villages will be further fine-tuned in response to community willingness to participate in project activities and abide by the terms and conditions of the Project.
- Household targeting for identification and selection of households which meet the poverty criteria using participatory approaches (wealth ranking);
- Direct targeting for selection of women (and women head of households) for specific project interventions through special quotas for their inclusion to access project services and also decision making and representation.

2.2. Selection Criteria

27. **Target areas:** The Programme will be implemented in 21 selected districts in the regions of DRS (3) Sughd (2) and, Khatlon (16). They have been identified at design stage through a climate and socio-economic vulnerability mapping exercise, which includes environmental and socio-economic indicators to select areas: (i) experiencing highest/higher climate change negative effects¹¹; and (ii) with high poverty percentage¹². Average poverty levels of these districts is above 15%, spanning from the lowest relative poverty incidence in Rudaki (DRS) district (6,9%) and Mastchoh in Sughd as the highest, at 34%.

28. **Methodology for the geographic targeting:** The design team in coordination with National Partners has undertaken a ranking exercise based on climate vulnerability (including rainfall trends, drought, erosion, land degradation) crossed checked with other socio-economic indicators (poverty percentage, rural population density). The vulnerability

¹¹ See SECAP, appendix 4 .

¹² indicators (i) EXPOSURE Rainfall trend significant summer, Daily heavy rains (n.; >10mm, 1981-2019), Drought-SPEI (18 months) trend 1981-2019, Max temperature (trend) 1958-2019. (ii) SENSITIVITY Erosion RUSLE, Land degradation (rangelands and forests), Population rural total (<250 hab/km²), Poverty rate (%). Vulnerability associated to Poverty has been divided into three main categories (Very High, high and Medium/Low). The Highest value for poverty considered % of Poverty above 50% while for higher, the poverty levels consider range from 30 to 50%.

mapping helped to identify the broad geographical area and related number of districts encompassing degraded agro-ecological zones where the population is highly vulnerable to climate change and suffer from very high levels of poverty. Vulnerability to climate change and related hazards or other environmental shocks has been considered the entry point to demarcate the geographic location of intervention areas, described also in the programme's "climate rationale" showing strong focus on climate change which is the core of CASP+ innovative elements.

29. **District Targeting:** The geographic targeting of districts is based on the climate vulnerability analysis presented in The SECAP Appendix: *Climate change impacts, climate vulnerability analysis for geographic targeting and related recommendations by sector*. The selection of districts has also considered: (i) overlaying with watershed/river basin boundaries; (ii) adjacency of selected districts to facilitate implementation; (iii) equal representation of the three agro-ecologic zones for inclusion of upstream and downstream communities highly affected by climate change. Additional criterion where applicable was the presence and proximity to peri-urban and urban areas, relevant to ensure market access for smallholder producers targeted by the programme, specifically for livelihoods diversification and enhanced agrifood value chain activities. Below is presented the final list including key socio-economic indicators such as percentage of poverty and percentage of WHHs.

2.3. Selection of Villages

30. The CASP+ will target 400 Villages of 21 districts in the regions of Khatlon (16 districts), Sughd (2 districts) and DRS (3 districts). Targeting at village level will be conducted at the beginning of the project in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and taking into account criteria encompassing environmental and climate related challenges, as well as socio-economic indicators, i.e.: population and number of households, also presence of pastures, and for forestry investment also the presence of forest areas.

31. Specific selection criteria have been developed:

CsCAP Investment:

- i. Necessary criteria for **Village eligibility** and ranking
 1. Excluding villages with less than 50HH.
 2. Excluding villages with previous/ongoing meaningful intervention providing the community with similar community investments
 3. Excluding villages with less than 1,000 Sheep Units (SU). 1 sheep/goat = 1 Sheep Unit; 1 cow = 0.2 Sheep Unit)¹³
 4. Excluding villages with less than 100ha pasture¹⁴ for their livelihoods
- ii. Ranking criteria to select 400 villages:
 1. Sub-catchments vulnerability, based on Climate Vulnerability Index for sub-catchments mapped at design stage.

Specifically for forestry Investment:

- iii. Necessary criteria for villages eligible for **Forestry investment** include:
 1. a subset of the AI villages where at least 100 ha of JFM¹⁵ can be implemented over the lifetime of the project.

¹³ average was 2,990 under LPDP 2 and only 5 had less than 1,000

¹⁴ Average was 450 under LPDP 2 and only 5 had less than 100 ha.

¹⁵ Based on 15 Leskhoz having the capacity to implement 500 ha annually for 5 years = 37,500. Divide over 400 villages = 93.75 Ha

2. Villages with no previous/ongoing relevant intervention providing the community with reforestation investments similar to CASP+

32. Validation of selection of villages for AI and FI investments will occur during project implementation, to ensure that the selected villages meeting the necessary criteria above are also meeting qualitative criteria of social sustainability, commitment, gender equality in accessing information and decision etc. it is expected that at least 70% of the community members have been informed about project opportunity and they participate in the community consultation and that 50% are women (attendance list should be provided). It is expected that final agreement to participate in the project is provided by village representatives and 50% are women (attendance list should be provided). Presence of youth in the process will be highly encouraged.

33. **Community Ownership.** final selection will be further refined depending upon community willingness to participate in Project activities and abide by its terms and conditions. The process to comply with qualitative criteria for community ownership is outlined above (for both AI and FI) and in order to be considered valid the four steps below, including targets for participation should be met: They are described below:

- **Step 1: Initial Community Consultation.** The first task for field level activities will be to conduct an exploratory visit in the selected villages and work with community members and CBOs, (VOs, PUUs, others at local level) including village elders, local leaders, to inform them about the project activities, and fix a date for a meeting with a majority of the community members to inform them about the project activities and seek community concurrence about the relevance of the planned activities and ascertain their interest in participating in the different activities. During this initial phase it will be clarified that the community meeting shall include women, 50% and youth 40% and vulnerable social category such as women head of households (15%) as well.
- **Step 2: Inclusion of Women and Vulnerable Groups.** Inclusion and interaction with special groups, such as women and women head of households, youth, including Persons with Disabilities (PWD, will also take place. The Gender and youth focal points among Community Facilitators will be directly responsible to facilitate inclusion of (or separate consultation if need be) with those groups and their consequent mobilization within the process. They will be mobilized to participate in the broad community meeting and express their view and interest about CASP+. It is expected that national institutions at district level (e.g. Committees of Women and social affairs) and social workers supporting poor and marginalised people, will be included to support these activities given their knowledge of the ground and the communities.
- **Step 3: Community meeting.** A Community meeting will be organized in each village to inform community members about CASP+. In this occasion, Community Facilitators and representatives of the PMU/Local administrations, will be able to interact with communities and properly explain/clarify about the project opportunities, terms and conditions and other details. During the meeting, community members will be asked to express their interest in favor of the project. It is necessary to conduct separate explanatory meeting with women community. If the community will be in agreement, then another village meeting will take place to sign/formalize the terms of agreements through a MoU (or similar instrument TBC). In order to ensure transparency of the process, community facilitators will take records of each consultations held, including attendance list to

demonstrate community participation and presence of women. It is expected that women will be 50% of the meeting participants and youth 40%.

- **Step 4: Final Village meeting and Agreement on Terms of Partnership:** At the general village meeting a group of at least 80% HH community representatives (50% women) should be selected to serve as an entry point on behalf of the whole village for the Project to agree on the terms for the partnership (or MoU). At this stage, communities should be aware of the conditions to participate in the Project (i.e as parallel financing from beneficiaries). Given that the village at this general meeting clearly demonstrates its concurrence with the Project conditions, it is deemed to be selected for participation in the Project. However, the final list of selected villages will be subject to approval by the PSC and the receipt of no-objection from IFAD.

34. The above 4 steps and related activities will be facilitated by Community Facilitators (see ToRs in Annex).

2.4. Selection of Households

35. After final village selection, a participatory wealth ranking exercise will be conducted at community level to identify the poorest and the better off, following the example of the LPDP-II where such exercise was conducted by Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)¹⁶.

36. The programme will promote services in line with needs of all target groups. Some activities will be of interest for the community as a whole: i.e. Climate Sensitive Community Action Plan (CsCAPs) for productive infrastructures/adaptation and mitigation activities and therefore all members will be mobilised through Village Organisations (VOs), PUUs, and Women Groups (WG) where existing. In case if there is no VO and/or PUU, project will establish VO and/or PUU at selected villages. Targeted activities will be designed for specific groups, especially the poorest and vulnerable ones. Poor and poorest households will be identified and selected through the wealth ranking exercise (which requires validation from the community to avoid elite capture and keep tracking of process transparency) and key criteria related to poverty and vulnerability set for their participation in Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Common Interests Groups (CIGs) and prioritisation for accessing grant financing for livelihood development.

37. Community Facilitators will be in charge to undertake the wealth ranking exercise and trained facilitators will be in charge to train others (ToT) on the application of the methodology. The overall supervision will be under the responsibility of the gender and social inclusion expert of PMU (see ToRs). Details for implementation are reported in annex I and they build on LPDP-II model.

¹⁶ Consultation with AKF representative during the CN design mission on the validity of the proposed methodology and lesson learned.

ANNEX to Chapter 2: Wealth Ranking

38. The wealth ranking exercise enlists lot of participation, discussion and debate, and it also shows to CF staff members and community members that there is *relative* social and economic differentiation in the village, i.e. all households are not equal.

39. Once these formats have been prepared and presented to the village general meeting, all community participants are free to make suggestions and corrections. For example, a Wealth Ranking Group may have placed a particular household in group 2. In the village general meeting, other participants may point out that this household should be in group 3 and then they will give reasons for this. This sort of participation should be encouraged.

Methodology for Wealth Ranking:

40. The VO/PUU leaders prepare a list of *all* village households. Household is defined by the 'cooking definition', i.e. all individuals and families who live together in one building and share one kitchen. Then, each household's name is written on a small card. The wealth ranking exercise is conducted after the sign of agreement between the village and the project.

41. The facilitator informs the WR group about the objectives of the exercise, i.e. to categorize the households and that the people themselves do it, its use for planning, for monitoring and for impact assessment. It should be clearly explained by the facilitator that WR is not for humanitarian purposes. It is for more general developmental purposes. The facilitator says that if there was sufficient time, the households could be divided into ten categories, and since time is short only three categories will be made:

- Households with relatively above average (for the village) quality of life
- Households with relatively average (for the village) quality of life
- Households with relatively below average (for the village) quality of life

42. The facilitator adds that today there may be very little difference between households in the village, all have difficult lives. But, as five fingers of the hand are not equal, all households cannot equal. There is a difference between the households, however small it may be. WR exercise allows the community members to understand some of the reasons for the differences between households.

43. The cards with the names of the households are handed to the group leader (GL). GL takes out one card from the middle of the pack, reads aloud the name and places it on the table or the floor. GL then takes another card, reads aloud the name and asks the group to answer the question: Does this household have generally a better life than the first household or lower? If the answer is better this card is placed above the first card, if lower then it is placed below the first card. Then GL takes another card and reads aloud the name, and again asks the group: Does this household have generally a better life than the first and the second households? The card is placed above the first two cards or below the first two cards or between the two cards. This way three categories are made. The subsequent cards are read aloud and place in the first, second or the third category. When the cards are finished, the first part of WR exercise is completed. Each bunch of cards is counted and the number noted, e.g. category-1 20 households, category-2 40 households and category-3 60 households.

44. The second part of the WR ranking exercise is to have three sub-categories for each category. For the first category of 20 households, GL picks a card and places it on the table/floor. Then the second card is picked up and read aloud and question asked: is this household better off than the first household or not? If better off, the card is place above the first and if not then it is place below the first card. The process is repeated for each of

the other households. When three sub-categories are made, the GL reads out the names of each household in the sub-category to get the final consensus. Then each household card is marked: 1.1 for the top sub-category, 1.2 for the middle sub-category and 1.3. for the lowest sub-category. If there are 5 households in the top sub-category, then all five will have 1.1. written on their cards. The process is followed for the second and third categories.

45. Once the sub-categories have been defined and a general agreement reached on the ranking, the names of the ranked households are written on the WR-1 format, with the first category at the top and the third category at the bottom. This format is then presented in the plenary session for wider discussion and consensus. Once the consensus is reached on the ranking, then the other columns in the format are filled. This allows for instant awareness raising, e.g. participants can see which categories are doing what. From which categories are the migrants? Who has accessed which activity from donors? How many are really the poorest? Where lie the female headed-households? Etc. After the completion of the wealth ranking exercise, a summary table is also produced.

46. The facilitator concludes by saying that this wealth ranking is not 100% perfect, but it is generally 85-90% good. And that the number of households in the third category should decrease in the future, and this will be a major sign of development taking place in the village. The facilitator adds that the community, the PUU, the PMU will have a list of this wealth-ranking list and will be used for monitoring and impact assessment of the Project activities as well as those of the community/PUU. Other organizations working with the community/PUU can also use wealth ranking information.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

47. CASP+ will be executed by: (i) Republic of Tajikistan, acting through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA via the State Enterprise Project management Unit – Livestock and Pasture Development – SEPMU or PMU hereinafter); (ii) the Committee on Environmental Protection (CEP), and (iii) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

48. For the channelling of the GCF proceeds and the implementation of the Project, IFAD will enter into the following subsidiary agreements:

- i) one Subsidiary Agreement with (i) the Republic of Tajikistan (the “**RoT**”), as represented by the Ministry of Finance (the “**MoF**”) and the Ministry of Agriculture (the “**MoA**”). This Subsidiary Agreement will (i) define the terms and conditions of the execution of the Project by the following two Executing Entities: Republic of Tajikistan (acting through MoF and MoA), and CEP (as defined below), and (ii) establish the terms that allow MoF to direct IFAD to transfer the GCF Grant (as defined below) to CEP. IFAD shall ensure that the Republic of Tajikistan acting through MoA enters into an agreement with CEP (the “**RoT-CEP Agreement**”). IFAD will include the relevant AMA and FAA provisions into the Subsidiary Agreement with RoT, as was done in the past for other projects with the GCF, and will ensure that RoT passes down the relevant requirement to CEP in the RoT-CEP Agreement so that the relevant AMA and FAA provisions are then passed down from RoT to CEP.
- ii) one Subsidiary Agreement with FAO that will define the terms and conditions of the execution of the Project by FAO.

49. The Subsidiary Agreement with RoT, RoT-CEP Agreement and the Subsidiary Agreement with FAO are together the “**Subsidiary Agreements**”.

3.1. Management, coordination and supervision

50. **Project Steering Committee (PSC):** Coordination amongst all key stakeholders will be ensured through the Project PSC that will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Members of the PSC will include: the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Forest Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and Committee of the Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Development partners committed to climate adaptive strategies and mitigation will participate as observers. The PSC will also ensure institutional coordination with the Coordinating Council on the GCF to strengthen linkages with and build on the on-going GCF and other climate investments in the country. The secretariat of the PSC will be provided by the Director of SEPMU in partnership with Head of CIIP from CEP and on the

basis of inputs from FAO office in Tajikistan. The PSC's main role is to: (i) validate the Project's annual work plans and budget (AWPBs); (ii) evaluate progress made on Project activities, their results and their alignment with strategies for rural areas; and (iii) manage Project-related grievances that cannot be resolved at the regional level.

51. The already existing SEPMU shall have overall responsibility for Project implementation, coordination, oversight and reporting to IFAD and to the government in close coordination with the other three Executing Entities. The SEPMU will coordinate the Project's resources and activities in accordance with the Subsidiary Agreement with RoT, while both SEPMU and Center for Implementation of Investment Projects of CEP will have management responsibility for the Project under implementation modalities set in the Project Implementation Manual under the supervision of the PSC and IFAD. The details of responsibilities between SEPMU and CEP for the implementation of Project activities will be detailed in the Subsidiary Agreement with RoT.

52. With respect to FAO, as Executing Entity of the Project, an agreement will be signed between IFAD and FAO for the implementation of the activities under FAO's responsibility. Contractual arrangements such as flow of funding and reporting requirements will be governed by the agreement between IFAD and FAO.

53. A dedicated Managing Committee with SEPMU as Secretariat, and under the overall coordination of the MoA, and including the Executing Entities, will be established to review and validate the consolidated AWPB and overall annual reporting for the Project.

54. **Supervision functions.** The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is the Accredited Entity for the CASP+. It is also co-financing the Project together with GCF and FAO. IFAD will supervise the execution of CASP+ with regular supervision and implementation support missions. IFAD will ensure oversight on the quality of the Project deliverables, undertake procurement reviews and ensure fiduciary risk management, assess Project performance and undertake value for money analysis. IFAD will apply its georeferenced protocol to monitor investment progress and impact. Supervision missions and/or implementation support missions will be carried out twice a year and their main goals will be: (i) to assess progress on the implementation of each of the Project's Components; (ii) evaluate progress on the expected Outcomes and Outputs for each of the Project's Components in comparison to what had been established in the concept note or other Project documents; (iii) assess the quality of targeting and gender equality; (iv) analyse the different fiduciary aspects of the Project (funding allocations, payment and disbursement commitments, conformity of expenditures with AWPBs and concept note, accounting records) and review Project's Outcomes of the external audits conducted in accordance with IFAD's Handbook for Financial Reporting and Auditing.

3.2. Implementing agencies

55. The Executing Entities for this Project are:

- (a) The Republic of Tajikistan, acting through (i) MoF and (ii) MoA (through the SEPMU (as defined below)). For the channeling of GCF Proceeds to the Executing Entity and the implementation of the Project, IFAD will enter into a Financing Agreement, which will serve as the Subsidiary Agreement, in line with

its policies, rules and procedures, with the Republic of Tajikistan, under which the funds that IFAD will receive from the GCF under the FAA will be received by the Republic of Tajikistan acting through the MoF and MoA. Under the Subsidiary Agreement, MoA is considered as the Lead Project Agency¹⁷. Through the State Enterprise PMU Livestock and Pasture Development ("**SEPMU**"), which is under the MoA, MoA will undertake all operational responsibility for the implementation of the Project in the Host Country, and will have overall responsibility for Project implementation, coordination, oversight and reporting to IFAD including liaising closely with the other Executing Entities and other Project parties;

- (b) The Committee for Environmental Protection (through the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects) ("**CEP**"); and
- (c) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN ("**FAO**"), providing specific technical support and execution of defined activities with GCF financing. FAO will be implementing activities related to the CASP+ within its current management structure within FAO office for Tajikistan and where necessary dedicated project dedicated personnel will be recruited by FAO.

56. The activities to be funded by the Project will be fully integrated into the already active IFAD funded CASP+ project. Existing CASP+ project personnel, both under the SEPMU and the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects (CIIP) of the CEP will be in charge of managing the daily implementation of the Project, which means that will be used for the implementation of the proposed funding by GCF for the Project. Where necessary, additional Project personnel is envisaged to be recruited.

57. The Subsidiary Agreements shall set out the terms and conditions and shall specify the specific roles and responsibilities of each of the Executing Entities involved in the implementation of the Project. The Subsidiary Agreements shall establish the terms for the financing and implementation of Components, Outputs, and Activities, and include the relevant obligations of the Executing Entities in respect of the implementation of the overall Funded Activity, including compliance with the eligibility criteria for the selection of the Project's sites, interventions and beneficiaries (as set out in the "**PIM**").

58. The Subsidiary Agreements will be legally binding and will pass down the GCF policy requirements as set out in the FAA for implementation by the Executing Entities. The Executing Entities will select the beneficiaries of all Activities of the Project (the "**Final Beneficiaries**") and procure service providers for specific Project Activities in accordance with the Targeting and Selection Criteria. The Executing Entities will enter into contracts for procured services with the selected services providers. The no-objection will be provided by IFAD to ensure that the Executing Entities have followed the procurement and selection process as per the Subsidiary Agreements.

3.3. Institutional synergies

59. There are several agencies at the national level which are also expected to play a supportive role in coordinating project activities and enhancing project impact. The **Hydrometeorological Agency of Tajikistan (Hydromet)** reports to CEP and is the lead agency for climate change. It is responsible for leading the preparation of national communications to the UNFCCC in coordination with key ministries and agencies as well as the preparation of GHG inventories. In addition, Hydromet is the government agency providing climate and weather information and forecasting to the general public in Tajikistan. **The Climate Change Center (CCC)** is situated within Hydromet and is

¹⁷ Lead Project Agency – term defined in IFAD's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing

responsible for managing climate-related re-search and reporting related to adaptation and mitigation. The CCC is expected to support the district level climate vulnerability analysis and support district governments in incorporating climate vulnerabilities and risks in local level development planning and resource allocation for enhanced adaptation and mitigation. **The National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre (NBBC)** in Tajikistan is responsible for biological diversity in the country and it will be a key stakeholder in helping to protect threatened species in the pastures and forests.

60. **The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT)** plays an important role in climate-related governance and is responsible for state investment plans and coordination of the National Development Strategy. MEDT is responsible for overseeing the effective implementation of socioeconomic development priorities and has a role in developing sustainable strategies and coordinates planning activities at the subnational levels. It is also the co-executive body for the National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. MEDT will be involved in the project in policy dialogues and identifying entry points for national and subnational planning processes for climate change adaptation and introducing elements for the development of green economy investments. **The Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (COES)** is also relevant to climate change adaptation planning and is engaged in early warning, disaster prevention, and recovery. COES is directly authorized and responsible for management of emergency situations due to natural disasters. Its role in the project will be to help identify investments at the district level which can lead to disaster risk reduction caused as a result of climate risks. The **Committee on Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography (COLUGC)** is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy in the area of state land management, land cadaster, land surveying, mapping, state registration of immovable property, and state control over land use and conservation. COLUGC has local units at the district level which coordinate spatial planning in Tajikistan, making this agency among the most powerful and influential at the local level, as they distribute/lease land for all purposes (e.g. construction, agriculture). COLUGC is expected to play a key role at subnational levels in incorporating climate change adaptation considerations into land management and spatial planning at the district and village level.

61. Civil society organizations and community-based organizations will play a key role in the mobilization of the communities through the well tested Village organization approach and through them identify climate sensitive community action plans. The NGO will mobilise communities into Village Organizations, Pasture User Unions, Pasture User Associations, Joint Forest Management Groups or Common Interest Groups as required for implementing local plans. Other relevant public institutions will be engaged as service providers and at the same time as beneficiaries of CASP+ capacity strengthening activities. Private sector players who are engaged in the value chains identified for investments will be invited in policy dialogues and specific platforms for their feedback.

4. COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

62. The project is designed to have three components which will be implemented at various tiers in the country; at the national level with the public sector institutions, at the community level to build community resilience with respect to common property resources and at the group and household level to strengthen and diversify livelihoods and access markets. The three components include: **(1)** Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient management of natural resources; **(2)** Investments in community capacity for adaption and resilience to climate change; and **(3)** Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market based approaches.

4.1. Component 1: Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient management of natural resources

63. Tajikistan has achieved important progress in developing a strategic vision for some of its development priorities such as water and disaster management. However, the integration of a climate change perspective in the agriculture sector and in the management of natural resources particularly pastures, forests, livestock is not very strong. There is limited technical capacity and lack of tools for evidence-based planning, management and evaluation of natural resources and the impact of climate change. This leads to fragmented governance of natural resources and limits the opportunities and potential for sustainable development for rural livelihoods. This component is designed to address some of these issues and includes two specific outputs focused on capacity development and improving the policy environment.

4.1.1. Outputs

Output 1.1: By year 7, Capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural resource management strengthened.

64. National capacities to plan, manage and monitor the natural resource base at central and at lower administrative tiers will be strengthened with a focus on forests and pastures. The capacity of the **State Forestry Agency (SFA)** will be strengthened. A forestry curriculum recently developed for Tajikistan with the assistance of GIZ will be rolled out to the 14 project Leskhoz¹⁸. The **Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT)** and a range of community-based institutions dealing with pasture management such as the **Pasture User Unions (PUUs), Pasture User Associations (PUAs) and Pasture Committees (PCs)**, which entails among others formulating, updating and monitoring of Pasture Management Plans. Operational capacities of both PMT headquarters and its decentralized office in Khatlon region will be enhanced.

65. **Mapping and monitoring of natural resources** is currently only partially undertaken and needs to be strengthened to allow proper decision making on ecosystem services management. It is therefore important to introduce a system that combines remote and participatory natural resources monitoring and management. In addition, the project will pilot test an innovative approach to pasture monitoring. This will entail procuring an experienced international service provider (SP) that will install hives on a pilot area of 3.500 ha and undertake scientific analysis of the pollen collected by the bees, which can be utilized as bio-indicators. This analysis enables the recording of precise qualitative and quantitative data on the type and quantity of plant species present in the area, will lead to a clear identification of the impacts and effects of the measures applied by the initiative and allow a more diversified utilization of the pastures. Local beekeepers trained on the monitoring techniques by the SP will be responsible for the maintenance of the hives throughout the initiative. Geobotany experts will contribute to ground-truthing of the data elaborated. In addition to the pilot area, the Geobotany experts will assist with ground truthing of Earth Observation data. The project will build strong linkages between the Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography and with other agencies responsible for preventing

¹⁸ Out of the 21 target districts 12 have Leskhoz. And 2 of the districts have 2 Leskhoz each thus a total of 4 Leskhoz..

further land degradation to establish a flow of information on land degradation, both in map and national summary form, updated annually. This will be distributed as a map service (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Map_Service), in a national mapping portal. By introducing participatory monitoring techniques in combination with low-cost remote sensing, the project will put in place the basis of a system by which annual reporting can be institutionalized.

66. Given the importance of the livestock sector in the country, it is critical to enhance the technical capacities of national livestock institutions to ensure efficient provision of public animal health and production services to smallholder farmers through partnership between public and private institutions. This is a critical condition for the achievement of a gradual transformation of production systems and reduction of herd size, providing pastoralists with enhanced confidence that their livestock capital will not be eroded by preventable mortality and that increased productivity will more than compensate for a smaller herd. The National Veterinary Authority (NVA) will be provided technical assistance and equipment to enhance its capacity for outreach to small holder farmers and the State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination (SEABAI) will be strengthened to provide AI services to smallholders for increasing animal productivity and reducing animal morbidity and mortality.

67. The project will build the capacity of research and academic institutions through integrating climate change in the curricula. With a view to build the future capacity of decision-makers and technical specialists on understanding and planning for climate risks. The Tajik Agrarian University, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Science and the Public Administration Academy will be assisted in developing education curricula and in the review of existing curricula of technical specialists for training of climate change specialists as well as for civil servants who are expected to be in key decision-making and planning positions in the Government. Both young men and women from the project area will be encouraged to enrol for a Master's degree in a climate related specialization through scholarships provided by CASP+ at one of the selected Universities. To encourage the generation of knowledge and the practical application of innovations, the project will encourage research institutions to produce evidence on effective approaches to NRM through a call for proposals. The private sector will also be invited to present proposals for the production of technical innovations that can help in climate adaptation which can then be disseminated through the market and facilitate the adoption of climate adaptation technologies and practices.

Output 1.2: By Year 7, Enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources is enhanced

68. CEP has the mandate for enhancing the enabling environment for addressing climate risks and is already engaged with the preparatory work for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) readiness. To facilitate coordination among the main stakeholders, the project will organize regular workshops to facilitate interaction and enhance the mainstreaming of climate adaptive natural resource management practices. Support will be provided to existing thematic platforms such as the Pasture Working Group and the National River Basin Organization to better understand the changing trends and prepare to deal with growing risks. These activities are expected to enhance coordination among sector agencies and encourage synergies between the various investments and approaches.

69. CASP+ has chosen high pay off areas for policy engagement from the climate perspective and will focus on specific policy aspects related to animal husbandry and animal health, pasture management, implications of promoting the Green Economy on the existing

system of incentives and regulation and any lessons derived from the experience of joint forestry management and monitoring of pastures. The current breeding strategy (2018-2022) requires review in particular to address issues related to conservation of indigenous genetic resources, and introduction of exotic breeds, that need to be navigated in the context of climate change and provide clear guidelines to ensure that crossbreeding of local cattle with exotic breeds do not lead to maladaptation, and that exotic breeds introduced in smallholder systems show climate change resilience traits. While the 2019 version of the pasture law addresses most of the gaps of the previous version (2013) related to rights of PUUs in the scope of the secondary user's lease agreements, it does not address aspects related to control of livestock inventories. One of the possible entry points to address this issue from a policy and regulatory point of view would be to include in the law, provisions to enable PUUs to establish systems (grazing permits, quotas) that ensure that carrying capacities are observed and that stock accumulation is penalized. If these types of measures were framed in the Pasture Law and applied by all PUUs, the impact on animal inventories would be expected to be substantial. The project will therefore support the revision of the Pasture Law to ensure that such measures are incorporated in a revised version, as envisaged under the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

70. Given the importance of the livestock sector for rural livelihoods and the concerns regarding its contribution to CO₂, this sector has been selected for special focus by the project. CASP+ will improve the regulatory frameworks for livestock through technical assistance by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and by a review of the breeding strategy to assess the various options of conserving indigenous genetic resources, introduction of exotic breeds and cross-breeding in the context of climate change¹⁹. The project will provide technical assistance by helping decision-makers understand how farming practices and production systems contribute to emissions at the farm level and along the production value chain and how to enhance climate resilience through climate-smart agriculture and biodiversity preservation. The project will provide assistance in the use of measuring and analysis tools such as the EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, the Biodiversity Integrated Assessment and Computational Tool (B-Intact) which increase accuracy of measuring the ecological value and biodiversity sensitivity of project sites and the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM).

71. The Ministry for Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) are especially committed to ensuring that the pathways that they encourage are based on sustainable principles that encourage the growth of low-emissions pathways incorporating the principles of a "Green Economy. However, there is limited understanding of how to operationalize the concept of a Green Economy adapted and well suited to Tajikistan's socio-economic context and history, its unique geographic attributes and asset base. The MEDT and MoF have therefore asked for assistance in undertaking a comprehensive analyses of the country from this perspective and draft a concept note for Tajikistan that identifies a road map for implementing and propagating this approach for national development planning and green growth and providing assisting in management of public projects promoting paradigm shifts.

4.1.2. Description of activities

¹⁹ This policy review work will build on lessons from the field, since the project also plans in parallel to support breed improvement through the introduction of exotic hardy breeds that will improve both milk and beef productivity, without affecting resilience to climate shocks and mobility.

Activity 1.1.1: Capacity Development of public institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management

72. Under this activity the project will support capacities of public institutions in charge of Natural Resource Management (forest, pasture) to streamline climate sensitive, participatory and gender inclusive ecosystem management approaches such as landscape approach, integrated watershed management, joint forest management, community-based pasture management.

Sub activity 1.1.1.1. Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs:

73. The Pasture Meliorative Trust is the institution in charge of coordinating the implementation of the Pasture Law and the "Pasture Development programme for Tajikistan". This mandate includes in particular the roll out of community-based Pasture Governance mechanisms (PUUs, PUAs, and PCs), and the training and technical backstopping to these institutions. Key aspects of the technical support provided by PMT to PUUs include the formulation, the updating and the monitoring of Pasture Management Plans. However, the PMT is currently not in position to fulfil this role and the main source of support for PUUs, PUAs and PCs are so far projects. It is of foremost importance, to ensure the sustainability of the system, that this role is entirely handed over to PMT (Therefore, under component 2, monitoring of PUUs will be entirely delegated to PMT, which was not the case under previous IFAD funded projects where this was done by the PMU)

74. The support will comprise both technical and logistical assistance in order to enable PMT to deliver services as per its mandate reach out beneficiary communities in the project area. It will aim at reinforcing the operational capacities of both PMT headquarters, and its decentralized office in Khatlon region.

75. Technical assistance will include secondment of staff (recruitment and secondment of two pasture specialists for 5 years – 1 based at PMT headquarters, one in the Kulob Regional Office).

76. Logistical support will include the refurbishment and equipment of the Kulob regional office, and the provision of 2 vehicles for field missions.

77. The focus on the Kulob (Khatlon) regional office is justified by the project concentration of activities in Khatlon (16 out of 21 Districts), as well as by the high concentration of livestock (5.5 M Sheep Units representing 74 % of the total ruminants' population in the project area) and presence of large pasture areas.

Sub activity 1.1.1.2. Rolling out and Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs

78. Two Pasture specialists will be seconded to strengthen the capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs.

Sub activity 1.1.1.3. Upgrade the technical skills of the Forestry Department

79. A forestry curriculum (of 280 teaching hours) recently developed for Tajikistan with the assistance of GIZ will be further rolled out to the 14 project Leskhoz. The course structure presents an equilibrated mix of theoretical and practical work and represents a strong platform for Youth interested to working in sustainable land management and forest restoration. An outline of the modules is provided in the Annex.

Activity 1.1.2: Introduce combined remote and participatory Natural Resources monitoring and management

80. Mapping and monitoring of natural resources including forests, pasture and protected areas is currently only partially ensured and needs to be strengthened to allow proper decision making on ecosystem services management. The project will in this regard support the completion of the mapping of natural resources, above all the finalization of the pastureland mapping, and the establishment of a combined remote and participatory monitoring system.

81. The activities will build strong linkages between the Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography of the Republic of Tajikistan and those who are responsible for preventing further land degradation (Committee on Environmental Protection) and establish a flow of information through regular updates. The relevant state agencies have the mandate to report on the status of the environment for national and international purposes (e.g. SDG, LDN targets). By introducing participatory monitoring techniques (e.g. PRAGA from IUCN, PICA from University of Reading) in combination with low-cost Remote Sensing the project will establish, via Memorandum of Understanding, the method by which annual reporting may be institutionalized.

Sub-activity 1.1.2.1. Kick off training on remote and participatory NRM

82. Two international experts will carry out simultaneously and in synergy training and ToTs to all governmental agencies of competence. One expert is concentrating on GIS tools and the other on participatory assessment and analysis of remote sensing data. The trainers will elaborate in collaboration with each other a manual to follow for NRM and build up the data portal to be utilized in 1.1.2.3 and 1.1.2.4. This data portal will be based on open-source software and free international datasets – for reducing operational costs and ensure sustainability and will be linked to certain tools which have been applied in similar context for climate sensitive monitoring and decision making e.g. Earth Map, Collect Earth.

Sub-activity 1.1.2.2. Roll-out Training on remote and participatory NRM

83. This sub-activity will provide follow up support via mobilization of an International Expert for Participatory NRM planning and International Expert for participatory NRM planning.

Sub-activity 1.1.2.3. Kick-off Field testing of NRM approaches

84. Within the activity CEP will create a NRM unit, led by a National GIS specialist (trained by the experts of 1.1.2.1). The unit will represent the point of reference for everything related to Remote Sensing within the CASP+ project, enhance activities for data retrieval from the local community and will become the national source and reference point on land

degradation, both in map and national summary form. At the core of the unit is the Data portal created by the International GIS specialist in 1.1.2.1 and updated and maintained by the National GIS Specialist. Distribution of the information to stakeholders will take place through Web Map Service.

85. The participatory mechanisms for NRM monitoring will be linked to the evidence-based district level climate and natural resources diagnostic and monitoring in component 2 and will involve pasture users and Leshkhoz. To increase precision, satellite images will be purchased.

86. In addition, the project will pilot test an innovative approach to pasture monitoring. This will entail using hives on a pilot area of 3.500 ha and undertaking scientific analysis of the pollen collected by the bees, which can be utilized as bioindicators. This analysis enables the recording of precise qualitative and quantitative data on the type and number of plant species present in the area. The analysis enables the project to clearly identify the impacts and effects of the measures applied. Geobotany experts will contribute to ground-truthing of the data elaborated and of the aforementioned data portal at the NRM unit.

Sub activity 1.1.2.4. Rolling-out Field testing of NRM approaches

87. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise Roll-out of annual outcome survey and Purchase of satellite images.

Activity 1.1.3: Enhance technical capacities of national livestock institutions to ensure efficient provision of public animal health and production services to smallholder farmers through efficient partnership between public and private institutions.

88. Provision of animal health and breeding services is an important aspect of the Theory of Change of the Project to support transformation of livestock production systems and reduction of animal inventories. The public institutions in charge of delivering these public good services will be capacitated to enable them to fulfill their mandate and reach out small holder farmers who are often left out.

Sub-activity 1.1.3.1. Step up veterinary public health services of the National Veterinary Authority through provision of technical assistance and equipment:

89. Given the importance of the livestock sector in the country, it is critical to enhance the technical capacities of national livestock institutions to ensure efficient provision of veterinary public health and production services to smallholder farmers through a partnership between public and private institutions. The main activities under this sub-activity are improving the organizational structure of the state veterinary management under the OIE recommendations, strengthening the veterinary surveillance system, technical assistance in the establishment of the veterinary public health system.

90. CASP+ will provide support to the Food Security committee (FSC) which has been designated by the Government as a National Veterinary Authority, to enable them to provide veterinary public health services and other its duties. To increase the capacity of the FSC, it is planned to recruit two international experts, one on state veterinary management (Y2)

and the other one on veterinary surveillance (Y2; Y4). Technical assistance will also include the secondment of a national specialist on Epidemiology and One Health approach for the FSC national office for 7 years. The CASP+ technical assistance combined with the provision of a mini truck-refrigerator (for the transportation of vaccines to maintain the “Cold Chain”) and a disinfection machine (for disinfection activities) as well as with the participation of FSC’s staff in training, exchange visits organized by OIE, FAO, and other relevant international organizations. For instance, participation in *the IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshops (NBW)* will be a preferable option. An NBW is a three-day event that enables the animal health and the human health sectors in countries to explore overlapping areas and develop, where relevant, appropriate bridges to facilitate coordination.

Sub-activity 1.1.3.2. Improve the outreach of breeding services provided by State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination to areas and communities targeted by the Project:

91. The State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination is the national institution mandated to provide breeding services throughout the country, including through Artificial Insemination and distribution of improved breeding stock. However, considering its limited resources, these services are so far mostly benefitting to dekhani farmers and agricultural enterprises, but hardly reach the household farmers located in remote areas.

92. The project will support the Kulob regional Center through provision of additional equipment (laboratory equipment for semen production, AI kits for AI techs, liquid nitrogen production machine), in order to enable the State Enterprise to implement the large-scale insemination campaign envisaged under Component 3. The focus on Khatlon region is justified by the fact that 41% of the total adult cows are concentrated in this region, by the lower outreach of AI services in this region compared to Sughd and RRS, and by the inadequate operability of the Kulob center (no operational laboratory, no liquid nitrogen production facility, all the liquid nitrogen needed in the region having to be transported from Dushanbe).

93. The SEABAI is also in charge of developing the strategic framework for breeding and AI and will be supported in updating the breeding strategy under activity 1.2.2.

Activity 1.1.4: Build capacities of research and academia institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management.

94. Under this activity, the project will support National and Research Institutions and academia to streamline Climate Change and Ecosystem management approaches in their training curricula and research programmes:

Sub-activity 1.1.4.1. Integrate climate change issues in university and training institutions curricula:

95. Training of pasture and livestock specialists is currently based on conventional curricula that do not provide any specific knowledge and skills on climate change related issues. However, having technical specialists trained on these aspects appears as a necessary condition to enable the country to address climate related challenges at policy level, but also at grassroots level in extension for instance. The main Climate change issues related to livestock include control of climate sensitive diseases, climate resilient fodder and

feed production, resistance of various species and breeds to climate hazards, and of course carbon emissions and sequestration.

96. As per request of the Government, the project will provide technical assistance to Tajik Agrarian University, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Science to review of existing post graduate curricula for pasture specialist, zootechnicians and veterinarians, to streamline ecosystem management and climate change aspects in the tuition programs.

97. On pasture specifically, the project will support TAU to support the development of new master's curriculum that the University intends to initiate, to complement the existing Bachelor's programme on Pasture Management developed with the support of IFAD/LPDP. The project will provide technical expertise for the development of the master's curriculum, but also financial support to cover the costs related to the international accreditation.

98. In order to ensure that Climate change related issues are also addressed in training curricula of livestock technicians (diploma level), training of trainers providing teaching in these institutions will also be organized, based on the developed training module on CC.

99. This training will be organized by the project, and trainers will be provided by TAU. 15 to 20 participants will be selected among livestock specialist providing technical teaching in diploma level technical training institutions at National level or in one of the three regions covered by the project.

Sub-activity 1.1.4.2. Promote enrollment of male and female youth in training curricula on climate-resilient natural resources management

100. The project will support the enrollment of youth (including 50% females) originating from the project area, in the newly developed curriculum on climate change (supported under 1.2.1.1.). Scholarship will be provided to cover both the tuition fees, as well as accommodation and food costs, will be paid by the project. The scholarships will be introduced starting from year 3 for students from the project area.

Sub-activity 1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations

101. The purpose of this sub activity will be to provide financial support to targeted research institutions active in the domain of agriculture and natural research management, namely Tajik Agrarian University and Tajik Academy of Agricultural Science to (i) develop climate sensitive technical innovations in the domain of livestock and pasture management, that will then be disseminated at community level in the scope of extension activities (demonstration plots and FFS under component 3), and to (ii) generate evidence and lessons learnt on climate smart practices for policy dialogue.

102. On technical innovations, the focus will be on adaptation, testing and comparison in Tajik conditions of (i) existing climate smart technologies such as climate resistant fodder crops (including fodder trees) species and varieties, (ii) climate resilient livestock species and breeds, (iii) testing of water saving technologies, (iv) alternative feed sources (including industrial and crop by products), (v) carbon emission reduction and carbon sequestration technologies (biogas, alternative feed), (vi) innovative agricultural practices for fodder production integrated with other crops: intercropping, catch crops, agroforestry.

103. In order to implement this sub-activity in a simple manner, the project will launch bi-yearly calls for proposals and research projects that are in line with the project strategy

(criteria to be developed in the PIM). Every two years, 2 research projects will be supported (6 in total) and their implementation should not exceed 3 years.

104. The maximum grant amount per research project will be USD 50,000 (40,000 USD in average). The grant will cover the cost of goods (inputs, equipment) and services, while the cost of scientific and technical follow up, evaluation, and documentation will be the contribution of the Research Institution.

105. A selection committee composed of (i) one representative of MoA (ii) one representative of CEP (ii) and three representatives of SEPMU (Project Coordinator, Livestock specialist, Pasture specialist) will assess the research proposals based on the following criteria:

- Potential contribution of expected research outputs to provision of evidence for policy dialogue in the domains of pasture management, animal husbandry, NRM
- Potential contribution of expected research outputs to provision of practical technical solutions to be disseminated top farmers through demos and FFS, and that will contribute to increase climate resilience and productivity of livestock production systems
- Value for money (cost per output)
- Existing technologies, that have been successfully tested in other contexts, and that require only tests regarding their adaptation to the Tajik context

106. The research institutions will be encouraged to involve students in these research work.

107. The research institutions will also be encouraged to strengthen the partnerships and linkages with extension (in particular the State Enterprise for Capacity development), through the activity 3.2.3. (Support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies) that will support dissemination of technical innovations from research to grassroots level, through demonstration and extension. This is currently one major weak link of the research-extension model in the Country.

Output 1.2: By year 7, Enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources is enhanced

108. Relevant upgrades in evidence-based policy and regulatory framework improvements for a climate resilient planning will be introduced, in particular related to animal husbandry and health and green economy. Inclusive policy dialogue will accompany the process, and will complement with a specific angel on agriculture adaptation to climate change the ongoing efforts such as GCF-funded Readiness and NAP.

Activity 1.2.1: Promote an inclusive and integrated policy dialogue

109. This activity provides support to existing thematic Platforms (e.g. Pasture Working Group, National River Basin Organization, National Platform for climate change adaptation, Donor Coordination Council), ensures a continuous update of all institutional stakeholders through e.g. policy briefs and newsletters, and also provides advocacy and lobbying opportunities for the adoption and enforcement of integrated policy measures. The dialogue is supported by International Experts needed for stocktaking and for the integration of policy aspects of complementary initiatives. Further international experts will be mobilized

to provide technical assistance facilitating the use of decision making/policy tools on climate change and livestock (e.g. EXACT, B-INTACT, GLEAM, LSPIT)

Sub-activity 1.2.1.1. Stock taking of policy development and mainstreaming of gender sensitive climate adaptive agricultural practices

110. Two international experts are responsible for the stock-taking process: One for Gender and climate mainstreaming in background studies and another international expert is responsible for stock taking and for the integration of the policy context in the project, in particular from the NDC enhancement process, the GCF Readiness projects and the NAP process. In the process will be also integrated the lessons learned and recommendations from component 2 and 3 of the CASP+ and hence the experience related to local Community actions plans and private sector involvement.

Sub-activity 1.2.1.2. Training on the utilization of policy support tools e.g. SIPT, GLEAM, EXACT, B-INTACT

111. International experts will carry out trainings on the following 4 tools that could play a significant role in decision making and in guiding policies related to Natural resource management, pasture management and livestock:

- **GLEAM-i** is an open, user-friendly and livestock specific tool designed to support governments, project planners, producers, industry and civil society organizations to calculate carbon emissions using Tier 2 methods. GLEAM-i can be used in the preparation of national inventories and in ex-ante project evaluation for the assessment of technical improvements in animal husbandry, feed and manure management. GLEAM-i allows the direct comparison between Baseline and Scenario conditions. GLEAM-i has been run at design stage (ex-ante) and should be run again at inception stage when targeted villages (including animal population and pasture size) will be known precisely to fine tune the baseline situation. It should be run again at mid-term and completion stage based on the outcome assessment outputs. Beyond the project scope, it would be of great interest for the Government to assess carbon emissions at national level in order to monitor the country achievement of NDCs and the potential impact of livestock and pasture policy measures on NDCs.
- **LSIPT (Livestock Sector Investment Policy Toolkit):** LSIPT is aimed at assisting government and development partners to: (i) evaluate and estimate actual and potential contributions of livestock to economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and the reduction of GHG emissions;(ii) conduct prospective analysis to optimize synergies and manage trade-offs between these areas; and (iii) improve policy setting and investment decisions. LSIPT can be used to develop Livestock Master Plans or more simply to cost and evaluate the impact of policy measures.
- **Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool | EX-ACT** is a free open-source accounting tool for the impact on Climate Change/GHG emissions of agricultural, forestry, and other land-use (AFOLU) investments and policies

- **Biodiversity Integrated Assessment and Computation Tool | B-INTACT** makes use of various geo-referenced maps and tools to increase accuracy and account for the ecological value and biodiversity sensitivity of project sites.

112. To achieve capacity development in this sub-activity, the project will recruit one consultant for livestock related tools (GLEAM-I and LSIPT) and one consultant for the trainings on EX-ACT and B-INTACT.

113. The Expert on livestock related tools provides training of selected staff of CEP, PMT, TAU, TAAS, and PMU on the utilization of the revised version (online) of the Livestock sector and Policy Toolkit. Two 10 days training sessions will be organized by CEP and PMU during Year 2 and year 4, with the same participants. The first 10 days training session will aim at enabling the participants to acquire the required skills to utilize LSIPT. Participants will be provided with some concrete examples of utilization of LSIPT, outputs and relevance for decision making (based on Ethiopia, Rwanda, India cases). They will then be taken through the different modules to understand the overall logic of the tool, the linkages between modules, and the functioning of each module. Practical simulation exercises based on existing data set will then be undertaken. During the period between the two training sessions, participants will collect the necessary data required to run the model at national level. The consultant will provide technical support to this remotely. During the second session, the participants will collectively run the LSIPT to model the National Livestock sector. This will be facilitated and technically supported by the consultant. At the end of the session, a stakeholder workshop with relevant decision makers will be organized to present the output of the model, including the investment scenarios that have emerged from the analysis.

Sub-activity 1.2.1.3. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking

114. Regular workshops involving all stakeholders will be held aiming at enhancing the mainstreaming of climate adaptive management practices of natural resources in all national institutions and in all thematic working groups. After each workshop 1 policy brief and 1 newsletter will be developed and disseminated among stakeholders. In Y2 and Y4 the experts of 1.2.1.1. will participate and give technical presentations.

Sub-activity 1.2.1.4. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking (SFA funded)

115. This sub-activity is the continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity, with SFA funding.

Sub-activity 1.2.1.5. Roll-out workshops for institutional networking (GCF financing)

116. Continuation of the activities envisaged under the previous sub-activity, with GCF funding.

Activity 1.2.2: Improve livestock related regulatory frameworks

117. Review and update pasture law and of animal health and breeding regulatory and strategic framework to ensure compliance with international guidelines and ensure streamlining of measures supporting climate resilience and environmental protection.

Sub-activity 1.2.2.1. Improvement of the Pasture Law

118. A pasture policy and legislation expert (local or regional, with experience in both pasture management and legal aspects) will be contracted by the project in order to provide analysis of the current pasture Law and related regulatory texts, facilitate discussion between stakeholders, and propose improvements.

119. The 2019 version of pasture law addresses most of the gaps of the previous version (2013) related to rights of PUUs in the scope of the secondary users lease agreements. However, it does not address the sensitive and critical aspects related to control of livestock inventories. The main entry point to address this issue from a policy and regulatory point of view would be to include in the law, provisions to enable PUUs to establish systems (grazing permits, quotas) that ensure that carrying capacities are observed and that stock accumulation is penalized. If these types of measures were framed in the Pasture Law and applied by all PUUs, the impact on animal inventories would be expected to be substantial.

120. Two workshops on pasture policy and regulatory frameworks will be organized during the project duration. These workshops will gather both members of the existing Pasture Working Group, representatives of pasture users (selected among executives of the most active existing PUAs), and representatives of Local Governments (selected among District executives involved in existing and the most active PCs).

121. The workshops will be facilitated by the pasture expert. During the workshops, the lessons learned on pasture management and governance from LPDP I and II, CASP+ and other projects involved in the domain will be shared and analyzed. The shortcomings of the existing legal framework will be identified in a participatory manner, and institutional and legal solutions will be proposed. For those the proposed provisions and improvements to the current legal framework that are the subject of a consensus, the pasture & legal expert will be tasked to formulate draft legal texts that will be proposed for adoption.

122. It is expected that, by the end of the projects, legal provisions aimed at controlling livestock inventories and overgrazing, to be implemented at PUU level, could be integrated in the Law.

Sub- Activity 1.2.2.2: Consultations on the Pasture Law

123. This sub-activity will support the consultations on the improvements of the Pasture Law.

Sub-Activity 1.2.2.3. Mobilizing technical assistance of the OIE:

124. To improve the veterinary legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, it is recommended to use proven mechanisms and approaches. There is a special program to support national veterinary legislation, developed by the OIE, which has been successfully implemented in more than 60 countries around the world. The implementation of the program allows to identify gaps, improve and maintain national legislation under chapter 3.4.OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

125. The program consists of two stages. The first stage is the OIE mission to identify veterinary legislation. It aims to get a detailed picture of the current state of veterinary legislation in the country. During this mission, the OIE's experts also assess the sufficiency of political will, the human and financial resources for undertaking the second stage aimed at supporting the country in correcting its deficiencies in veterinary legislation.

126. The project will support the organization of the OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission (VLIM). OIE missions are usually organized at the official request of the delegate of the OIE member country. If the inviting country pays the OIE's membership fees, then all mission expenses are covered by the OIE, except for expenses related to travel and organization of meetings, round tables in the country. For these purposes, funds have been identified (\$ 35 000). These funds can be used to pay membership fees if needed.

Sub-activity 1.2.2.4. Improvement of veterinary legislation:

127. The project will take over and build on FAO work on policy formulation. The support will focus on the privatization of veterinary services, which is still incomplete and hampers the last-mile delivery of animal health services for smallholders. The improvement of the legislation will ensure that emerging global issues specified in the One Health approach (importance of Brucellosis, Echinococcosis, and rabies for public health), management of antimicrobial resistance, management of climate-sensitive diseases and animal welfare are well addressed in the primary as well as in the secondary legislation.

128. After organizing an OIE visit on veterinary legislation and identifying the main gaps in the national legislation, an international consultant's service will be a need to develop secondary legislation and assisting in the development of specific documents as a Code of Professional Conduct, a charter of the Veterinary Statutory Body and others. To this end, the project will hire an international consultant on veterinary legislation (Y2 and Y3), 15 days in each. The project will support the organization and holding of round tables, conferences to discuss the problems of veterinary legislation at the local and republican levels. A total of 21 events are planned to be organized during the implementation of the project.

Sub-activity 1.2.2.5. Review of the national breeding strategy:

129. Under this output and activity, the only sub-activity that is directly related to animal husbandry is the support to the review of the breeding strategy. The current breeding strategy (2018-2022) will soon require to be updated and reviewed and requires review in particular to address issues related conservation of indigenous genetic resources, and introduction of exotic breeds, that need to be navigated in the context of climate change, in order not to affect negatively the resilience of animals to climate shocks. Given that the project will support crossbreeding and introduction of exotic breeds, it is of foremost importance to frame this intervention and provide clear guidelines to mitigate the risks associated with this transformation.

130. FAO has been involved in supporting the formulation of breeding strategies in various countries and has a clear comparative advantage on this topic. It will thus provide the required technical expertise. The project will also facilitate the organization of national consultations (2 consultations and 1 validation workshops) to ensure the inclusivity of the process.

Activity 1.2.3: Support government's capacity to coordinate and monitor Green investments.²⁰

131. The National Development Strategy 2030 highlighted the need to enhance the Green Economy Sector in Tajikistan for achieving long-term development goals of the country, especially in the agricultural sector, for ensuring food security, raising living standards and reducing poverty. This activity will comprise technical assistance to strengthen capacity on the legislation and regulatory framework related to the Green Economy, including assessing potential for carbon finance. The activity is coordinated by CEP, with PMU and FAO support.

Sub-activity 1.2.3.1. Support Development of the Green Economy strategy

132. In collaboration with the Ministry for Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), the activity foresees the comprehensive analyses of the industry related (in particular community based agro-industry activities in line with the CASP+ approach), including legislation and international and national best practices in this area by international and national experts. While the national mechanisms for carbon markets are still under definition (including via large efforts from major IFIs such as ADB), the conditions for utilization of (voluntary) carbon markets are still under development, and this activity will include also a relevant study. A consultation workshop will support the finding process and the experts will present their analysis and recommendations for the implementation of the Green Economy. A validation workshop involving all stakeholders will be implemented.

Sub-activity 1.2.3.2. Capacity Development of MEDT staff

133. Furthermore, it is foreseen to carry out capacity development events on Green Economy for national and sub-national civil servants and to organize a study tour to a partner country to promote and exchange of know-how and experiences in the sector to facilitate the implementation of the Green Economy.

Sub-activity 1.2.3.3. Capacity Development of Ministry of Finance staff

134. The project will implement a Management Information System in order for the Ministry to be able to better monitor and analyse Green Investments. The procurement of the programming services includes also the installation on all relevant networks of the ministry and training on utilization among all stakeholders.

4.1.3. Sequencing of activities in Component 1

135. In line with the roles and responsibilities and mandates, the MoA (via PMU), CEP and FAO execute the project. The implementation of the project will be carried out through service providers and when defining the implementation agreements PMU and CEP will be required cross-check and to provide inputs on the corresponding Terms of References.

Although the activities are sometimes linked to each other, they can all be carried out independently. The sequencing of the activities is described in the following steps (with an indication of timeframe of implementation in Table 1 and of the Responsibilities in Table 2). ToR and/or descriptions of the duties of the different experts are included in the **Annex to Chapter 4.1**.

²⁰ Activity 1.2.3 is focusing on support to government's capacity to stimulate Green economy investments.

4.1.4. Definition of timing and responsibilities

Table 1. Timeframe and sequencing of Component 1

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7
Output 1.1. By year 7, capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural resources management are strengthened							
Activity 1.1.1: Capacity Development of public institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management							
Sub activity 1.1.1.1. Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs							
Sub activity 1.1.1.2. Rolling out and Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs							
Sub activity 1.1.1.3. Upgrade the technical skills of the Forestry Department							
Activity 1.1.2: Introduce combined remote and participatory Natural Resources monitoring and management							
Sub-activity 1.1.2.1. Kick-off Training on remote and participatory NRM							
Sub-activity 1.1.2.2. Roll-out Training on remote and participatory NRM							
Sub-activity 1.1.2.3. Kick-off Field testing of NRM approaches							
Sub-activity 1.1.2.4. Rolling-out Field testing of NRM approaches							
Activity 1.1.3. Enhance technical capacities of national livestock institutions to ensure efficient provision of public animal health and production services to smallholder farmers through efficient partnership between public and private institutions							
Sub-activity 1.1.3.1. Step up veterinary public health services of the National Veterinary Authority through provision of technical assistance and equipment							
Sub-activity 1.1.3.2. Improve the outreach of breeding services provided by State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination to areas and communities targeted by the Project							
Activity 1.1.4: Build capacities of research and academia institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management							
Sub-activity 1.1.4.1. Integrate climate change issues in university and training institutions curricula							
Sub-activity 1.1.4.2. Promote enrolment of male and female youth in training curricula on climate-resilient natural resources management							
Sub-activity 1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations							
Output 1.2. By year 7, enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources is enhanced							
Activity 1.2.1: Promote an inclusive and integrated policy dialogue							
Sub-activity 1.2.1.1. Stock taking of policy development and mainstreaming of gender sensitive climate adaptive agricultural practices							

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7
Sub-activity 1.2.1.2. Training on the utilization of policy support tools e.g. SIPT, GLEAM, EXACT, B-INTACT							
Sub-activity 1.2.1.3. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking							
Sub-activity 1.2.1.4. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking							
Sub-activity 1.2.1.5. Roll-out workshops for institutional networking							
Activity 1.2.2: Technical assistance for review of livestock related regulatory frameworks							
Sub-activity 1.2.2.1: Improvement of the Pasture Law							
Sub-activity 1.2.2.2: Consultation Improvement of the Pasture Law							
Sub-activity 1.2.2.3. Mobilizing Technical assistance of the OIE							
Sub-activity 1.2.2.4. Improvement of veterinary legislation							
Sub-activity 1.2.2.5. Review of the national breeding strategy							
Activity 1.2.3. Support government's capacity to coordinate and monitor Green investments							
Sub-activity 1.2.3.1. Support Development of the Green Economy strategy							
Sub-activity 1.2.3.2. Capacity Development of MEDT staff							
Sub-activity 1.2.3.3. Capacity Development of Ministry of Finance staff							

Table 2. Responsibilities for the implementation of activities of Component 1

Sub-activities	EE	Fin
1.1.1.1. Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs	MOA ²¹	IFAD
1.1.1.2. Rolling out and Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs	MOA ²¹	GCF
1.1.1.3. Upgrade the technical skills of the Forestry Department	CEP	IFAD
1.1.2.1. Kick-off Training on remote and participatory NRM	CEP	IFAD
1.1.2.2. Roll-out Training on remote and participatory NRM	CEP	GCF
1.1.2.3. Kick-off Field testing of NRM approaches	CEP	IFAD
1.1.2.4. Rolling-out Field testing of NRM approaches	CEP	GCF
1.1.3.1. Step up veterinary public health services of the National Veterinary Authority through provision of technical assistance and equipment	MOA ²¹	IFAD
1.1.3.2. Improve the outreach of breeding services provided by State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination to areas and communities targeted by the Project	MOA ²¹	IFAD
1.1.4.1. Integrate climate change issues in university and training institutions curricula	CEP	GCF
1.1.4.2. Promote enrollment of male and female youth in training curricula on climate-resilient natural resources management	CEP	GCF
1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations	FAO	GCF
1.2.1.1. Stock taking of policy development and mainstreaming of gender sensitive climate adaptive agricultural practices	FAO	GCF
1.2.1.2. Training on the utilization of policy support tools e.g. SIPT, GLEAM, EXACT, B-INTACT	FAO	FAO
1.2.1.3. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking	CEP	IFAD
1.2.1.4. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking (SFA funded)	CEP	SFA
1.2.1.5. Roll-out workshops for institutional networking	CEP	GCF
1.2.2.1: Improvement of the Pasture Law	FAO	GCF
1.2.2.2: Consultations on the Pasture Law	MOA ²¹	GCF
1.2.2.3. Mobilizing technical assistance of the OIE	FAO	GCF
1.2.2.4. Improvement of veterinary legislation	MOA ²¹	IFAD
1.2.2.5. Review of the national breeding strategy	FAO	FAO
1.2.3.1. Support Development of the Green Economy strategy	FAO	GCF
1.2.3.2. Capacity Development of MEDT staff	CEP	IFAD
1.2.3.3. Capacity Development of Ministry of Finance staff	MOA ²¹	IFAD

²¹ Via the State Enterprise Project Management Unit (SEPMU, or PMU).

4.1.5. Component 1 performance indicators

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1 (Component 1): Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	<i>Number of national policies integrating climate-responsive planning and development</i>	<i>Technical reports by the project – mid-term and final surveys</i>	0	3	4: (1) Pasture law; (2) breeding strategy; (3) policy on private veterinary services and (4) Green Economy Concept	<i>Ministries and institutions maintain interest in climate-resilient and evidence based policy making. Competent Agencies collaborate on exchanging information and making it available to the project</i>
	<i>No of Agencies collaborating for an active exchange of data and information related to remote and participatory NRM</i>	<i>MoUs signed. Data made available by the different institutions to the project</i>	0	2	6	<i>MoU signed between Agency for Land Management and CEP in the first year of the project. Further competent institutions (e.g. MoA) are willing to join data exchange platforms</i>
	<i>No of Academic and training institutions integrate climate change in curricula</i>	<i>Review of course curricula and promotional material publicizing the course content in publications and websites by the selected institutions.</i>	0	2	4	<i>No of Academic and training institutions integrate climate change in curricula</i>
Output 1.1: By year 7, Capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural resources management are strengthened.	<i>Number of staff trained in climate change management planning</i>	<i>Attendances sheets of training activities and records of PIU.</i>	0	Men = 100 Women = 50	Men = 195 Women = 95	<i>The staff see sufficient value in the training to make themselves available for capacity training activities.</i>
	<i>No of hectares of pastures monitored with the use of the integrated, holistic and participatory management approach</i>	<i>Technical reports by the project Photographic and remote sensing documentation approach</i>	0	1,400	3,500	<i>Local communities are interested in the project and in sharing information</i>
	<i>No. of participants of</i>	<i>Attendances sheets of training</i>	0	Men = 21 Women = 9	Men = 49 Women = 21	<i>There is sufficient interest and</i>

	<i>the course for foresters.</i>	<i>activities and records of PIU and the Leskhoz and the Adult Education Center.</i>				<i>demand for the training.</i>
	<i>No of youth from the project districts and number of public servants attending the climate courses.</i>	<i>Records of participating institutions.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Men = 10 Women = 10</i>	<i>Men = 24 Women = 26</i>	<i>Universities have the capacity to modify the course content and are interested in offering the courses and students interested in participation.</i>
Output 1.2: By year 7, the enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources is enhanced	<i>No state agencies influenced by CASP+ insights and knowledge products</i>	<i>Interviews with key stakeholders from participating agencies</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>No rapid turn-over of personnel in the participating agencies.</i>
	<i>No of sectoral regulatory frameworks reviewed</i>	<i>The revised frameworks and policy pronouncements.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Strong commitment for reform.</i>
	<i>Strengthened capacity of MEDT to facilitate development of Green Economy plans.</i>	<i>MEDT</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Strong MEDT commitment to prepare the concept note and action plan.</i>

4.1.6. Activities' results

Activities	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Component 1: Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient management of natural resources.			
Activity 1.1.1: Capacity Development of public institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management	Develop capacities of public institutions to streamline climate sensitive, participatory and gender inclusive ecosystem management approaches such as landscape approach, integrated watershed management, joint forest management, community-based pasture management	1.1.1.1. Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional PMT Office in Kulob refurbished and equipped. - Recruitment of Pasture specialists seconded to PMT. - 2 vehicles for field missions delivered to PMT
		1.1.1.2. Rolling out and Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Pasture specialists seconded to PMT
		1.1.1.3. Upgrade the technical skills of the Forestry Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 curriculum for foresters carried out in each of the 14 project

			leshkhoz and service provider for training
Activity 1.1.2: Introduce combined remote and participatory Natural Resources monitoring and management	Establish remote and participatory management of natural resources as the basis for climate adaptive development and enable exchange of information between the different competent state agencies and communities	1.1.2.1. Kick-off Training on remote and participatory NRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of International GIS expert (travel included) - Recruitment of International Expert for participatory NRM planning
		1.1.2.2. Roll-out Training on remote and participatory NRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up support of technical assistance: International Expert for Participatory NRM planning and International Expert for participatory NRM planning
		1.1.2.3. Kick-off Field testing of NRM approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of National Botany Expert and National GIS specialist - Purchase of computer plotter and server (to store data) - Recruitment of M&E consultant for CEP (including social fund and travels) - Kick-off annual outcome survey
		1.1.2.4. Rolling-out Field testing of NRM approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up TA: National Botany Expert, National GIS specialist, NRM monitoring with bees, M&E consultant - Purchase of satellite images - Roll-out of annual outcome survey
Activity 1.1.3. Enhance technical capacities of national livestock institutions to ensure efficient provision of public animal health and production services to smallholder farmers through efficient partnership between public and private institutions.	Strengthen capacities of public agencies under the MoA and FSC in charge of animal health and breeding services to improve the outreach of their activities through provision of logistical support and technical assistance	1.1.3.1. Step up veterinary public health services of the National Veterinary Authority through provision of technical assistance and equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The organizational structure of the state veterinary management has been developed in line with OIE's recommendations - Veterinary surveillance system based on One Health approach has been established - A mini truck-refrigerator as well as a disinfection machine delivered to FSC - Interpreter/translator available
		1.1.3.2. Improve the outreach of breeding services provided by State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination to areas and communities targeted by the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kulob regional Center for AI and breeding refurbished and equipped (semen processing equipment, liquid nitrogen machine).
Activity 1.1.4: Build capacities of	Streamline Climate Change and Ecosystem management	1.1.4.1. Integrate climate change issues in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 new curriculum on CC developed and

research and academia institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management.	approaches in the training curricula and research programmes of National and Research Institutions and academia	university and training institutions curricula:	<p>rolled out at TAU and TAAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 CC module developed & include in curricula of agronomists, agricultural engineers, foresters, zootechnicians and veterinarians of TAU and TAAS, as well as in the training curriculum of public administrators at PAA - Training of diploma level trainers on CC
		1.1.4.2. Promote enrollment of male and female youth in training curricula on climate-resilient natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 118 students from project area enrolled in newly developed curriculum on CC during project implementation
		1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 research projects on climate sensitive innovations supported every 2 years (6 in total)
		1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of batches of grants for research projects
Activity 1.2.1: Promote an inclusive and integrated policy dialogue	Enhance the mainstreaming of climate adaptive management practices of natural resources in all national institutions and verification of the effectiveness of policies on the ground	1.2.1.1. Stock taking of policy development and mainstreaming of gender sensitive climate adaptive agricultural practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 policy briefs elaborated and disseminated among institutional stakeholders - 7 reports on the effectiveness of national adaptation policies verified on the ground
		1.2.1.2. Training on the utilization of policy support tools e.g. SIPT, GLEAM, EXACT, B-INTACT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 representatives of governmental agencies trained on policy tools in the frame of 3 trainings
		1.2.1.3. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One workshop promoting policy dialogue implemented. - Purchase communication material - Conduct two workshops on gender and CC

		1.2.1.4. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking (in-kind)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SFA staff time to be involved in policy dialogues (in-kind)
		1.2.1.5. Roll-out workshops for institutional networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roll-out workshops on policy dialogue, and gender and CC (one per year) - Purchase communication material for the annual workshops
Activity 1.2.2: Technical assistance for review of livestock related regulatory frameworks.	Review and update of animal health and breeding regulatory and strategic framework to ensure compliance with international guidelines and ensure streamlining of measures supporting climate resilience and environmental protection	1.2.2.1. Improvement of the Pasture Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refined Pasture Law.
		1.2.2.2. Improvement of the Pasture Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two consultative workshops on the refined pasture Law.
		1.2.2.3. Mobilizing technical assistance of the OIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OIE Mission on veterinary legislation has been conducted - An analysis of the legislation was carried out, gaps were identified
		1.2.2.4. Improvement of veterinary legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veterinary legislation improved in line with OIE recommendations (workshops, round tables, conferences, and TA)
		1.2.2.5. Review of the national breeding strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding strategy revised
Activity 1.2.3. Support government's capacity to coordinate and monitor Green investments	Review of the legislation and regulatory framework related the Green Economy for MoDT and provide training to government officials, and strengthen MoF to monitor projects and resource mobilization	1.2.3.1. Support Development of the Green Economy strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 draft of the sectoral strategy elaborated. - 1 consultation workshop - 1 validation workshop
		1.2.3.2. Capacity Development of MEDT staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 training for MEDT staff - 1 Training of Trainer module developed for training MEDT staff at subnational level - 1 study tour (TBD)
		1.2.3.3. Capacity Development of Ministry of Finance staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 software for Monitoring and Analysis of Public Investment Projects - 10 participants in one study tour for selected MEDT officials.

4.1.7. Implementation Arrangements needed

Sub-Activities	Implementation arrangement required
1.1.1.1. Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs	Executing Entity: MOA ²² (via PMU) MoU between PMU and PMT ToRs of seconded pasture specialists
1.1.1.2. Rolling out and Strengthen capacities of Pasture Meliorative Trust to roll out Pasture Law at community level and provide technical assistance to PUUs, PUAs and PCs	Executing Entity: MOA ²² MoU between PMU and PMT ToRs of seconded pasture specialists
1.1.1.3. Upgrade the technical skills of the Forestry Department	Executing Entity: CEP ToRs Service Provider Training
1.1.2.1. Kick-off Training on remote and participatory NRM	Executing Entity: CEP ToRs International GIS expert ToRs International Participatory NRM Expert
1.1.2.2. Roll-out Training on remote and participatory NRM	Executing Entity: CEP ToRs International GIS expert ToRs International Participatory NRM Expert
1.1.2.3. Kick-off Field testing of NRM approaches	Executing Entity: CEP ToRs National Geobotany Expert ToRs Service Provider monitoring with bees CEP
1.1.2.4. Rolling-out Field testing of NRM approaches	Executing Entity: CEP ToRs National Geobotany Expert ToRs Service Provider monitoring with bees EP
1.1.3.1. Step up veterinary public health services of the National Veterinary Authority through provision of technical assistance and equipment	Executing Entity: MoA ²² (via PMU) MoU with FSC ToRs Expert on State Veterinary Management ToRs International Expert on veterinary surveillance and public veterinary health service
1.1.3.2. Improve the outreach of breeding services provided by State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination to areas and communities targeted by the Project	Executing Entity: MOA ²² MoU between PMU and SEABAI
1.1.4.1. Integrate climate change issues in university and training institutions curricula	Executing Entity: CEP MoU with TAU
1.1.4.2. Promote enrollment of male and female youth in training curricula on climate-resilient natural resources management	Executing Entity: CEP MoU with TAU
1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations	Executing Entity: FAO Guidelines and selection criteria for Call for Proposal
1.2.1.1. Stock taking of policy development and mainstreaming of gender sensitive climate adaptive agricultural practices	Executing Entity: FAO ToRs of pasture specialist ToRs gender expert
1.2.1.2. Training on the utilization of policy support tools e.g. SIPT, GLEAM, EXACT, B-INTACT	Executing Entity: FAO Executing Entity for Implementation of workshops for institutional networking: MOA ²² MoU with FAO ToRs of GLEAM-I trainer ToRs of LS IPT trainer ToRs of EX-ACT trainer Tors of B-INTACT trainer
1.2.1.3. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking	CEP
1.2.1.4. Kick-off workshops for institutional networking (SFA funded)	CEP

²² Via the State Enterprise Project Management Unit (SEPMU, or PMU).

Sub-Activities	Implementation arrangement required
1.2.1.5. Roll-out workshops for institutional networking	CEP
1.2.2.1. Improvement of the pasture law	Executing Entity: FAO ToRs Pasture policy expert
1.2.2.2: Consultations on the Pasture Law	Executing Entity: MOA ²² ToRs Pasture policy expert PMU
1.2.2.3. Mobilizing Technical assistance of the OIE	Executing Entity: FAO MoU with FSC
1.2.2.4. Improvement of veterinary legislation	Executing Entity: MOA ²² MoU with FSC ToRs Veterinary Legislations Expert
1.2.2.5. Review of the national breeding strategy	Executing Entity: FAO ToRs of FAO breeding expert
1.2.3.1. Support Development of the draft of the Green Economy strategy	Executing Entity: FAO MoU with MEDT ToRs International Expert ToRs National Expert
1.2.3.2. Capacity Development of MEDT staff	Executing Entity: CEP MoU with MEDT
1.2.3.3. Capacity Development of Ministry of Finance staff	Executing Entity: MOA ²² MoU with MOF

Annex to Chapter 4.1

Component 1 Terms of Reference and MoU

International GIS Expert

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 60 days (45 days in country - 15 days home-based)
2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe – CEP with in-country missions as required
3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

Year 1

In close cooperation and in synergy with the International Participatory NRM expert the duties are:

- Develop and hand over to the CEP a data portal consisting of open source GIS tools and freely available datasets for the collection of NRM data to be utilized by the NRM unit of CASP+;
- Curate the parts related to Remote Sensing of the manual “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management applied to CASP+” that should also give clear information on how to use the aforementioned data portal;
- Train the National GIS expert on the utilization of the data portal;
- Develop the mechanism of dissemination of the data through Web Map Service according to the protocols of the Open Geospatial Consortium;
- Provide the protocols for the collection, analysis and monitoring of NRM data, including the finalization of the pasture mapping and the institutionalization of national reporting related to SDGs and LDN and others indicators;
- Propose enhancement of the flow of remote sensing information between the different state agencies and local experts;
- Verify with the National Geobotany expert the robustness of the remote sensing data with regards to quantity and quality of vegetation indicated. Identify which kind of vegetation essential for agricultural and forestry activities are difficult to be identified/distinguished through remote sensing and how data collection/sensing can be improved;
- Define and hold the lessons on remote sensing of the “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management”. The Training will last for 5 days (50% on remote sensing and 50% on participatory approaches) and will be held to 15-20 representatives of Tajik state agencies.

Year 3

- Update as required and repeat lessons on remote sensing of the “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management”. The Training will last for 5 days (50% on remote sensing and 50% on participatory approaches) and will be held to 15-20 representatives of Tajik state agencies.
- In cooperation with the participatory NRM expert and the geobotany expert verify the implementation of the data portal and suggest recommendations for improvement and identify a pilot area of 3.500 in the beneficiary region that is suitable for the scientific bee-monitoring of the CASP+ measures.

Year 5

- Update as required and repeat lessons on remote sensing of the “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management”. The Training will last for 5 days (only the parts related to remote sensing will be taught) and will be held to 15-20 representatives of Tajik state agencies;
- In cooperation with the geobotany expert verify the implementation of the data portal and suggest recommendations for improvement and verify the results of the scientific monitoring with bees of the pilot area of 3.500 in the beneficiary region.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Remote Sensing, Natural Sciences or equivalent
- 7 years of experience in the field of Remote Sensing with focus on Natural Resource Management
- Prior Experience in training of Remote Sensing for Natural Resource Management

- Prior experience in Central Asia would be an added advantage
- Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage)

International Expert on Participatory NRM

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy – 40 days (30 days in country - 10 days home -based)
2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe – CEP with field mission to the project locations as required
3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

Year 1

In close cooperation and in synergy with the Remote sensing NRM expert the duties are:

- Provide methodology for a participatory assessment and monitoring system of natural resources within the CASP+ project;
- Define the indicators required for a reliable, cost-effective assessment and define flow of information necessary at national and sub-national between the different stakeholders;
- Provide inputs and recommendations to the definition of the data portal created by the International GIS Expert;
- Curate the parts related to Participatory NRM of the manual “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management applied to CASP+”
- Define and hold the lessons on participatory NRM of the “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management”. The Training will last for 5 days (50% on remote sensing and 50% on participatory approaches) and will be held to 15-20 representatives of Tajik state agencies.

Year 3

- Update as required and repeat lessons on participatory NRM of the “Participatory and Remote Sensing Natural Resource Management”. The Training will last for 5 days (50% on remote sensing and 50% on participatory approaches) and will be held to 15-20 representatives of Tajik state agencies.
- In cooperation with the international GIS expert and the national geobotany expert verify the implementation of the data portal and suggest recommendations for improvement and identify a pilot area of 3,500 in the beneficiary region that is suitable for the scientific bee-monitoring of the CASP+ measures

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Social Sciences, Political Sciences, Economy, Natural Sciences or equivalent;
- 7 years of experience in the field of Participatory Natural Resource Management;
- Prior Experience in training of Participatory Natural Resource Management;
- Prior experience in Central Asia would be an added advantage;
- Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage);

National GIS expert

1. Type and duration of contract: full time position for entire project duration
2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe – CEP with field mission to the project locations as required
3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:
 - Collect all freely available GIS information related to natural Resource management in Tajikistan (in particular related to pasture, forestry);
 - Coordinate with the International GIS expert and the participatory NRM management expert to prepare the trainings for state agencies;
 - Review the manual on participatory and remote NRM and verify its feasibility to be implemented within the context of Tajikistan;
 - Provide guidance for correct data collection and sharing to all involved partners (e.g. PUU, PUA, PMT, Leshkhoz);
 - Maintain the data portal for CASP+ and coordinate the data collection and analysis of the whole project;
 - Produce updated natural resources maps (pasture, forestry) to be shared with the CASP+ beneficiaries and through Web Map Service to the institutional stakeholders;

- Every other duty related to remote and participated resources management indicated by the Project Manager.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Degree in GIS, Natural Sciences or equivalent
- 5 years of experience in the field of Remote Sensing in Tajikistan or in the region
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by GoRT or NGOs, or with development agencies will be an added advantage
- Languages: English, Tajik. Good knowledge of Russian will be an added advantage

National Geobotany Expert

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 60 days
2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe – CEP, with field mission to the project locations as required
3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:
 - Assess quantitative and qualitative vegetation data on the ground in the project areas;
 - Verify with the International and National GIS expert the robustness of the remote sensing data with regards to quantity and quality of vegetation indicated. Identify which kind of vegetation essential for agricultural and forestry activities are difficult to be identified/distinguished through remote sensing and how data collection/sensing can be improved and adjusted;
 - Coordinate with the team of experts to identify pilot areas of 3.500 ha to be monitored via beehives
 - Verify the robustness of the data collected by the SP provider and the possibility to extrapolate the data to other project areas not assessed by bee monitoring.

Year 3

- In cooperation with the participatory NRM expert and the geobotany expert verify the implementation of the data portal and suggest recommendations for improvement and identify a pilot area of 3.500 in the beneficiary region that is suitable for the scientific monitoring with bees;
- Analyze the quantity and quality of the vegetation of aforementioned pilot area of 3.500 ha as a baseline and reference value for the scientific bee-monitoring of the CASP+ measures.

Year 5

- In cooperation with the International GIS expert expert verify the implementation of the data portal and suggest recommendations for improvement and verify the results of the scientific monitoring with bees of the pilot area of 3.500 in the beneficiary region.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Botany, Biology or equivalent;
- 7 years of experience in the field of geobotany in Tajikistan or in the region;
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by GoRT or NGOs, or with development agencies will be an added advantage;
- Languages: English, Tajik. Good knowledge of Russian will be an added advantage.

International Climate Change Policy Expert

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 60 days (40 days in country – 20 days home based)
2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe – CEP, with field mission to the project locations as required
3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:
 - Facilitate participatory assessment of the current regulatory framework concerning climate adaptive agriculture implementation and gaps;
 - Identify measure to overcome barriers for a climate resilient agricultural sector;

- Identify synergies on policy issues with current initiatives and the implementation strategy of International Partners;
- Raise awareness of decision makers on the relevance of climate adaptive agricultural practices on the basis of the evaluation of the CASP+ implementation process;
- Prepare succinct visual material for technical consultations at workshops.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Economy, Political Science or equivalent;
- 7 years of experience in the field of Climate Change Policy support;
- Prior experience in Stock taking of policy development among institutions in the field of Climate Change
- Prior experience in Tajikistan, or the Central Asia region, would be an added advantage;
- Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage).

International Specialist on Carbon accounting Tools

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy - 40 days (24 days in country – 16 days home-based)

2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe - CEP

3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The Expert is requested to carry out a training of selected staff of governmental agencies and universities on the utilization of the tools Ex-Act and B-INTACT. Two 5 days training sessions will be organized by CEP and PMU during Year 2 and year 4 (in total 4 training sessions), with up to 10 participants per session. The topics covered for each session will be the following. Practical simulation exercises based on existing data set will then be undertaken. The consultant will provide technical support to this remotely. At the end of each mission, a stakeholder workshop with relevant decision makers will be organized to present the output of the models, including the investment scenarios that have emerged from the analysis.

The topics to be covered in the sessions are the following:

- Functionality of Ex-ACT and B-Intact and its potentials and limitations;
- Provide accurate and transparent estimates of GHGs emissions reductions using project-specific data
- Apply carbon accounting to real situations and potential projects in Tajikistan;
- Quantify the biodiversity impact of various investments at project and policy-level using globally recognized environmental assessment methodologies;
- Provide practical examples on policy indicators to help make informed decisions on possible biodiversity risks, biodiversity loss and management practices;
- Give an overview on the possibilities to access funds from international financial institutions and mechanisms to finance projects, programmes and policies.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Natural Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Economy, Political Sciences or equivalent;
- 5 years of experience in the field of carbon accounting tools;
- Prior experience in training of carbon accounting tools required;
- Languages: English. Good knowledge of Russian will be an added advantage.

International Green Economy Expert

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy 40 days (30 days in country – 10 home based)

2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe – CEP with in country missions as required

3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

- Review current legislation and regulatory framework in support of a green economy, identify gaps and opportunities for the development of the sector;
- Map key national and sub-national institutions and relevant stakeholders;
- Based on the assessment, identification of specific needs, challenges and priorities of development pathways;

- Prepare succinct visual material for technical consultations in the country at consultation and for the final validation workshop;
- Lead the preparation of the green economy concept that addresses all findings in particular related to community based agro-industry activities in line with the CASP+ approach, with a focus at enabling policy/ regulatory framework environment, required policy dialogue and subsequent opportunities for investment;
- Prepare and hold brief 1 day ToT Seminar for staff of the MEDT on the topic applied to the context in Tajikistan.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Economy or equivalent;
- 10 years of experience in the field of Green Economy;
- Experience in the Central Asian Region will be an added value;
- Prior experience in the elaboration of policy papers on Green Economy required;
- Languages: English. Good knowledge of Russian will be an added advantage.

National Green Economy Expert

1. Type and duration of contract: consultancy 60 days

2. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe - CEP

3. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

- Support the International Expert in the analysis and provide the basis for the data research, in particular also analytical and synthetic translation of essential documents that are not available in English language;
- Ensure coordination with national counterparts and stakeholders, to develop common direction;
- Contribute to the development of the Green Economy concept that addresses all findings in particular related to community based agro-industry activities in line with the CASP+ approach, with a focus at enabling policy/ regulatory framework environment, required policy dialogue and subsequent opportunities for investment;
- In coordination with the International Green Economy Expert and with CEP, define the program study tours for the capacity development in the sector and of the consultation and validation workshop for the concept of the Green Economy strategy paper.

4. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the CEP Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

5. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in Economics or equivalent;
- 7 years of experience in the field of green economy in Tajikistan or in the region;
- Prior experience in green economy projects implemented by GoRt or NGOs, or with development agencies will be an added advantage;
- Prior experience in the elaboration of policy papers on topics related to Green Economy will be an added advantage;
- Languages: English, Tajik. Good knowledge of Russian will be an added advantage.

MoU between CEP and TAU

1. Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

2. Duration: 7 years

3. Objective

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by CEP, and the Tajik Agrarian University, for the integration of climate change issues in university curricula.

4. Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Recruitment of an International Expert for the development of a new master's curriculum (Year 1-3) complementing the existing Bachelor's programme on Pasture Management developed with the support of IFAD/LPDP and cover the costs related to the international accreditation;
- Recruitment of a Gender expert for the creation of modules on gender aspects to be integrated into the CC curricula developed by the project (Year 1-3);
- Recruitment of an expert for the inclusion of Climate change in the curricula of agronomists; agricultural engineers, foresters, zootechnicians and veterinarians, and public administrators (Year 1-3);
- From Year 3 onwards provide scholarships for 10 students per year for a duration of 3 Years until the end of the project. The students are Youth from the CASP+ beneficiary regions and will be at least 50% women.

5. Contributions and responsibilities from TAU

The TAU will be responsible for the following activities under the project:

- Facilitate mission of international expert and grant access to existing curriculum material and contacts to the competent academic staff (Year 2-3);
- Formulate New Climate Change Master program with the support of the Experts provided by the CASP+ project (Year 2-3);
- Implement process for accreditation of the curriculum (Year 3);
- Roll out new Climate Change master programme (Year 3-7);
- Facilitate participation of the students with scholarship financed by the CASP+ project at the new master programs (Year 3-7).

MoU between PMU and PMT

1. Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

2. Duration: 7 years

3. Object

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by the PMU, and the Pasture Management Trust, for the implementation of activities by PMT in the field of pasture management and monitoring, in the scope of CASP+ project.

4. Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Secondment of two pasture specialist: one based at national level in PMT headquarters, one based at Kulob regional office, during 5 years
- Refurbishment and equipment of the Kulob regional office, in the limits of the budget defined in the project documents
- Provision of 2 vehicles for field missions, , in the limits of the budget defined in the project documents
- Contribution to the costs of monitoring of PUUs and PMPs in 400 villages. This contribution will be degressive to ensure transfer of responsibilities and sustainability of the activity.
- Technical assistance to the revision of the Pasture Law, including through the recruitment of a pasture policy expert, and financial support to the organization of two consultation workshops

5. Contributions and responsibilities from PMT

The PMT will be responsible for the following activities under the project:

- Lead the revision of the Pasture Law, in particular to mainstream regulatory measures aimed at controlling the increase of livestock inventories and overgrazing of pasture
- Collaborate with Land and Geodesy Department for the development of a national pasture monitoring system

- Provide technical support to PUUs and PUGs for the development of PMPs, in collaboration with the Community Facilitator
- Provide capacity building to PUU and PUG members on pasture management and monitoring, in collaboration with the Community Facilitator
- Monitor the implementation of PMPs by VOs/PUGs and PUUs, and report back to PMU
- Support the creation of PAUs and PCs, in collaboration with PUUs and District Authorities
- Provide support to PUAs for the definition of cross village pasture investments

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to PMT in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the project PIM.

ToRs of PMT seconded national pasture specialist

1. Title of position: PMT national pasture specialist (seconded)
2. Type and duration of contract: full time contract - secondment
3. Location: The position will be based in Dushanbe – PMT headquarters
4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:
The two seconded pasture specialists will provide technical support to PMT

The livestock specialist will be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and providing implementation support to activities related to pasture management undertaken under component 2, including:

- Provide technical support to regional teams and service providers including the community facilitators recruited for facilitation of CsCAPs under component 2
- Provide technical support to the Community Facilitator for the creation of PUUs, PUAs, and PCs, in close collaboration with PMT staff
- Provide technical support to PUUs for the formulation of Pasture Management Plans
- Coordinate the assessment of PMPs, including investment plans, before validation and financing
- Provide technical support to PUUs for monitoring of PMPs, in close collaboration with PMT
- Coordinate and supervise the support provided by PMT to PUUs for implementation and monitoring of PMPs
- Contribute to recruitment and ensure supervision of consultants recruited to provide services in the pasture management domain

5. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the joint supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly, and of the PMT Chairman.

6. Required qualifications and experience
 - Advanced degree in agronomy or pasture management
 - 7 years of experience in the field of pasture management in Tajikistan or in the region
 - Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by GoT or NGOs, will be an added advantage
 - Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

ToRs of PMT seconded regional pasture specialist

1. Title of position: PMT regional pasture specialist (seconded)

2. Type and duration of contract: full time contract - secondment

3. Location: The position will be based in PMT Khatlon Regional Office in Kulob

4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The regional seconded pasture specialists will provide technical support to PMT in the following domains:

- Assess capacity gaps and organize trainings for regional PMT staff
- Raise awareness of District and Local Authorities on benefits of establishing PUUs, PUAs and PCs
- Oversee and coordinate activities implemented by PMT in Khatlon region the scope of CASP + in particular:
 - Support to creation and registration of PUUs
 - Support of PMT to formulation of PMPs
 - Monitoring of PMP
 - Monitoring of pasture productivity and quality
 - Support to establishment of PUAs and PCs at district level
- Report on activities implemented by PMT in the scope of CASP+ in Khatlon

5. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the joint supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly, and of the head of the PMT Regional Office.

6. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in agronomy or pasture management
- 5 years of experience in the field of pasture management in Tajikistan or in the region
- Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

MoU between PMU and SEABAI

1. Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

2. Duration: 7 years

3. Object

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by the PMU, and the State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination (SEABAI), for the implementation of activities by SEABAI in the field of cattle breeding, in the scope of CASP+ project.

4. Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Support the revision of the breeding strategy, including by providing international technical assistance and financing the organization of two stakeholder workshops
- Upgrade the Kulob AI laboratory of the regional branch of SEABAI, in the limits of the budget defined in the project detailed budget
- Procure and supply a liquid nitrogen production machine
- Procure and supply 50 AI kits for SEABAI technicians, plus 50 kits for the newly trained young technicians
- Procure and supply semen and synchronization hormones for the projected 100,000 AI
- Facilitate the administration of the 100,000 AI by SEABAI through the payment of a service fee
- Purchase the 300 bulls required to establish the mating stations

- Provide budget for the organization of the training session for 50 AI technicians

5. Contributions and responsibilities from SEABAI

The SEABAI will be responsible for the following activities under the project:

- Implement a massive Artificial Campaign for smallholder farmers in the 400 villages targeted by the project: the detailed modalities of the AI campaign are described in the project PIM. The campaign will be implemented as per the plan jointly agreed between PMU and SEABAI. AI will be performed either by SEABAI staff or by contracted private service providers.
- Establish 300 off farm mating stations in selected villages as per the plan jointly agreed between PMU and SEABAI
- Train 50 youths in Artificial Insemination. The trainees will be selected from the CASP+ beneficiary communities by the PMU. SEABAI will organize 2 Training sessions of 10 days (5 days theoretical, 5 days practical) in Year 1 and year 2. All graduated technicians will be equipped with an AI kit (Liquid Nitrogen portable container, AI catheter and consumables such as gloves and tubes).

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to PMT in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the project PIM.

6. Reporting and supervision

For activities implemented in the scope of this MoU, SEABAI will report to the PMU Coordinator. Financial and technical reports, based on a mutually agreed format, will be submitted every semester by SEABAI. The technical focal point within the PMU will be the Livestock Officer.

ToRs of pasture policy expert

1. Title of position: Pasture Policy expert
2. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 60 days (40 days in country – 20 days home-based)
3. Location: 3 missions in the Country
4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The consultant will provide technical and methodological support to the PMT for the review of the Pasture Law.

The 2019 version of pasture law addresses most of the gaps of the previous version (2013) related to rights of PUUs in the scope of the secondary users lease agreements. However, it does not address the sensitive and critical aspects related to control of livestock inventories. One of the possible entry points to address this problem from a policy and regulatory point of view would be to include in the law, provisions to enable PUUs to establish systems (grazing permits, quotas) that ensure that carrying capacities are observed and that stock accumulation is penalized. If these types of measures were framed in the Pasture Law and applied by all PUUs, the impact on animal inventories would be expected to be substantial.

In order to enable the review of the pasture Law that takes into account the critical issue of regulation of livestock inventories and control of overgrazing, the consultant will be expected to deliver the following services:

- Facilitate participatory assessment of the current Pasture Law implementation and gaps, in particular regarding control of animal populations and overgrazing

- Identify regulatory measures that could be framed in a revised version of PL and implemented by PUUs, local and National authorities
- Facilitate workshops for stakeholder consultation focusing on the two above topics
- Draft amendments to the Pasture Law, or to other regulatory frameworks
- Raise awareness of decision makers on the relevance of adoption of proposed regulations
- Facilitate workshops for validation of the draft regulations

5. Supervision and reporting

The expert will be under the supervision of the PMU Pasture specialist to whom he/she will report directly.

6. Required qualifications and experience

- o Advanced degree in agronomy, ecology, natural resources management or pasture management
- o 15 years of experience in the field of pasture and rangelands management
- o Prior experience in the Central Asia region
- o Prior experience in Tajikistan would be an added advantage
- o Prior experience on legal aspects related to pasture management
- o Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage)

ToRs of GLEAM-I trainer

1. Title of position: GLEAM-I trainer
2. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 20 days (8 days in country – 12 days home-based)
3. Location: 1 mission in the Country
4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The consultant will provide training of selected staff of CEP, PMT, TAU, TAAS, and PMU on the utilization of the online GLEAM I livestock carbon accounting tool.

A five days training session will be organized by CEP and PMU during Year 2.

The first part of the training session will aim at enabling the participants to understand the contribution of Livestock to GHG emissions and climate change, and of the concrete actions that can be undertaken to minimize it.

The second part of the training session will be focused on the utilization of the GLEAM i tool.

The participants will be taken through the model in order to understand its functionalities, data requirements and outputs. Some practical exercises will then be undertaken based on concrete examples in the Country, including using the project investment scenario.

Since GLEAM-i will have been run at design to create a baseline and figure out possible scenario, it is expected that participants to the training will be able to run it again on their own, with distant backstopping from the expert, at midterm and at project completion.

5. Supervision and reporting

The expert will be under the supervision of the CEP to whom he/she will report directly.

6. Required qualifications and experience

- o Advanced degree in agronomy, ecology, natural resources management or animal husbandry
- o 15 years of experience in the field of Livestock Development
- o 5 years' experience in utilization of GLEAM-i
- o Prior experience in training of GLEAM-I users

- Prior experience in the Central Asia region
- Prior experience in Tajikistan would be an added advantage
- Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage)

ToRs of LSIPT trainer

1. Title of position: LSIPT trainer
2. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 40 days (24 days in country – 16 days home-based)
3. Location: 2 missions in the Country
4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The consultant will provide training of selected staff of CEP, PMT, TAU, TAAS, and PMU on the utilization of the revised version (online) of the Livestock sector and Policy Toolkit.

Two 10 days training sessions will be organized by CEP and PMU during Year 2 and year 4, with the same participants.

The first 10 days training session will aim at enabling the participants to acquire the required skills to utilize LSIPT. Participants will be provided with some concrete examples of utilization of LSIPT, outputs and relevance for decision making (based on Ethiopia, Rwanda, India cases). They will then be taken through the different modules to understand the overall logic of the tool, the linkages between modules, and the functioning of each module. Practical simulation exercises based on existing data set will then be undertaken.

During the period between the two training sessions, participants will collect the necessary data required to run the model at national level. The consultant will provide technical support to this remotely.

During the second session, the participants will collectively run the LSIPT to model the National Livestock sector. This will be facilitated and technically supported by the consultant. At the end of the session, a stakeholder workshop with relevant decision makers will be organized to present the output of the model, including the investment scenarios that have emerged from the analysis.

5. Supervision and reporting

The expert will be under the supervision of the CEP to whom he/she will report directly.

6. Required qualifications and experience
 - Advanced degree in agronomy, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine
 - Alternatively, advanced degree in economy with prior work experience in livestock development
 - 15 years of experience in the field of Livestock Development
 - The consultant should have undertaken a training of trainers on GLEAM (organized by FAO, CIRAD or ILRI)
 - 3 years' experience in utilization of LSIPT
 - Prior experience in training of LSIPT users
 - Prior experience in the Central Asia region would be an added advantage
 - Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage)

ToRs of breeding expert

1. Title of position: animal breeding expert
2. Type and duration of contract: consultancy contract – 20 days (12 days in country – 8 days home-based)
3. Location: 2 missions in the Country (Year 1 and Year 2)
4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The breeding expert will be responsible for the following:

- Facilitating participatory stock taking on the current outdated breeding strategy

- Facilitate a participatory assessment of the context, challenges, capacity and investment gaps related to breeding in the Country
- Provide his/her own technical opinion on the two above points
- Highlight and explain challenges related to conservation of indigenous breeds and introduction of exotic breeds, in the context of climate change
- Support the formulation of a revised breeding strategy, that takes into account the outputs from the above tasks
- The above tasks will be undertaken in the scope of a first 8 days mission, during which field visits and interviews with stakeholders will be organized, and two stakeholder workshops (one for stock taking, one for formulation of draft strategy) will be organized.
- After the first mission, the consultant will formulate a draft breeding strategy with an action plan and budget
- During the second mission (Y2), the draft strategy will be discussed, amended if needed, and adopted by stakeholders; a workshop will be organized for this purpose, which will be facilitated by the consultant.
- The final breeding strategy will be developed after this second mission, and submitted for adoption.

5. Supervision and reporting

The expert will be under the supervision of the MPU (Livestock expert) to whom he/she will report directly.

6. Required qualifications and experience

- o Advanced degree in agronomy, animal husbandry, or veterinary medicine
- o 20 years of experience in the field of Livestock Development
- o 10 years of experience in the field of animal breeding
- o Prior experience in supporting the formulation of national breeding strategy (3 prior similar assignments minimum)
- o Prior experience in the Central Asia region would be an added advantage
- o Languages: English (compulsory). Russian (added advantage)

MoU between PMU and FSC

Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

Duration: 7 years

Object

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by the PMU, and the Food Security Committee, for the implementation of activities by FSC in the field of veterinary public health and veterinary legislation, in the scope of CASP+ project.

Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Secondment of a specialist on Epidemiology and One Health approach based in Dushanbe, in the FSC office for 7 years
- Provision of a mini truck-refrigerator for the transportation of vaccines to maintain the "Cold Chain" and a disinfection machine
- Contribution to the costs for the organization of the visits, in the limits of the budget defined in the project documents:
 - o The OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission (VLIM)
 - o International expert on state veterinary management (Y2)
 - o International expert on veterinary surveillance (Y2; Y4)
 - o International expert on veterinary legislation (Y2 and Y3)
- Contribution to the costs for organizing internal trainings, workshops, round tables and other events for discussing and dissemination of the issues identified by international experts

- Contribution to the costs of the participation of FSC's staff in training, workshops, organized by OIE, FAO, IPPC and other relevant international organizations, in the limits of the budget defined in the project documents.

Contributions and responsibilities from FSC

The FSC will be responsible for all animal and veterinary public health activities, including an improvement of veterinary legislation under the CASP+:

- Prepare and implementation of the comprehensive documents proposing strategies, action plans, short and long-term recommendations on the design of an appropriate response to strengthen veterinary public health systems to better address potential outbreaks of zoonotic diseases through:
 - o Organization of visits of the international experts in veterinary management and veterinary surveillance
 - o Establishment of a sustainable relationship between the veterinary service and the human health sector to clarify roles and responsibilities, and to strengthen an effective intersectoral coordination mechanism
 - o Participation in the selection and recruitment of a specialist on Epidemiology and One Health approach as well as guide and monitor his work
- Lead the revision and improvement of veterinary legislation, to include a legal framework for the development of private veterinary services and the separation of powers between public and private veterinary sectors, delegating certain state powers to private veterinarians, defining the concepts of a private veterinarian, para veterinarian, their rights and obligations through:
 - o Organization of OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission
 - o Organization of Veterinary Legislation Expert's visits
 - o Organizing trainings, workshops, round tables, meetings to discuss and dissemination of the issues identified by international veterinary legislation experts
 - o Facilitation and organizing of the participation of FSC's staff in training, workshops, organized by OIE, FAO, IPPC and other relevant international organizations
- Reorganization of the organizational structure of the head office of the FSC to improve veterinary management and compliance with the OIE requirements, through:
 - o Implementation of the recommendations of international experts
 - o Implementation of the recommendations of the OIE PVS Missions into practice
 - o Close cooperation with TVA
- Improvement of the veterinary surveillance system based on risk assessment and management
- Creation of acceptable conditions for licensing of private veterinarians
- Drawing up a technical specification for the purchase of a mini truck-refrigerator and a disinfection machine

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to FSC in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the project PIM.

Implementation modalities of Sub-activity 1.1.4.2. Scholarships

Sub-activity 1.1.4.2. Promote enrollment of male and female youth in training curricula on climate-resilient natural resources management

Under sub-activity 1.1.4.1. (Integrate climate change issues in university and training institutions curricula), the project will support the Tajik Agrarian University for the development and roll out of:

- A new curriculum for climate change specialists (bachelor's degree level)
- A new master's degree curriculum on pasture management, to complement the already existing bachelor curriculum developed with the support of LPDP

The project will also support the roll out of these two new curricula that will build capacities required for the achievement of project outcomes. During three years (year 3, 4 and 5), 10 scholarships will be

allocated, for a duration of 3 years, to students originating from the project area, to attend these two curricula.

The maximum amount of the scholarship will be USD 6,000 per year and per student (USD 18,000 per student for the entire curricula). The scholarship will cover the tuition fees, and part of the accommodation costs on the University campus, transport cost from the project area to Dushanbe, and food costs.

The modalities of this support will be articulated into the MoU entered into between the project (CEP) and TAU, and are described in details below:

Disbursement modalities:

The amount of all scholarships for a year will be paid by the project to TAU at the beginning of each academic year. TAU will retain the tuition fees and pay the contribution to accommodation, transport and food costs directly to the student.

Payment of the scholarship to TAU for the subsequent year will be subject to the submission of a financial report.

Selection of beneficiaries:

The selection of the 30 beneficiaries will be under the responsibility of TAU.

During the three years preceding enrolment (Y2, Y3 and Y4), TAU will inform the potential beneficiaries through the following channel of the scholarship opportunities and conditions of eligibility:

- For the master's on pasture management, the students already enrolled in the bachelor's curriculum being the only eligible candidates, they will be informed directly by University management
- For the Bachelor on Climate Change, the scholarship opportunity will be published on the University website and shared with all public high schools providing scientific high school diploma teaching.

The compulsory criteria for eligibility will be:

- For the master's on pasture management, having successfully completed the bachelor's curriculum provided by TAU
- For the Bachelor on Climate Change, having successfully completed a scientific high school diploma level curriculum.
- For all, the candidates should have followed primary education in one of the 21 Districts covered by the project, and one parent should still reside there.

The additional criteria assessed by CEP-PIG that will be used to rank and select the beneficiaries will be:

- Gender: 50% of beneficiaries should be female
- Family social and professional background: candidacies of students from households involved in agriculture from economically fragile / poor families (e.g., beneficiaries of social safety nets transfers due to economic, health or other reasons) will be considered on a priority basis.
- Professional perspectives: candidates willing to be involved in government and development agencies will get priority (as clearly articulated in the candidate application letter).
- Academic performance (grades), especially in scientific topics

The selection will involve:

- Desk pre-selection, based on resumes, application letter and academic records
- Interviews with pre-selected candidates
- The list of candidates selected by TAU will have to be approved by CEP

Research work:

All the students sponsored by the project will get priority to undertake their final research in the scope of the project, and in the project area, either as project interns, or interns of partnering institutions (Pasture Meliorative Trust, State Enterprise for Capacity Development, Private sector partners involved in Productive Alliances, PUAs or Pasture Commissions, partnering NGOs, etc.).

Implementation modalities of Sub-activity 1.1.4.3. Research Grants

Detailed implementation modalities of Sub-activity 1.1.4.3. Enable research institutes and the private sector to produce evidence on NRM and Climate Change for policy dialogue and climate sensitive technical innovations.

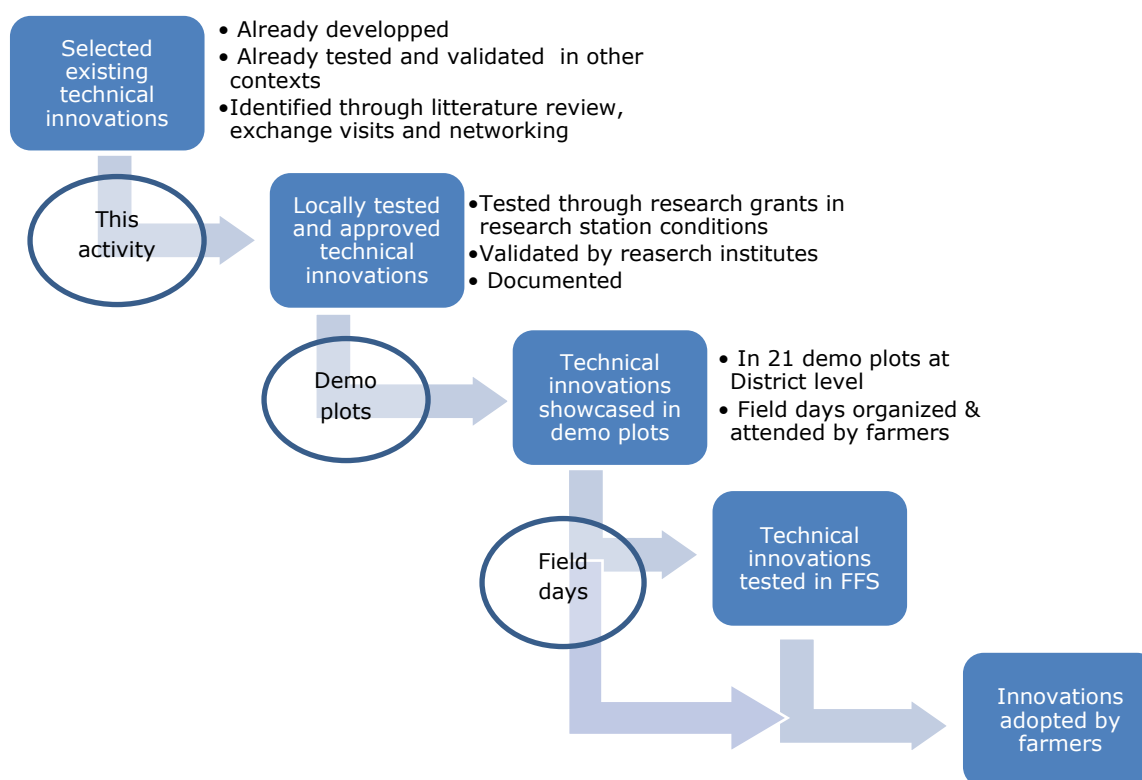
Rationale and strategic approach:

This sub-activity will provide financial support (herewith in “**Research Grants**”) to relevant academic institutions active in the domain of agriculture, livestock, forestry and environmental management (the “**Recipients**”) to:

- (i) develop climate sensitive technical innovations in the domain of livestock and pasture management, that will then be disseminated at community level in the scope of extension activities (demonstration plots and FFS under component 3), and to
- (ii) generate evidence and lessons learnt on climate resilient practices for policy dialogue.

The result of the **Research Grants** will be innovative locally tested and approved technologies (“**Innovative Climate Adaptive Technologies**”). These will represent a public good and will be disseminated by the Recipients with own resources, and by CASP+ through (i) demonstrations plots implemented (Sub-activity 3.1.3.1: promotion of technical climate smart innovations through demonstrations and exchange visits) and possibly (ii) Roll out of Farmers’ Field Schools (Sub-activity 3.1.3.3). The dissemination flowchart is depicted below.

Flowchart of dissemination of CASP+ supported Innovative Climate Adaptive Technologies



Technical domains:

On technical innovations, the focus will be on **climate change adaptation for the agriculture sector**, responding to country-specific climate stressors affecting remote mountainous areas of Tajikistan

(relevant to CASP+ intervention areas). They might comprise fully innovative climate smart technologies or tailoring to Tajik conditions existing technologies. They can comprise (non-exhaustive list): (i) climate resilient fodder crops (including fodder trees) species and varieties, (ii) climate resilient livestock species and breeds, (iii) water saving technologies, (iv) alternative feed sources (including industrial and crop by products), (v) reduced carbon emission and/or carbon sequestration technologies (alternative feed), (vi) innovative agricultural practices for fodder production integrated with other crops (intercropping, catch crops, agroforestry). A more detailed but non exhaustive list of possible research topics is provided at the end of this annex.

Selection process:

In order to implement this sub-activity in a simple manner, the project will launch two calls for proposals for research projects that are in line with the project. CASP+ will support 6 research grants, preferably two research projects every year for the first three years of project implementation.

The call for proposal will be shared with relevant academic institutions active in the domain of agriculture, livestock, forestry and environmental management (**Recipients**). These will include in particular the Tajik Agrarian University and the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Science, but could be extended to other interested national and local public or private universities and research centers, and to international research centers present and active in the country (in particular CGIAR centers).

The projects submitted by eligible institutions will have to fulfill the following criteria:

- Implementation of the research project should preferably be of 2 years duration (from disbursement of grant to the delivery of technically approved of result), in order to allow proper dissemination through demo plots, field days and FFS, and adoption. The research shall in any case not exceed 3 years;
- Technologies tested should be pre-existing (in other countries), and should have been previously developed, tested and validated in other similar agro-ecological and socio-economic contexts
- The innovation should contribute to strengthen the resilience of farming systems to climate change following identified climate stressors in mountainous areas / ecosystems
- The innovation should pertain to one or several of the following technical domains:
 - **Ecosystem services / management:** carbon sequestration, erosion and soil degradation management, water and fertility management, waste management, water management including water harvesting
 - **Climate-resilient agriculture / agrifood value chain technologies/practices:** low emission value chains management, crop-fodder integration (intercropping, catch fodder crops, rotation), soil and fertility preservation
 - **Climate adaptive livestock husbandry technologies/ practices:** animal health, pasture management, breeds and species, reproductive management, fodder production, fodder conservation, alternative feeding (crop or agro-industrial by products), manure management, digital innovations for livestock management, pasture management, market access
- The innovation should be suited to smallholder farmers systems (innovations that are only applicable to large scale commercial systems will not be eligible)
- The innovation should not have a potential or proven adverse environmental impact (e.g. risk of introduction of invasive species) and shall follow the Environmental and Social Management Framework of CASP+.
- Innovations that contribute to alleviate the work burden for women will be considered on a priority basis.

Financing: The maximum grant amount per research project will be USD 50,000 (it is expected that the average amount per project will be 40,000 USD) – until exhaustion of available resources. The grant will cover the cost of equipment and goods and external services required to undertake the research: seeds, farming equipment and inputs, animals, casual labor.

The cost of scientific and technical follow up, evaluation, and documentation will not be covered by the grant and will be the contribution of the Research Institution.

The land on which the trial will be conducted will be provided by the research institution, a community, a partner institution or a local government on a transparent and signed agreement.

The call for proposal will be developed by the project coordination and shared with not more than 10 potentially interested pre-identified institutions. The Call for Proposal (CFP) will reflect the criteria and conditions depicted above. After receiving the CFP, the research institutions will have 10 days to confirm if they wish to participate to the CFP, and 45 days to develop their research proposal.

The research proposal will have to follow the below template:

- Detailed description of the innovation proposed for testing
- Previous research and testing undertaken (institution, location, context) and results (quantified) including references to publications
- Expected benefits for project targeted communities (in terms of climate resilience, productivity, livelihoods, environment, gender equity)
- Proposed implementation plan: activities and tasks, stakeholders involved and respective responsibilities, inputs and equipment required
- Proposed budget (each budget line should provide details on unit costs and quantities)
- Proposed financing plan detailing grant contribution, beneficiary contribution and other partner contribution if any

A selection committee composed of (i) one representative of MoA (ii) at least one representative of CEP (ii) and three representatives of SEPMU will assess the research proposals based on the following criteria:

- Potential contribution of expected research outputs to provision of evidence for policy dialogue in the domains of pasture management, animal husbandry, NRM
- Potential contribution of expected research outputs to provision of practical technical solutions to be disseminated top farmers through demos and FFS, and that will contribute to increase climate resilience and productivity of livestock production systems
- Value for money (cost per output)

The selection committee will select not more than 2 projects for each CFP (expect if no or only one project was selected during the previous CFP, in this case the quota will be carried forward to the subsequent CFP). The committee may accept the project as it is or suggest some amendments and improvements. The final decision should be announced not more than 2 months after the deadline for submission of the projects.

Implementation:

The selected research projects will be financed in the scope of an MoU signed between the project coordination and the research institution.

The MoU will define the respective responsibilities of project and research institutions, in terms of research implementation, financing, and result dissemination.

The procurement of goods, inputs and services necessary for the implementation of the research will be procured directly by the project, in line with specifications provided by the reach institution.

The beneficiary contribution will be provided in kind by the research institution.

The selection committee will visit the research site every year to monitor implementation. The project staff will be allowed to visit the site as often as requested.

The research institutions will be encouraged to involve students in this research work.

The research institutions will also be encouraged to strengthen the partnerships and linkages with extension (in particular the State Enterprise for Capacity development), through the activity 3.2.3 (Support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies) that will support dissemination of technical innovations from research to grassroots level, through demonstration and extension.

Reporting:

The research institution will report on implementation on a six-month basis.

Research results will be compiled, analyzed and shared with the project at least once at the end of the project. Intermediary results could also be reported on.

The final report should provide factual data on the technology outcomes, but also an analysis on its potential benefits for smallholder farmers.

Research institutions will be encouraged to publish the reach results in scientific publications.

Intellectual property:

The intellectual property of the research results will be shared by the project and the implementing research institutions. Both institutions will be allowed to publish and share research results but should always mention that the research has been implemented in partnership. All publications should be authored by both project and research institutions designated staff.

List (not exhaustive) of potential research subjects:

Climate adaptive livestock husbandry technologies/ practices:

- **Feeding:** digital ration balancing software, utilization of alternative feed sources (crop by products, industry by products, fish, poultry manure, blood, etc...)
- **Fodder:** drought or salt resistant fodder species, small scale fodder conservation techniques, fodder cultivation techniques, including in association with other crops (catch cropping, intercropping, rotation)
- **Animal health:** comparison of drug efficiency (e.g. for control of external parasites, vaccination), cost benefit analysis of animal health interventions
- **Manure management:** comparison of manure management techniques and respective contribution to GHG emissions, fertility
- **Reproduction:** digital reproduction management software, reproductive technologies (AI techniques, heat synchronization protocols, embryo transfer)
- **Breeding:** testing of alternative breeds or species, digital performance management and selection tools

Climate-resilient agrifood value chain technologies/practices:

- **Lower emission value chains (with focus on market access):** innovative agrifood logistics hubs, energy efficient small scale dairy processing technologies, digital value chain management tools (esp. for dairy), assessment of milk quality and safety...
- crop-fodder integration (intercropping, catch fodder crops, rotation)
- soil and fertility preservation

Ecosystem services / management:

- **Energy:** utilization of renewable energy for production or processing (solar cooling or heating)
- **Pasture management:** comparison of pasture management techniques, testing and comparison of pasture restoration techniques (reseeding, overseeding, shrub and tree plantation, self-restoration through protection)

4.2. Component 2: Investments in community capacity for adaption and resilience to climate change

136. This component represents the most significant share of the financial outlay of the project and will enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in the selected districts through the development and implementation of Climate Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs). These plans will be based on District level Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD), defining climate related challenges and investment needs for adaption and disaster risk reduction to enhance the resilience of the target communities, relating in particular to the following impacts:

- intensification of storms and higher frequency of heavy rainfall events affecting pastureland, increasing erosion, loss of soils, water runoff and occurrence of natural disasters
- increased risk of droughts and water scarcity during summer months due to increasing temperature and decreasing rainfall in some areas.

137. Each CsCAP will be developed based on the district level diagnostic to avoid maladaptation from design. The activities will be pre-selected in line with the climate change impacts in the area as measures to adapt to it and increase the resilience of the ecosystem and the population. Furthermore, as a second mechanism to avoid maladaptation, ESMPs and ESIAs will be developed at the level of the CsCAP to ensure the adequacy of the activities and to include risk mitigation measures where needed. Finally, to mitigate the risk of maladaptation at implementation, an international expert will train district officers on the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of ESMPs and ESIAs that will safeguard the foreseen investments.

138. This component will be implemented in 400 villages in the selected districts. The villages have been selected based on their vulnerability to climate change and their limited adaptive capacity. The project will encourage a collaborative and a participatory diagnostic and implementation process. The process will be led by the district Government and facilitated by a competitively recruited NGO facilitator and implemented by both public and private sector agencies with participation of communities. The CsCAPs will include ecosystem improvement and agricultural resilience investments, composed of pasture management; afforestation and forest rehabilitation; climate resilient infrastructure; and agricultural equipment which can be used for greater efficiency in the use of land and water resources which promotes conservation and reduces soil erosion. Given that the process is participatory the exact scope of the plans and the nature of investments will be identified during the CsCAP design, informed by the DCRD. For budgeting purposes, indicative costs and quantities were identified based on previous IFAD experience under its on-going CASP project.

139. **Overall pasture situation:** The pasture management systems that had been setup by the USSR regime has not been replaced by any formal pasture governance systems, and the maintenance of pasture infrastructures (in particular those in summer pasture) is not ensured anymore. In the meantime, livestock inventories have increased significantly and consistently. The combination of these two-phenomenon resulted in an increased pressure on pasture located around settlements, but at the same time in lower utilization of distant and summer pasture.

140. The problem has now taken the shape of a vicious circle: increased inventories lead to more degradation, that affects the productivity of pasture and livestock, compensated by further stock accumulation, and further degradation.

141. The total pasture area stands at around 3,8 M hectares. 72% of them are registered as summer pasture, the rest as winter pasture. Out of the 3.8 M ha of total pasture, 2,818,000 or 72% are considered as agricultural land (Tajstat, 2019), 28% 1,090,000 as forests (Land and Geodesy Dept, 2019), less than 1 % or 20,000 ha (Committee for Environmental Protection, 2019) as protected areas.

142. In terms of regional distribution, Khatlon is by far the region with the largest pasture domain, with around 30% of national total, followed by RRS (28%) and Sughd (19%); the remaining 23% is in GBAO.

143. **Pasture degradation:** All information sources concur that pasture degradation is at an advanced stage: 85% of pastureland are subject to erosion (ADB 2004), and 4% of pastureland are destroyed (UNDP 2010) and cannot be rehabilitated. This of course mostly caused by overgrazing since 89% of summer pasture and 97% of winter pasture can be considered as overgrazed (UNEP 2011). However, in the recent years, around 100,000 ha of pasture have been improved (through pasture rotation or infrastructures).

144. Out of the 2,8 M ha of pasture classified as agricultural land, 37% are allocated to dekhan farmers. The rest is shared by agricultural enterprises (32%), state farms (16%), individual farms (3%) and other users (12%). The Household farms do not enjoy any primary usage rights on pasture.

145. Overstocking and overgrazing is occurring mostly in collective pasture used by household farms. Accumulation of livestock by large farmers doesn't appear to be the root cause of pasture degradation as often pointed, since the more than 90% of animals are owned by small household farms. Because household farms are also the main provider of migrant workers, the linkage between remittances and accumulation of animals is likely, as it is often the case in central Asia.

146. **Summer pasture and mobility:** During the soviet era, an elaborate had been established to manage summer pasture, including by constructing roads, shepherd shelters, water infrastructures, and organizing transfer of animals by trucks on long distances. This system does not exist anymore, infrastructures are not maintained properly, and access to summer pasture has thus become difficult, especially for smaller herds. PUUs have little control of summer pasture, and the livestock mobility, which is an efficient risk reduction and resilience mechanism, has decreased, and is now limited to larger herds and flocks.

147. **Pasture Users associations (PUUs):** PUUs are the core of the mechanism established in the Country in the last decade to delegate management of pasture to local communities and break the vicious circle of pasture degradation. PUUs were officially established by the 2013 PL. The PUU system is a mechanism of community-based governance of pasture, where the pasture users, organized in groups, become collectively responsible of the management of pasture. There are around 430 active PUUs in the country (out of around 3,000 villages in total). Most of them (383) were established by LPDP 1 and 2 in Khatlon.

148. **Pasture Users Unions (PUAs):** PUA's role as per the law is to establish the list of pasture users, participate in pasture commission, submit requests for allocation of pastureland, provide assistance to PUAs, and participate in the management of pasture that spread over several PUUs areas. Existing PUAs are mostly located in Khatlon, but their concrete role not very clear in reality and would need to be clarified.

149. **Pasture commissions (PCs):** PCs are placed under the leadership of District local Governments. Their membership is composed of local authorities, PUUs and PUAs representatives, and pasture specialists from regional PMT branches. Their role is crucial and consists in (i) delineating pasture (ii) regulating pasture management, including solving problems & conflicts related to pasture (iii) calculating pasture capacity and preparation of PMP (iv) and monitoring of pasture.

150. In reality, the existing PCs are confronted to a lack of means and are mostly active on conflicts resolution and approval of PMPs.

151. **Pasture Management Plans (PMPs):** the PMP, together with the PUU, is a key feature of the PL, and according to the law, it is mandatory for each PUU to have a PMP. A PMP normally comprises of the followings: (i) a pasture map, (ii) a carrying capacity and stocking rate calculation, (iii) a plan for rehabilitation of infrastructures, and (iv) a pasture rotation plan. A PMP normally has a 5-year duration.

152. **Pastureland tenure:** All types of pasture are the public property of the Government of Tajikistan. Pasture are defined as farming land as per the 2004 Land Code. PUUs can apply to obtain either a land certificate (as primary user) or a lease (as secondary user) on pastureland. Obtaining a land certificate is possible for a PUU only if the land has not been allocated yet to a dekhan farmer, which is usually not the case. Obtaining a lease from the dekhan farmer who detains la land certificate is thus often the only solution for the PUU to get formal usage rights on pastureland, but this has to be negotiated case by case, depends on the willingness of the dekhan, and does not provide a long-term guarantee for the PUU. For pastureland classified as forests and managed by the forest Agency, the only possible arrangement is for the PUU to obtain a lease agreement from the Agency.

153. **Lessons Learned from Livestock and Pasture Development Project (LPDP) I and II:** these two projects were/are financed by IFAD and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. LPDP I was completed in 2018 and LPDP II is still ongoing; both were implemented in Khatlon. LPDP I was the first project to implement the concept of PUU, that had been institutionally introduced through the first version of the pasture Law (2013).

154. The main lessons generated under LPDP I and II regarding pasture management and in particular roll out of PUUs and PMPs are as follows:

- The creation of PUUs has been very well accepted by communities, probably because it was addressing an acute problem (pasture overutilization), but also because of the very concrete incentives associated with PUUs (grants for equipment and infrastructures);
- All PUAs have been able to develop PMP, and PMPs are implemented and enforced, including in particular the pasture rotation plans, and some pasture protections;
- Implementation of PMP have a real impact on pasture productivity (+15 % in average) and degradation;
- Sustainability of PUAs is a delicate issue that requires attention and exit preparation.

155. **Strategic approach on pasture management.** Interventions related to pasture management will aim primarily at reducing the intensity of the degradation process, considering that reversing it and restoring the full pasture potential will only be feasible in specific contexts.

156. The project approach will consist in promoting sustainable pasture management practices, in particular pasture rotation and observation of carrying capacities and resting

periods, through the development and implementation of pasture management plans (PMP). IFAD experience on development and implementation of PMP is extensive (10 years in Tajikistan, and similar in neighboring countries) and successful.

157. Considering that the level of degradation of pasture is higher for those located in the vicinity of settlements, and that distant pasture, in particular high altitude summer pasture, are often underutilized, the project will also aim at re-balancing their utilization through strategic investments.

158. PUUs will be the cornerstone of this approach, given the positive results they have generated in Khatlon under LPDP. Specifically, the pasture management plan is the instrument with proven capacity to ensure respecting carrying capacity and resting periods.

159. Role of PMT in supporting to PUUs: Under LPDP I and II, most of the support provided to PUUs was channeled through the PMU. This has raised questions on the continuity of this support, considering that PUU may require a lighter institutional support after 4 to 5 years of project duration. In order to address this issue from the very beginning, the project will channel his support to PUUs through regional branches of the PMT.

160. **Climate rationale of proposed interventions.** In terms of mitigation, it is expected that support to pasture management under this component will contribute to the following:

- Roll out of PMPs limiting pasture stocking rates to the actual carrying capacity will be a first level of disincentive to livestock accumulation;
- Intensification of production systems, and in particular the reduction of proportion of unproductive animals, will lead to a reduction of the CO₂e per ton of protein produced;
- Reduction of pasture degradation, pasture protection and restauration, will also increase their carbon sequestration potential. Based on LPDP experience, the average increase in pasture productivity caused by the implementation of PMPs stands at about + 15%. It is expected that the carbon sequestration potential of these pasture will increase by a similar factor.

161. It is therefore expected that the moderate increase in CO₂ equivalent from animals generated by intensification will be offset by the CO₂e stored in the improved grasslands. In terms of adaptation, the main outcomes that are expected will be as follows:

- Utilization of fodder shrubs and trees as pasture restoration techniques will contribute to protect soils against erosion, but also to provide fodder during dry season.
- The implementation of PMPs through PUUs will assist in establishing standing fodder stock, that will help in withstanding drought episodes
- The promotion of hay production and conservation from selected pasture, for utilization during the stall-feeding period, but also in summer during drought, will also reinforce the capacity to undergo drought episodes.
- Investments in distant summer pasture such as access tracks, bridges, water point, animal shelters and shepherd housing will help in restoring transhumance practices, that have been almost abandoned during the last decades. Vertical transhumance (from plains to mountains) will enable herds and flocks to use pasture resource that are underused, and that are less subject to the negative effects of climate change, drought in particular.

162. **Forestry context.** While current estimates place the percent of forest cover as less than 3% past records testify that in the early 20th century forests covered approximately

25% of Tajikistan²³. Following independence from the collapsed Soviet Union, supplies of energy from the Russian Federation dropped very sharply. As a result fuelwood became the primary source of energy for many, especially for rural areas. Livestock numbers have risen, leading to overgrazing, which has inhibited forest regeneration. In addition, a shift from small livestock (sheep, goats) to larger domesticated animals (cattle, horses) kept closer to settlements, has increased grazing pressure on pastures and surrounding forests, further degrading forests. Finally, uncontrolled logging added to the ongoing exploitation of the forest. While the situation has improved for some countries in the region, fuelwood removal continues to drive forest degradation in Tajikistan.

163. Estimates of growing stock per hectare vary widely between 5 m³ha⁻¹ and 12.5m³ha⁻¹. There are no plantations for wood production, although in the 1970s and 1980s, a quarter of forests were classified as nutbearing forests. Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) play an important role in the standard of living and livelihood of rural communities and as a source of income for Leskhoz. Products include game and fur animals, seeds, nuts, berries, mushrooms, oils, foliage, medicinal plants, peat, honey and seedlings.

164. The largest source of revenues for Leskhoz is actually their pastures, with about 1 million ha of the total 1.85 million ha in the State Forest Fund assigned to agricultural enterprises for their long-term use as pastures. Moreover, these areas have the richest vegetation, which for decades have traditionally been used for transhumance. Here there is overgrazing and depletion of grass, trees and shrubs and little by way of conservation or restoration of these rich plant communities. Pasture rotation is not used, livestock numbers are not limited and grass or shrubs to enrich the flora are not planted.

165. Official records state that annual reforestation activity is at about 2,100 hectares annually and the seedling survival rate is between 60 and 70 percent and attempts at natural regeneration appear to have been abandoned²⁴. Juniper, pistachio, riparian forests in the mountains and saxaul forests all need intensive forest landscape restoration. Juniper forests require less active restoration, with protection from firewood gathering and heavy grazing pressure sufficing to allow recovery. Planting saxaul will help prevent erosion and desertification. There is considerable potential for forest restoration on abandoned mining sites and saxaul areas, where limited competition from other land use would create a good environment for forest landscape restoration²⁵.

166. Typically, seed is sourced on an ad-hoc basis and seedlings are supplied by a mixture of private nurseries, the 5 main Forestry Agency nurseries and most Leskhoz have a small nursery of approx. 2 ha. In JFM projects 'backyard' nurseries of the size of a few hundred square metres have been established specifically to support the requirements of planned JFM investments in a specific locality. Some Leskhoz nurseries are said to operate at a high level (Vahdat, Quibodiyon) but in general the technical level and capacity is very mixed.

167. **Joint Forest Management.** The JFM approach was implemented in GBAO from 2006 to 2012 and since 2013, this approach has been implemented in Gorno-Badakhshan by the Public Foundation CAMP Tabiat and the State Forestry Agency under the project "Sustainable management of natural resources in Gorno-Badakhshan". The Forest Code adopted in 2011 specifically provides for the participation of local people in JFM and with the assistance of this project, since 2018 the required subsidiary regulations and by-laws are now also in place. The State Forest Enterprises are now obliged to support JFM and report on its implementation. The forest agency, forest enterprises, NGO's and forest users in the previous project areas have gained a comprehensive understanding of JFM and are now able to share this approach more widely within and beyond the target areas, paving the way for full national rollout. The approach is now widely supported, with the Agriculture Reform

²³ 2010 GTZ Forest Sector analysis

²⁴ 2017 Third Environmental Performance Review UNECE

²⁵ Climate Change Adaptation FLR_CCA_challenges___opportunities_081018-ENG-edited.pdf

Programme of Tajikistan 2012-2020 stating that scaling-up successful practices in Joint Pasture and Forest Management focusing on rehabilitation, conservation and rotational use is crucial to success in the sector. A new project funded by KfW – Climate Adaptation through Sustainable Forestry – Phase II is under consideration, will also support JFM and if approved will run from 2021-26. A further new project with the working title of Tajikistan Resilient Landscape and Livelihoods Project (TRELLIS) and funded by World Bank is under preparation and if approved will work with JFM from 2022.

168. Typically, JFM contracts are established where at least 30% tree canopy cover already exists so that participants may begin benefitting from some harvest immediately. Where tree cover is lower than this, Leskhoz undertake 'direct afforestation' using local labour. These may be remote from villages so that they are less exposed to degradation pressures. Protected Areas are split into core and buffer zones, the latter allowing a certain amount of activity that can absorb some of the pressures on the conservation objectives of the core zone. The buffers contain communities and natural resources that nevertheless need support and JFM will be introduced to the buffer zone of Dashtijum Nature Reserve, the only Protected Area within the areas covered by the 14 project Leskhoz.

169. **Lessons Learned** in implementing forestry and JFM activities in particular:

- Ownership is created among beneficiaries to take responsibility for the interventions and maintain their livelihoods in sustainable ways through Community driven planning and decision-making. Although these were effective in ensuring transparency and prioritizing local needs, significant facilitation support and capacity building was required. Future Community driven interventions should allocate sufficient time and resources in that regard.
- Mechanisms for engaging district-level decision makers (such as Jamoat Committees) are critical for buy-in and help elevate sustainable land management and climate resilience issues to the district level. They facilitate integration of interventions on environmental protection and SLM as part of the overall local development agenda.
- Local technical consultants have an important role as interlocutors for maintaining dialogue between the implementation group and project beneficiaries and building ownership at the local level.
- Future projects should consider improving productive assets and protecting and restoring the underlying natural resource base upon which people depend and these or similar measures, in tandem with a robust M&E system based on guiding principles of resilience operations, will support evidence-based evaluation and learning.
- JFM has been successfully introduced and adapted to the needs of communities with different forest types. Local communities and forest enterprises rate JFM as an effective and helpful approach.
- Measures to strengthen the capacities of forest authorities and forest users and to settle land use conflicts leads to the rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, greater availability of fuelwood and increased earnings from forest activities. The forest agency, forest enterprises and forest users have gained a comprehensive understanding of JFM and are now able to share this approach more widely within and beyond the target areas. With the development of local bylaws, the legal basis for JFM is now fully in place and documented so that it can be rolled out in additional areas.

- The JFM approach upscaled and tested in different climatic zones in Tajikistan has proven its advantage as a forest management tool. Comparing the cost per hectare to establish a plot, the costs for JFM are significantly lower than for SFE direct afforestation. The JFM plots are well protected and maintained by JFM users.
- JFM users can make better and more efficient use of the given resources on their plots and improve their livelihoods significantly. JFM users also address risks, e.g. erosion, by applying countermeasures on their own.
- There is a high transactional cost associated with JFM contracts between individuals and the Leskhoz. A trend toward contracts between individuals who represent Forest User Groups and Leskhoz could improve the efficiency of the process, be more community-driven and give more flexibility for collective labour efforts.
- The JFM approach is not suited for large-scale afforestation due to the workload required in a short period of time. The SFE direct afforestation can bridge this gap. A combination of SFE direct afforestation and later transfer of the plantations into JFM plots will ensure long-term maintenance. With this kind of JFM approach, the resource sharing mechanism needs to be re-addressed.
- Insistence on using native species – has posed difficulties with sourcing of seedlings and community acceptance but has a strong case when climate adaptation and local nursery capacity is considered. Additional climate resilient tree planting plans could be successful, e.g. using Poplar cultivars in certain scenarios.
- Small scale local 'backyard' nurseries have worked well and are a useful source of local, indigenous planting materials.

170. **Climate rationale of proposed interventions.** Forest cover is low and sparse, and degradation is continuing, leading to increased vulnerability to soil erosion, slope instability, flooding and impaired soil water regulation and whole catchments are affected. Rural communities are highly reliant on their natural resources and lack of food security is a real threat. This risk is heightened by increases in returned migrants, falling remittances and reduced capacity for control caused by COVID-19. Usage of natural resources is unsustainable and pastures management needs improvement inside the State Forest Fund as well as outside. To date, coordination has been poor across all land users. While many donor projects usefully operate at a catchment-by-catchment basis no one coordinated approach has yet been adopted by the authorities. Anticipation of the effects of climate change and training in Ecosystem based Adaptations; a focus on food security; and enlisting the power of local knowledge in a participatory manner are aspects that have been largely absent in investment planning.

171. Enabling investments are needed to clarify inconsistencies in legislation to ensure there is a firm foundation for participatory planning and monitoring and that communities, staff and governance bodies will be fully receptive to the approach and associated field investments. Training in climate change effects, Ecosystem Based Adaptation methods and participatory planning and monitoring is required. Root cause issues such as lack of alternatives to wood energy and poor documentation of land tenure also need to be addressed. Robust, climate resilient investments are needed to create a tangible impact and crystallize the benefits of participatory planning and climate change adaptation.

4.2.1. Outputs

Output 2.1. By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 District level Climate Resilience Diagnostics are developed

172. Based on communities demand, the CsCAPs participatory planning will summarize and prioritize investments needs expressed by the communities and priorities addressing the climate vulnerabilities identified during the district-specific District Climate Resilience diagnostic (DCRD). Cross-cutting issues between forestry and pasture management such as grazing or fuelwood collection taking place on planned JFM sites will be addressed to find alternative grazing either inside or outside Leskhoz lands and needs coordination using the CsCAP forum and plan. Responsibility for the respective elements of the plan will be allocated between SEPMU and CEP as follows:

- Under SEPMU implementation:
 - (a). Pasture Restoration Investment
 - (b). Cross-village Pasture Management Investments
 - (c). Climate Resilient infrastructure investments
 - (d). Community Agricultural equipment for productivity improvement
- Under CEP implementation:
 - (d). Joint Forest Management Investments
 - (e). Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments
 - (f). Joint Forest Management in Protected Area buffer zones

173. The indicative budget sub-allocations between SEPMU implemented and CEP implemented investments are pre-defined according to project objectives and targets and respective cost estimates (see annex 0).

174. In the development of the CsCAPs all relevant local communities and their institutions (Village organizations, Pasture Users Unions, Water Users Associations) as well as the decentralized institutions mandated to plan, monitor and invest in natural resources (Forest Enterprises, River Basins Councils, Local Administration, Environmental Protection offices, Emergency Committees) will be consulted. Technically qualified specialists will design each of the elements of the Pasture Management and JFM plans as well as recruit technical specialists for the design of the infrastructure schemes. The NGO facilitator will confirm that each CsCAP meets PMU budget and acceptance criteria and the PMU will forward them to the PMU Steering Group for approval. The process of annual review and compilation of Annual Operational Plans for the continued adaptation and implementation of the CsCAP will also be coordinated by the facilitator. The CsCAP format is provided in annex 0.

175. **Local institutions** such as VO's, PUU's, Forest User Groups will be established as required in each village. Funding for member and management board training, ICT equipment and land registration certificates (for PUU's) will be provided. Initial appointment of boards (applying gender targets) where institutions are being newly established and training (of new and existing boards) will be required before moving to the planning stage. For forestry investments, Forest User Groups will be formed as a support network for individual householders who sign Joint Forest Management contracts. A similar concept will apply to the formation of other types of beneficiary groupings referred to as Common Interest Groups. These will be self-selecting groups of between 10 to 20 households per village²⁶ organised into two themes (i) climate resilient food or fodder production and (ii)

²⁶ The CIG for window 1 will be on average consist of 10 households while those for window 2 grants are expected to have on average 20 households.

processing and storage which will be financed through a matching grant (see component 3). The climate-smart production and processing techniques on offer to CIGs will offer viable adaptation opportunities to diversify to more sustainable livelihoods.

176. The project will build on past experience shows that using this collaborative approach can lead to improved adaptation to climate change and the conservation of biodiversity and living conditions. The project will use the Joint forest management (JFM) approach, supported by the 2011 Forest Code of GoRT, which essentially involves leasing forest land to local people over the long term. Leskhoz staff; well informed by up-to-date vocational training delivered under Component 1 dealing comprehensively with sustainable, close-to-nature and climate resilient forest management; together with forest users trained in the planting and aftercare of trees, will jointly draw up 5-year management plans for the areas under JFM. Building on the success of previous projects,²⁷ the project will prove the applicability and impact of joint forest management in additional districts, Leskhoz and forest ecosystems. Protected Areas (PA) in the country are managed using the concept of a buffer and core zone. JFM will be applied in the Dashti-Jum protected area buffer zone to support the PA objectives, support local communities and restore tree cover. While it will facilitate JFM planning, the project will not update the forest Cadastre or undertake a detailed forest management plan for each area.

177. **Inclusion of Women and Youth.** The project will ensure that at least 30% of the community facilitators are women. The facilitators will encourage the participation of women in the identification and planning of the investments and raise awareness regarding the importance of ensuring that women's priorities are reflected in the choices made. The component activities will promote women self-awareness and leadership trainings. It will foster women's participation on equal basis (50%) in developing the Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans, and will ensure a minimum representation (30%) in newly created PUU and other boards. The component will also support youth mobilisation and participation in key strategic planning processes (CsCAPs) including leadership trainings, climate change awareness and resilience building. Youth and excess local labour capacity (caused by reduced outward migration due to COVID-19) will be used in the creation of productive assets such as agroforestry. A specific target of 15% youth inclusion will be set for JFM contracts.

Output 2.2. By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households

178. This output will see the implementation of the plans compiled under output 2.1. Having compiled the first multi-annual CsCAP and JFM contracts and JFM plans during the first year of project implementation activity will flow on an annual cycle of operational plans, monitoring and review. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided below.

4.2.2. Description of activities

Activity 2.1.1: District Climate Resilience Diagnostic

179. A diagnostic analysis of community needs will be mapped using an advanced desktop geospatial analysis of climate risk and vulnerability. A map-based profile of each district will be created to indicate the geographic areas where the effects of climate change pose the

²⁷ GIZ, 2018.

greatest threat to the safety and livelihood of inhabitants, built assets, agriculture and natural resources. The activities will be grouped as 'Highly recommended', 'Recommended', 'Least recommended'. Given the importance of water control, conservation and topography in disaster risk reduction and climate change resilience, each district will be divided into planning units based on sub-catchments. This will allow a landscape management approach, linking activity in the upper parts of a given catchment to 'passive' beneficiaries in the lower parts of the same catchment and managing the interrelationships between various types of land use (see annex 0 for an outline structure for each DCRD).

180. The district diagnostic will be regarded as a discrete 'information product' output of the project and an information campaign will explain the basis of the diagnostic to jamoats in the selected 21 districts; outline the climate-related changes that can be expected and the best strategies to cope with them. The entire population²⁸ of each district will benefit through improved planning with respect to climate resilient investments, whether in the frame of the current or future projects. The diagnostic approach will form the basis of outreach activities including short videos/animations (to be hosted on slmtj.net) and special education activities for schools. This material will also highlight the way in which climate risks will have a disproportionate impact on women and how the voices of women can be included in action planning to ensure success. Third level education opportunities linked to climate resilience promoted by the project will also be communicated as part of this content which can be used by the local level agencies as curriculum content and awareness purposes.

Sub-activity 2.1.1.1.: Diagnostic - create a District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD) for each District

181. District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD) will be compiled for each of the 21 beneficiary districts. Given the importance of water control, conservation and of the topography in disaster risk reduction and climate change resilience, each district will be divided into planning units based on sub-catchments. This will allow a landscape management approach, linking activity in the upper parts of a given catchment to 'passive' beneficiaries in the lower parts of the same catchment and managing the interrelationships between land use. The process will be based on geospatial analysis of climate change vulnerability, key threats and potential adaptation solutions. The findings will be validated and disseminated with stakeholders at national and district level workshops. Consultations will take place on draft DCRD and with finalised documents per district with PMU, relevant Hukumat, Hydromet, The Climate Change Center (CCC), Ministry of Agriculture, Leskhoz, State Forest Agency, The Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, The Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CES), Committee on Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography (COLUGC).

182. The DCRDs, based on the risks and opportunities emerging in each district, will provide the basis for the subsequent Community Planning in 400 CASP+ target villages. Ultimately it will be the basis to define the CsCAPs and the potential Adaptation Investment for (a) pasture improvement/ restoration (pasture management plans), (b) climate-resilient infrastructures strengthening / rehabilitation, (c) procurement of agricultural machineries and (d) forestry investments.

183. A service provider will be appointed to compile the DCRDs and will benefit from a series of GIS data and associated maps, elaborated by IFAD during CASP+ design that will be used to compile a complete map atlas together with other available information and data sources. Geospatial information, in particular related to pasture and forestry shall be

²⁸ It is conservatively estimated that 100,000 households in the 400 villages will receive some tangible benefits from the project.

verified by a local expert in geobotany interpreting the data and giving information about the characteristics and types of plants present in the target areas.

184. The service provider will analyze the following information for the sub-catchments in the beneficiary districts, exposing the geographic areas where the effects of climate change pose the greatest threat to the safety and livelihood of inhabitants, built assets, agriculture and natural resources and considering socioeconomic data on projected pathways of development:

- a. past and present climate trends;
- b. past and present sensitivity to known climate change hazards (including both extreme events and incremental change);
- c. future exposure to Climate Hazards;
- d. future sensitivity to Climate Change;
- e. adaptive capacity of the local population;
- f. presence of vulnerability hotspots;
- g. potential investments for climate change adaptation and resilience.

185. It will be important to bear in mind that the DCRD will apply to the whole of each District, not just the areas being supported by the project and thus should not rely on the collection of village specific information, for example, that would require collection of local data, consultations, pre-existing local plans, etc. Before finalising the first draft DCRD it will be circulated for review and feedback by selected members of the target audiences so that the template and approach will be fit for purpose.

Sub-activity 2.1.1.2. Dissemination of diagnostic

186. Succinct and accessible visually engaging material for technical and community consultations will be compiled and a communications expertise will be vital on the team.

District Climate Resilience diagnostics (DCRD) for each of the 21 districts will be prepared, on the outline of which is contained in Annex to this chapter. Numerous additional forms covering CsCAP appraisal and approval are covered in annex to this chapter. CEP will organize workshops for the dissemination and validation of the DCRD at district level for each district. After the workshops the service provider will fine tune and circulate the final documentation.

187. A village selection process (qualitative elements) will a) filter the long-list to create a 400-village target and b) communication of results through Jamoat committees (as part of their regular meetings). **Village eligibility** criteria:

- Excluding villages with less than 80HH and no more than 700 HH.
- Excluding villages with previous/ongoing meaningful intervention providing the community with similar community investments
- Excluding villages with less than 1,000 Sheep Units (SU). 1 sheep/goat = 1 Sheep Unit; 1 cow = 0.2 Sheep Unit)²⁹
- Excluding villages with less than 100ha pasture³⁰ for their livelihoods

188. The DCRD diagnostic process will inform the process of village selection by adding a ranking of the degree of climate vulnerability of each sub-catchment based on a summary of population numbers (based on the villages located therein), district poverty ranking and Earth Observation indicators (erosion potential, vegetation indices, etc) although it will not

²⁹ average was 2,990 under LPDP 2 and only 5 had less than 1,000

³⁰ Average was 450 under LPDP 2 and only 5 had less than 100 ha.

cover all criteria such as the interest level and physical capacity in each village to undertake the required work.

189. For these aspects, a review will also be conducted during project implementation of institutional capacity to establish the presence, resources and capacity of pre-existing bodies such as in the Village Organisation structure at village, jamoat and district level; the presence of Pasture Users Unions, Pasture User Groups and the associated bodies of Pasture Commission and Pasture User Association; the presence of JFM contract holders/Forest User Groups; the human and physical resources of Leskhoz, openness of villagers to the responsibility of a JFM contract, Leskhoz land availability (and accessibility), labour availability and the soil, topography and site eco-physical characteristics. Villages forming coherent catchments or sub-catchments will be chosen en bloc, underpinning the importance of an holistic approach to linking upstream activity to downstream effects (while also improving the efficiency of project logistics).

190. 12 out of the 21 CASP+ project districts contain the necessary Leskhoz land and organisation to support JFM and Direct forest activities. A subset (of 200) of the villages selected above will be specifically targeted for **forestry investments**, with additional eligibility criteria to include:

- at least 100 ha of JFM³¹ can be implemented over the lifetime of the project.
- villages with no previous/ongoing relevant intervention providing the community with reforestation investments similar to CASP+

Activity 2.1.2: Establishing relevant local institutions

191. Institutional and community capacity in target villages and districts will be assessed and where gaps are identified, the project will establish institutions and strengthen their capacities with support from a community facilitator (recruited NGO). Initial appointment of boards (applying gender targets) where institutions are being newly established and training (of new and existing boards) will be required before moving to the planning stage. Funding for member and management board training, ICT equipment and land registration certificates (for PUU's and Leskhoz' JFM contracts) will be provided.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.1. Establishment of Village Organizations (VO)

192. The project will assist in establishing a Village Organisation (VO) in each community where it is absent. The VOs are governed by a general meeting of members and the elected VO Council. The VO management consists of an elected manager and accountant, with support provided by members' committees including a women's group and a monitoring committee. In addition to electing the VO officers, the general meeting determines the priorities for community development based on attendance of at least 80% of HH members. In these ways, an effective VO structure will be put in place based on a community decision-making process and with accountability to its members. Women are intended to be active participants in the process of mobilisation of VOs and the prioritization of sub-projects. It is expected that in many cases the existing Village Head (raisi mahalla/deha) would be also a Chairman of VO Council.

193. Aided by the National Law³² on VOs, the Village Organization model consists of the following three steps: (i) first, VOs are mobilised, strengthened to attain visionary leadership, realise participatory, transparent, gender sensitive and accountable governance

³¹ Based on 15 Leskhoz having the capacity to implement 500 ha annually for 5 years = 37,500. Divide over 400 villages = 93.75 Ha

³² Republic of Tajikistan, Law №347 On public self-initiative bodies, January 5, 2008.

processes in their operations; become resilient and autonomous in financially sustaining their functions; (ii) second, once the cohesiveness is achieved they are assisted in the elaboration of Climate sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs) to define their own medium and long-term priorities - including identifying agricultural and non-agricultural needs which shape the project's provision of training activities around priority topics as well as to facilitate service provision and investments; and (iii) with this prioritization and taking advantage of the Village budget allocation VOs are facilitated to design sub-projects for public goods and services for community development including physical infrastructures, agricultural machineries and equipment among the most popular investments, in addition to private goods such as mechanization services where there is a market failure. VOs then foster transformation of traditional structures, overcoming the initial distrust of local farmers and enabling them to maximize the benefits of acting together. Further, the project supports Common Interest Groups (CIG) which are self-initiated to access project resources within the framework of CsCAPs or those created around commodities (for example crops, fruit, vegetable, milk, nuts, fruits, medicinal herbs etc.) or common natural resources (such as irrigation water). Forest User Groups are also organised under VOs where JFM is used in the community.

194. Where communities already have a Village Development Plan this would be reviewed and revised as appropriate, with particular reference to the DCRD. The project will finance capacity building for the members of the targeted villages to enable them to: (i) understand the project objectives and strategy; (ii) formulate and implement a CsCAP, or update their existing plans if relevant, and identify and prepare priority sub-projects; (iii) mobilise internal and external resources; and (iv) manage the implementation and M&E of the infrastructure investments financed. The project would promote equal opportunities for women and men, greater awareness of marketing concepts, access to institutional credit among members of the existing farmer associations and other interest groups and support the formation of new groups or associations by providing guidance in appropriate institutional structures.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.2: Strengthening VOs

195. Training and technical assistance will be an integral part of the activity, both for promoting the success and sustainability of sub-projects, and for supporting community economic development more broadly. Technical support will allow the community to take advantage of its physical and human resources. There will be two types of training: mandatory and on a request basis. The mandatory training will cover the following topics: CsCAP formulation; sub-project identification and formulation; mobilisation of human and financial resources; quality control; procurement and accounting; monitoring and evaluation; and operation and maintenance. The project would also support activities aimed at informing and educating farmers, especially women, about their rights under the changing land legislation and means to protect these rights. The training on a request basis will be provided to ensure that it is demand driven. Communities will be given a list of training areas from which they can choose, or to which they can add, what is of interest to their members. The proposed topics will likely cover new agricultural technologies; access to institutional credit; farm management; preparation of business plans and investment proposals; accounting and financial management; and business management procedures.

196. A Community Facilitator would be contracted by the project to undertake the social mobilisation work, to form the VOs/CIG(s), to provide training and capacity building support to VOs/CIG(s), and to assist VOs/CIG(s) in demand driven participatory planning to develop CsCAP and sub-project proposals to be eventually funded by the project. Community Facilitator's work would be supported by agricultural extension staff at district/jamoat level as well as the project staff, local consultants/firms or other specialists contracted by the project.

197. The VO Councils will decide upon the objectives, approaches and specific activities for developing the communities' economic base. They will set their own rules and regulations for managing, implementing, monitoring sub-projects and especially the operation and maintenance of physical infrastructures for which the community itself will have direct responsibility. The PMU will sign a Community Grant Agreement (CGA) with each VO Council to reflect (i); requirements for community contributions; (ii) responsibilities; (iii) monitoring; and (iv) post-project ownership and maintenance. The VO Councils will prepare the formal CsCAPs in a format established in the PIM (see Annex 0).

198. Mobilisation and VOs' skills development and coaching would be undertaken by Community Facilitators (CFs) with Master Trainers recruited from existing NGOs to train/upgrade local CFs in the new villages. For specialised services such as preparation of sub-projects, CFs will work closely with *Hukumat* (district)/*Jamoat* (municipality) technical staff (agronomists, engineers, foresters etc.). These sub-project proposals will also provide the demand base for entry points for activities under Component 3.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.3. Establishment and strengthening of PUU or PUG

199. PUU (Pasture Users Unions) are the backbone of the improved community-based pasture management governance framework that the Governments intends to roll out at Country level, and the project will support these efforts at the level of its intervention area. As per the Pasture Law, PUUs should be established at village/community level, and be officially registered; they can then apply to the local authority to be allocated some public pasture (e.g. those managed by the State Forestry Agency or under the State Land Reserve – managed by Districts) or negotiate with Dekhan Farmers to obtain a lease for pasture that were already allocated to private owners. Each PUU will, in a democratic manner, elect its Board (PUUB) representing and acting on behalf of the union. Pasture Law does not regulate composition of the Board, but small livestock holders should form majority of the PUUB with at least half of them being women. The Board members should represent different user groups and would elect a chairperson. PUU Board will be elected at a general village meeting with attendance of a minimum 80% of the village population.

200. In villages where there is no need for a formal PUU, for instance when there are no opportunities for leasing land from the Government or dekhan farmers, PUGs (Pasture Union Groups) established under Village Organizations can fit the purpose and be in charge, under the umbrella of the VO, to develop and manage the PMP. PUUs have then the obligation, as per the law, to develop a Pasture Management Plan and to submit it to the District Authority for approval. Each PUU will be comprised of members consisting of all farm households having livestock or those who have no livestock but would like to join group. Each member will be represented with one vote per household.

201. The project will support the creation of PUUs or Pasture Union Groups (under Village Organizations) in all the 400 targeted communities. In communities where a PUU is pre-existing (established with the support of LPDP I or II, by PMT or by another project), the project will strengthen the existing PUU. It is expected that formal PUUs will be established in around 200 villages, and that PUGs under VO will be established in the remaining 200 villages. For newly established PUUs/ PUGs, the support will consist of:

- Mobilizing the pasture users and raising awareness about the need to community-based governance system, and rights of obligations of a PUU/PUG
- Support to the creation of the PUU/PUG, including designation of executives and establishment of internal regulations.

- Legal support for the registration of the PUU/PUG and allocation of pastureland users' rights. This will consist in assisting the PUUs to obtain land lease certificates. The PUU will cover the cost of administrative procedures to obtain this certificate, as beneficiary contribution, and the CF will guide the PUU through the administrative process.

202. These steps will be facilitated by the Community facilitator (local NGO) contracted by the project, together with the Pasture Management Trust (including regional staff of PMT).

203. PUU Project Activities: PUUs will be Project's focal points and will be used for the introduction of the Project and participatory identification of the target beneficiaries according to established criteria for each Project component.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.4. Establishment and strengthening of PUAs

204. PUAs (Pasture Users Associations) are 'associations' of PUUs and should be established at District level as per the provisions of the Pasture Law. Their primary role is to address pasture related issues pertaining to a higher geographical level than the community/village, for instance for movement of animals across communities, including management of transit herds/flocks, and pasture infrastructures that benefit to several communities. Another important function of PUAs is to represent PUUs and advocate for their rights at District level, regions and central level, and represent them in Pasture Commissions. The creation of PUAs has been supported by LPDP I and II in their areas of intervention. This process only implies marginal efforts and costs but generates substantial benefits as it enables addressing issues that cannot be addressed at community level only but require a larger scope of intervention.

205. The project will support the establishment of PUAs in the 21 targeted Districts. This process will be facilitated by the Community facilitator (local NGOs) also supporting PUUs, in partnership with the PMT. Support will consist of:

- Raising awareness of PUUs on role and added value of PUAs;
- Mobilization and selection of PUU members to be involved in PUAs;
- Support to the creation of the PUA, including designation of executives and establishment of internal regulations;
- Legal support for the registration of the PUA.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.5. Establishment and strengthening of Pasture Commissions

206. Commission for Regulating Pasture Use ('Pasture Commission') or PCs are relatively new bodies formed at the district (Hukumat) level to facilitate pasture use rights allocation and pasture management. These Commissions are mandatory as per the Pasture Law and should be established at District Level by the decision of local councils (Majlis) and should include representatives of district government body, Jamoats, Land Committee and pasture users. However, only a few Districts currently have PC, including in particular those covered by LPDP I and II. The role of PC is key as it provides advice to District authorities for two important steps of the establishment of the pasture management mechanism:

- The approval of pasture Management Plan;
- The approval of pasture allocation requests submitted by PUUs and pasture granting;
- Management of pasture use disputes.

207. The Commissions are entitled by Pasture Law with functions to demarcate pasture borders, to mitigate conflicts related to allocation and use of pastures, control over effective use of pastures, prepare mid-term pasture management and use plans, conduct monitoring of pasture use. The Commission also has a right to establish a fee rate for pasture lease, which according to Pasture Law can't be less than pasture tax multiplied by two. Lack of leadership at the national level in advancing pasture reforms, vagueness in legislation on functions, rules and procedures of these commissions, as well as no funding allocated for their work inhibit establishment of these most crucial bodies for pasture management. PC is important to ensure participation of communities in higher level decision making. Pasture Users are represented in PCs by the PUUs and/or the PUA.

208. The Project needs to facilitate establishment of such commissions in target district and support Government in further elaboration of their legal foundation, functions and procedures. Supporting their creation involves marginal costs and mostly implies awareness raising and intermediation. This support will be provided by the same Community Facilitator as above, in collaboration with the PMT and District Authorities.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.6: Kick-off of the promotion of JFM and establishment of Forest User Groups

209. The project will include in the village plans scope for the inclusion of agroforestry, afforestation and forestry investment via Joint Forest Management. Leskhoz manage significant pasture lands and an integrated approach will be adopted with PUU pastures and forest lands to ensure sustainable management across all land types, managing for example, the displacement of grazing from JFM lands and the location of transhumance routes. The concept of long-term leases of grazing lands to PUUs (rather than the establishment of PUUs under Leskhozi) will also be considered. The set of investments includes riparian forest for fuelwood and wood for construction, planting of orchards, pistachio forests, Juniper forests, Natural regeneration of Juniper for fuelwood, Saxaul for fodder and erosion control and poplar planting / agroforestry – fuelwood/construction and fodder. Outside of JFM, forestry staff will also work to rehabilitate sites and forests in each Leskhoz, concentrating on natural regeneration techniques, and the promotion of diversity, climate resilience and native species in afforestation with the eventual formation of JFM plots on these lands also being considered.

210. Equipment and vehicles that are vital for planting, irrigation, site and soil preparation, fencing, supervision and transport of materials will also be provided. JFM beneficiaries will also be given training in tree planting and aftercare. Detailed plans for these activities will be drawn up by the Leskhoz and forestry specialists, including the allocation of lands to specific households under Joint Forest Management. The selection of JFM participants will involve filling a questionnaire and interview by the external NGO facilitator and will be capacity oriented, with larger plots only being assigned to participants who have the capacity to perform the required work. The NGO facilitator will acquire in-depth knowledge of the community and profile of households to prevent extended families dominating the selection process. The project will also identify JFM investments in the buffer zones of protected areas where feasible with around 179 hectares of forests planned to be established in this way. Investments in small nurseries and Leskhoz nursery rehabilitation and direct afforestation works will also be included where appropriate. Below are the steps followed in planning JFM interventions in villages where this has not been used previously.

211. The steps in mobilizing a community for JFM and supporting it throughout the process are described in the TORs for Forestry Community Facilitator. The steps are summarized below:

212. **Field Visit.** The first field visit serves the purpose of evaluating the overall feasibility of implementing JFM in the given district. Staff of the Leskhoz and community representatives are involved in all steps as they can offer valuable information about the history and current use of the forest. To prepare a field visit, satellite images and maps of the Leskhoz can be used to get a first overview of the site. Information Seminar

213. **Information seminar.** If JFM seems to be feasible for a certain forest area, an information seminar is conducted no more than three or four weeks after the field trip. The Forestry Community Facilitator agrees with the village representatives and the Leskhoz staff upon the time and place for the information seminar. The use of a projector (for showing Google Earth images and maps of the forest areas) has proven to be an efficient tool to support the decision-making process of the people. For some areas, Google Earth provides an opportunity to compare satellite images shot in different years. Standardized information material and power point presentations are available from CAFT project in Russian and Tajik.

214. In order to create maximum interest among staff of the Leskhoz they should be involved from the very beginning in the introductory process. This way the staff will feel themselves responsible for the introduction of JFM. The role of the Forestry Community Facilitator has to be made clear from the very beginning to villagers and Leskhoz staff. NGOs should spark the interest, to assure a transparent implementation and the use of possibilities and rights as provided by the forest legislation. The process of JFM implementation should then be driven by the Leskhoz and the forest users.

215. **Community agreement.** As the introduction of JFM has implications not only for the JFM contract holders but for all villagers, e.g., restricted access to firewood and grazing areas, the informed consent of the community as a whole is crucial. Forestry Community Facilitator should make sure that all villagers (including non-participants of the information seminar) are informed about the suggested changes in forest management, and that everybody has the opportunity to apply for a forest plot. Otherwise, hidden conflicts within the community might lead to the exclusion of some households or groups of households from the allocation of forest plots. In order to avoid a misunderstanding, villagers can be requested to sign in a list that they have been informed about the date and time of the community meeting.

216. Before the contracts between the Leskhoz and the forest users are concluded, an agreement between the community and the Leskhoz is signed. The community agreement states that the community is willing to support JFM, and it defines the responsibilities of the Leskhoz. Where community based organizations (CBO), like Village Organizations, are in place, they should be contacted for the agreement.

217. **Definition and demarcation of JFM plots.** The community, i.e., the village assembly, together with Leskhoz staff and strong support of the Forestry Community Facilitator, decides how to divide the forest area.

218. It is important that external Forestry Community Facilitator moderates the discussion in order to ensure that everybody's voice in the community is heard. The discussion on distribution should be based on a map of the whole forest area. It is necessary to define "practical" boundaries, meaning that natural borders like rivers, mountain ridges, etc., serve as given borders. The use of Google Earth images and the delineation of boundaries with GIS have proven to serve as efficient tools in this context.

219. The exact demarcation of the plots in the field is then done by a representative of the Leskhoz in the presence of the affected forest users. The Leskhoz staff and the forest user must clearly mark the boundaries of the forest plot in the field in order to avoid later quarrels. The boundaries of the individual forest plot are recorded using GPS, and the size of the plot is measured.

220. Selection of forest users. Villagers both willing and able to perform the tasks necessary to rehabilitate and manage a forest plot are selected to become forest users. After internal discussions in the village assembly and signing of the community agreement, the community representatives provide to the Forestry Community Facilitator a list of households interested/or not interested in becoming JFM forest users. The number of JFM forest users is based on the potential number of the demarcated forest plots and the number of willing and capable forest users.

221. In case a whole community is applying for a JFM contract, the above listed criteria should be met by at least one third of the community and a strong leader should be present. The actual selection of the forest users then follows two steps:

222. Interviews with potential forest users. Based on the above-mentioned criteria, a questionnaire is used to interview the potential forest users included in the list provided by the community (see Annex 0). In order to make the selection procedure transparent and acceptable to all affected households, it is recommended that the interviews be conducted by external Forestry Community Facilitator.

223. Selection of forest users. The selection committee is made up of a Leskhoz representative, a community representative, and an external facilitator. The committee evaluates the answers documented in the questionnaires and selects the forest users. Each questionnaire is signed by all members of the selection committee. If a candidate is not selected, the reason is documented on the questionnaire.

224. In some cases, several people from the same household or close relatives apply to be forest users under JFM only to gain a bigger forest plot all together. Therefore, the external Forestry Community Facilitator should have close contacts with the village leaders to identify these details and prevent the capture of big plots by single families. When plots of different sizes are to be distributed, it is a capacity-oriented approach should be used. For example, larger plots may be allocated to those forest users who have more time for working in the forest, or more experience with forestry techniques, than others.

225. Contract preparation and signing. After the division of the forest area into individual plots and their allocation to forest users, the JFM contract is signed by the Leskhoz and the forest user. The Leskhoz staff (in the field and in the office) and the forest users can only effectively cooperate in the framework of JFM if both sides fully understand the content of the contract.

226. It is very important that the forest users clearly understand their rights and responsibilities as JFM forest users before signing the contract. Enough time should be invested to assure this. Where the harvest sharing percentages have to be newly negotiated between the Leskhoz and the forest users, the negotiation should already be initiated at the stage of contract explanation so that all details have been clarified at the points of formal contract signature. The Forestry Community Facilitators are strongly advised not to determine the shares, or to support one party of the contract only. The full process of negotiation of shares should be steered by the Leskhoz and forest users themselves. Forestry Community Facilitators should be prepared to provide calculations of potential income and the annual (in kind) investment of both sides, demonstrating the costs and efforts that need to be made to rehabilitate the forest and to generate the income.

227. Management plan and annual plan. The five-year management plan and the annual plan serve as tools for forest management planning and for the monitoring of activities and results. They are developed jointly by Leskhoz staff and the respective forest user for each individual plot (See Annex 0 for templates). Ideally, planning would be based on data from a forest inventory in order to assess the biomass growth and the Annual

Allowable Cut (AAC) of fuelwood/timber and the harvest potential of non-wood forest products.

228. Establishment of Forest User Groups In many regions of Tajikistan, community-based organizations like Mahalla Committees or Village Organizations (VOs) or similar structures have been implemented to enhance and structure community development. Different councils (subgroups) can be formed by community members to address given issues in community development and natural resource management specifically. Examples are subgroups for women, for agriculture, and for pasture.

229. The idea is to support the establishment of Forest User Groups (FUGs) in every community where JFM is in place. Where possible they should be formally integrated into the existing structures of VOs. Members of FUGs can jointly organize work to improve forest and irrigation infrastructure, mutually monitor the fulfilment of annual plans, and establish a community fine system for illegal grazing and cutting. Additionally, they disseminate information about JFM within the village and solve conflicts between forest users.

230. In many villages, all forest users use the same forest infrastructure for the management of their individual plots or could manage them more effectively if they cooperated. For example, they could

- Jointly work on constructing and maintaining the irrigation systems or develop grazing schemes and patrols,
- Save much time and work if they built a common good quality fence along the forest area,
- Benefit from the collective marketing of forest products, especially in remote areas where access to markets is limited and public institutions can be attracted as customers.

231. Furthermore, the leader of a forest user group acts as an intermediary between Leskhoz staff and the individual forest user. Local foresters communicate information only to the leader of the forest user group who then disseminates it among its members.

232. Some forest user groups function very well, while others do not function at all. Groups which function well have a strong and accepted leadership, and the group members recognise the advantages of cooperating in a group. A very good example of a functioning FUG is in the village of Langar (Ishkashim). In general, the willingness of villagers to be part of formal forest user groups as, e.g., subgroups of Village Organisations, varies greatly among communities.

Sub-activity 2.1.2.7: Rolling out of the Promotion of FM and establishment of Forest User Groups

233. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise Roll-out of 200 JFM FUG establishment. 1500 JFM contracts signed for JFM areas. 200 JFM contracts signed for Direct afforestation sites.

Sub-Activity 2.1.3.8. Kick-off the establishment of Common Interest Groups (CIGs)

234. Common Interest Groups (CIGs), either existing or formed by the Project, are self-initiated bodies based either on existing Mahallas or around commodities (for example crops, fruit, vegetable, milk etc.) or common natural resources (such as irrigation water). In the case of this project these will be self-selecting groups of 10 -20 households per village organised into two themes 1) climate resilient food or fodder production and 2) processing

and storage. The poorest and those that have limited land access will be targeted with the capacity of each CIG improved through training on climate adapted production practices, entrepreneurship, linking to markets, and farming as a business provided through Activity 3.3.1 in Component 3. These investments will be funded through the Matching Grant Program outlined in Component 3, with CIG investments limited to a maximum of USD 400 per household and a maximum of USD 6,000 per CIG.

235. The Project will provide support to CIGs if they meet minimum requirements: i) it consists of minimum 10 members; and ii) a sub-project proposal is within CsCAPs' priorities and follows all the Project modalities for sub-project financing (for example, the key ones are that the proposals initiated by VOs/CIGs for income-generating sub-projects should clearly show that at least 30% of the community would benefit and that at least 10% of the sub-project costs should be covered by CIG). The CsCAPs will identify the priority investments, then the VOs/CIGs will prepare sub-project proposals in line with the CsCAP and with the assistance of the Community Facilitator. Sub-project proposals will be approved by a referendum to be held by at least 80% of representatives of village households. More than 50% positive votes would be required for submission of sub-project proposals to the PMU and *Jamoat* Council. Sub-project proposals will be prepared in accordance with a format described in Annex to this chapter. The VOs/CIGs will also be responsible for mobilising the community's financial contributions, procurement (if relevant), supervising contractors, operation and maintenance of the completed infrastructure and/or renting of facilities to CIGs or other rural enterprises, as well as for monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects. CIGs and other rural enterprises will operate rented facilities in accordance with an appropriate signed lease. The CF, with the assistance of other service providers where needed, will assist with the planning process and implementation of the priority investments and for monitoring their implementation.

Sub-activity 2.1.2.9: Roll-out the establishment Common Interest Groups (CIGs)

246. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise Roll-out of 1,120 Common Interest Groups established and trained.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.10: Organize kick-off leadership training for women representatives in PUUs/VOs

236. The limited capacity of women to assume leadership roles is often associated to cultural constraints and determining factors which include:

- Low status due to persistent gender discrimination and gender stereotyping, where women are generally viewed to be unfit for leadership, and subsequent lack of support for women's entry to leadership structures;
- Limited opportunity to engage full time in activities outside the home due to unequal burden of care work that falls upon them;
- Low self-esteem and inadequate leadership skills and experience as a result of the above factors.

237. In light of the above constraints, the project intends to support women's and women's leaders to increase their awareness about their rights, including right to be involved in the decision-making processes of community-based organisations and express their opinions and have their voice heard. Specifically, the project will set quotas to ensure a minimum representation of women in decision making and representation positions. In order to

succeed with the objectives above, a leadership training for women, has been planned as part of CASP+.

238. The main objective of the training is to support women from targeted communities with leadership skills that will enable them to strategically use their strengths and abilities – their competitive edge while participating in key decision-making bodies (i.e. VOs, PUU, FUG) for the use and governance of NRM as well as planning processes for prioritization of investments (Adaptation and Forestry). The project set quotas for participation of women in key decision-making process and the leadership training is key to ensure that women are capacitated to undertake the role in a pro-active manner.

239. Trainings for women leaders, targeting 6 women per village, for a total of 2,400 women across the 400 targeted villages. The objective is preparing women members of community organizations to be leaders and change agents in their organizations. They will be provided with sensitization on topics including gender relations, self-awareness, leadership and accountability, negotiation and conflict management, effective communication. The training will specifically include modules about: effective and gender-responsive leadership and communication; group management; coping with challenges/conflict resolution strategy; and personal development. The trainings (1- or 2-days training) will take place at district level (21). It will consider about 5 trainings per districts (considering about 20 participants each training).

Sub-activity 2.1.2.11: Organize roll-out leadership training for women representatives in PUUs/VOs

240. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise of roll out of trainings organized in 400 villages.

Activity 2.1.3: CsCAP planning and design

241. The CsCAPs will include ***ecosystem resilience and adaptation investments***, spanning the categories of pasture restoration investments; resilient infrastructure; community mechanization; and forestry in the 400 targeted communities. In order to ensure that an ecosystem management approach is followed, taking into account all the aspects of the natural resource base under the same territory are addressed in holistic manner, the Pasture Management Plan will be considered as an integrated component of the CsCAP, together with the Forestry Management Plan; all informed by the DCRD.

Sub-Activity 2.1.3.1. CsCAP planning and design

242. Climate-sensitive Community Action Plan (CsCAP) will be developed in each of the 400 selected communities. A sub-set of activities identified in each CsCAP will be chosen as sub-projects for implementation under the CASP+ project. The details of sub-project proposals will include the description/design of the proposed interventions and expected outputs/benefits, the implementation arrangements, the organisational and institutional support needed, and a financing and procurement plan consistent with project rules for cost sharing. The project will support community interventions in Climate Resilience that complement those already implemented or being implemented, filling in gaps in the productive infrastructure and income-generating activities as well as strengthen institutional capabilities and community, Leskhoz and Protected Area pastures and natural resources. Communities will include details of all inputs provided, applied for, or expected from other projects or programmes when submitting their CsCAPs.

243. Potential areas for cross-village collaboration and investment in pasture management involving more than one village (whether new or already highlighted in Village Development Plans or at District level) will be logged during CsCAP Planning and referred to as Pasture Management Investments. These will be championed by Pasture Commissions at the District level and will require the endorsement of Pasture Councils, River-Basin Organisations and Jamoat Councils.

244. CsCAP plans will involve the capture, in digital form, of the lands associated with each village or cluster of villages classified by land cover type such as pastures (summer/winter), forests, mountains, etc. The appointed NGO facilitators will help combine the diagnostic analysis, current plans as may exist (such as Village Development Plans), and a participatory approach to devise plans that meet their key challenges, within the budget allocations assigned per village. A foundation of the CsCAP process will be communities' understanding of the climate risks; methods of maximising their environmental, social and economic resilience and how their choice of CsCAP investments should be informed by this knowledge. The climate-smart production and processing techniques on offer to CIGs will be clear examples of viable adaptation options in moving away from unsustainable livestock production. Further elaboration on the digital data layers will include data for Pasture Management Plans, mapping of forest investments, Leskhoz pastures, etc. Specific attention will be paid to the mapping of transhumance routes to ensure CsCAPs reflect the need to minimise conflicts in these areas.

245. **Pasture Restoration investments** identified through the forum of PUU (where VO's don't exist) or PUG (where VO's exist). Pasture investments will aim at improving the overall productivity of pasture and limit their degradation, but also at reducing the fodder deficit in summer, amplified by Climate Change, by creating standing fodder stocks through fencing and rotation, and increasing access to summer pasture that are less subject to drought. The pasture investment plans could include pasture restoration, rotation pasture protection through fencing, reseeding, fertilization, plantation of forage shrubs and trees. These will serve to support the restoration of the ecosystems.

246. The formulation of the PMPs by the PUU or the PUG will be facilitated by the community facilitator with the technical support from the PMT regional. The following step will be the development of the Pasture Management Plan (in line with the provisions of the Pasture Law) including:

- Training of PUU (or PUG) executives on formulation of PMP, and monitoring of pasture
- Demarcation of pastureland and infrastructures
- Calculation of carrying capacity.
- Development of pasture map and pasture rotation plan
- Planning/budgeting of pasture improvement and restoration investments (including demonstrations)
- Planning of pasture monitoring

247. A list of eligible investments and criteria for eligibility under the PMP is provided below. An important criterion for eligibility will be the contribution to the reduction of climate vulnerability. The preliminary list of investments that could be eligible for financing and implementation under the PMPs is as follows:

- Pasture restoration: pasture protection through fencing (permanent or mobile fences), reseeding and overseeding, fertilization, plantation of forage shrubs and trees;

- Access to water for livestock: creation of water points in underutilized areas including remote and summer pasture (subject to impact studies in order to ensure that the creation of water point will not result in pasture degradation), improvement of existing water points to reduce pasture degradation and reduce sanitary risks, installation of water harvesting systems;
- Pasture rotation (involving fencing or not);
- Creation and management of hay making areas;
- Pasture access: for pasture underutilized because of their remoteness and limited accessibility, access tracks and bridges may be rehabilitated or constructed;
- Summer pasture infrastructures: in areas where mountain summer pasture are used for transhumance, if the risk of degradation is controlled (utilization of summer pasture should be envisaged only in the scope of PMP and carrying capacities should be observed strictly), some infrastructures aimed at facilitating access and living conditions of herds and people could be constructed or rehabilitated: shepherd cabins, night fences and shelters for animals, cattle crushes for treatments, water points.

248. The total amount of pasture investments under the PMP should be at least 20% of the total amount of Adaptive Investments (AI) under the CsCAP. The amount allocated to each village to finance investments under the PMP will be calculated by PMU based on two criteria:

- Village Population (coefficient: 0.5)
- Pasture in terms of ha (coefficient 0.5)

249. The average amount per village will be USD 50,000 but may vary significantly depending on the circumstances of each village. A standard template for formulation, planning and budgeting of PMPs (including the template for the Pasture Rotation Plan and guidelines to calculate carrying capacities) will be developed (based on existing tools developed by LPDP) and availed to PUUs/PUGs to facilitate and standardize the process. After being developed by the Pasture Users, the PMP will be submitted for approval to the Pasture Commission and District Authorities, and to PMU. See Annex 0 for more information on budget allocation.

250. **Climate adaptive infrastructures.** The livelihoods of the rural poor depend on functioning road networks particularly in large parts of the project area that are relatively isolated and beyond the reach of the main road network. The project will ensure that infrastructure is adapted to the increased risks caused by more frequent torrential precipitation events. The project will climate proof existing and new roads with the objective to i) ensure the sustainability of the track allowing the continuity of the economic and social life of its beneficiaries; and ii) protect the natural environment (including agricultural land) from gully and bank failure due to heavy rain. It will do this by reinforcing specific sections of roads depending on the slope angle and severity of the risk, stabilising the slopes of sections of road against water erosion through the collection and disposal of runoff water that would otherwise damage the surrounding natural environment. This will be achieved through design improvements such as for roads: wider and reinforced ford crossings; concrete-lined drainage channels; increased capacity of culverts; road surfacing with adapted material (e.g. tuff) and reinforcement of the surrounding earth road structure with gabions to prevent bank failure.

251. The proposed structures will be defined in detailed technical studies conducted by the project and based on which construction firms will implement. This will ensure the quality of

construction and their long-term sustainability. Whenever possible, these measures will be carried out with the use of adapted technology that allows energy saving and easy maintenance and replication (i.e. the thermo-isolation of shelters and stabling structures using straw was successfully tested in previous projects).

252. Extended periods of drought are expected to become more frequent, interrupted by fewer, but more intense torrential precipitations: fewer rainy days, but an increase in the number and intensity of storm events. In the parts of the project area that do not have access to a secure water supply for household needs, basic homestead production and animals, farmers need to travel hours for the collection of household water (this task usually falls on the women).

253. The combination of all these stressors points to a serious adaptation deficit that calls for increased efforts in:

- Seasonal rainwater reservoirs (household or community level) constructed to alleviate burden on women and increase water availability throughout the year, to support diversification activities (backyard garden, fruticulture, small animals husbandry) and to meet basic livelihood requirements in isolated areas.
- Small measures to prevent soil erosion, mudslides and floods In addition of the plantation of bushes and trees –small hydrological works that slow down torrential water flows in the seasonal high-water levels, such as storm basins and small dams, could be financed in key areas (e.g. where high degradation of soil due to erosion, where potential for water table recharge) to reduce impacts of storms on soils (erosion) and to enhance infiltration and efficient use of water.

254. **Multipurpose community equipment and machinery** to boost fodder production. CsCAPs will include the procurement of agricultural equipment such as tractors, bailers, etc., that will be shared, maintained and owned by the community. The focus will be on fodder harvesting and conservation material, in order to help farmers to cope with feed shortages in summer and winter, that are exacerbated by climate change. In addition, other category of mechanization equipment that could be considered are those that can be used both for hay/fodder and other crops such as: Tractors, tillage equipment (plough, harrows, cultivator , etc), trailers, Planters, Fertilizer spreaders (used with good agricultural practices). Equipment that are only for non-fodder crops (e.g. combine harvester) will need to be justified in the CsCAPs according to specific climate vulnerability upfront and shall ensure they benefit smallholders. At least 30% of the community households must benefit from these investment to be eligible for funding.

255. The list of equipment eligible will be:

- Mowers
- Hay rakes
- Baler
- Forager / Silage machine
- Silage/haylage wrapper
- Manure spreader (not only for fodder but contributes to improve soil fertility)
- Hay trailers (flatbed)

256. In addition, the other category of mechanization equipment that could be considered are those that can be used both for hay/fodder and other crops such as:

- Tractors
- All tillage equipment (plough, harrows, cultivator, etc...)
- Other trailers
- Planters
- Fertilizer spreaders

257. **Forestry investment**, operated in collaboration with leskhoz (Forest enterprises depending on the State Forest Agency), and with the participation of forest users' groups, will aim to complement the restoration of ecosystems and the protection of areas vulnerable to climate hazards (disaster risk reduction), at the same time providing additional sources of income to rural communities. Forest investment will include: (i) Joint Forest Management (JFM): where a contract is created between JFM household and Leskhoz for the management (initially for 20 years) of a plot of land where the yield from the plot is split between each party to the contract; (ii) Direct Leskhoz Forestry: where forest is re-established on Leskhoz land using community labour. All materials and labour are paid for by the project. These sites are usually more remote from villages and include more typical forest species; and (iii) Forestry investments in buffer zones of protected areas: JFM will be applied through Leskhoz in the buffer zone of Protected Area (in the project area this is limited to Sh. Shohin district).

258. Typically, in JFM a large plot is created and fenced with the sub-divisions inside being assigned to different contracts and a lot of emphasis is put on fruit and nut species that will quickly yield benefits for the participants. All materials and labour are paid for by the project except labour for planting, which will be expected as in-kind contribution by beneficiaries. The project will pilot the concept of direct leskhoz forestry works being planned with a view toward eventual transition into JFM contracts once established.

259. The types of investment (implemented via Joint Forest Management, directly by Leskhoz or as part of Village Development Plans for common good e.g. protection of riverbanks):

- Activity 1: Riparian forest –fuelwood and construction wood
- Activity 2: Fruit and nut – mostly fruit trees/orchards
- Activity 3: Pistachio forest –nut production
- Activity 4: Juniper forest – fuelwood
- Activity 5: Open and guarded land
- Activity 6: Natural regeneration of Juniper – fuelwood
- Activity 7: Saxaul – fodder/erosion control
- Activity 8: Poplar planting / agroforestry – fuelwood/construction and fodder

260. Detailed plans for these activities will be drawn up by the participants and Leskhoz with the support of the Forestry Community Facilitator (see TORs in Annex to Chapter 4.2), including the allocation of lands to specific households under Joint Forest Management. Needed back-yard nurseries, Leskhoz nursery rehabilitation and direct afforestation works will also be specified. Leskhoz have management of significant pasture lands and an integrated approach will be adopted with PUU pastures and forest lands to ensure sustainable management across all land types, managing for example, the displacement of grazing and fuelwood collection from JFM lands. The concept of long-term leases of grazing lands to PUUs (rather than the establishment of PUUs under Leskhozi) will be utilised as part of this activity.

261. Site preparation, irrigation, seedling distribution, supervision and other works are only possible through mechanisation and a package of equipment will be supplied to Leskhoz to be applied across all project sites.

262. **Joint Forest management:** where a contract is created between JFM household and Leskhoz for the management (initially for 20 years) of a plot of land where the yield from the plot is split between each party to the contract. All materials and labour are paid for by the project although labour may be cheaper if provided as part of in-kind contribution by beneficiaries. Typically, a large plot is created and fenced with the sub-divisions inside being assigned to different contracts and a lot of emphasis is put on fruit and nut species that will quickly yield benefits for the participants.

Activity 2.1.4: Strengthening local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs

263. Component 1 is championing the transparency and coordination of land degradation monitoring across all relevant agencies; Component 2 will build on this to engage with local communities to strengthen local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate progress of the CsCAPs and strengthen the linkage between local reporting and national analysis.

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.1. Strengthening local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs

264. The monitoring and evaluation of the CsCAPs will be an intrinsic part of the approach under this component. All investments will be georeferenced. This will allow Communities (village organizations, PUUs) and institutions (Leskhoz) to better monitor all CsCAP investments using digital submission of simple geolocated smartphone reports (with integrated photos). SEPMU will recruit a national monitoring consultant and will use 'Open Source' smartphone tools for project planning, monitoring and control to minimise supervision costs and improve the speed and frequency of supervision reports. Under this activity innovative methods will be employed to engage and incentivise stakeholders, including youth, to use these methods for field reporting and ground truthing of remote sensing. A bridge will be established between the diagnostic output and citizen reporting to provide a means of tracking the realisation of predictions made, and the effects of CsCAP implementation. These will also appear as geotagged report points on the mapping portal produced under Component 1, alongside the layers that report on the status of NRM.

265. The monitoring of PMPs will be undertaken primarily by the PUU, with the support of the PMT and the PMU. The PUU will report to the PMU and PMT on implementation of the PMP on a bi-yearly basis. The monitoring of the PMP will include in particular the monitoring of pasture productivity and condition (including share of palatable species and vegetal biodiversity). PUUs will be capacitated by PMT to undertake this task: training, provision of methodological guidelines and tools (GPS, decameter, flora, registration forms). The pasture monitoring will be undertaken twice a year at fixed dates (once in spring, once in autumn).

266. The data generated will be forwarded to the PMU and PMT and consolidated with remote sensing data through the remote sensing monitoring system developed under activity 1.1.4. Digital tools for pasture monitoring developed under this activity will be rolled out at PUU level and will progressively replace paper-based tools. This will facilitate data entry but also bottom-up submission of information, and top-down feedback. The consolidation of field gathered and remote sensing data pertaining to each PUU will then be sent back to PUUs to enable them to use them for community awareness and decision

making. Paper based recording templates that will be used before roll out of digital technologies will be developed by PMU and PMT, based on existing LPDP models.

267. A specific budget line will also be allocated for monitoring of cross villages pasture investments. The monitoring of these investments will be a joint responsibility of PMU and PMT. During implementation of physical infrastructure investments, the Engineer recruited by the PMU and technical works Supervisor will be responsible for supervision and will support the local communities with monitoring their plans. All such investments will also be georeferenced.

268. Forestry activity will be tracked in a similar way, with the annual reporting requirement under JFM supplemented and gradually replaced by digital means.

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.2: Strengthening and follow-up local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs

269. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise of regular monitoring carried out in the 400 target villages, recruitment of gender and youth specialist

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.3: Strengthening knowledge and capacities of local administration and institutions

270. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise of roll out of baseline survey, conducting mid-term survey and project final survey by a local NGO and recruitment of TA (engineers, agronomist, community development specialist, M&E, etc.).

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.4: Provision of PMU vehicles for monitoring

271. It will comprise of roll out of Provision of PMU vehicles for the Project implementation.

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.5: Kick-off the Implementation of the Community Forest Investments

272. This activity comprises of Kick-off recruitment of project forestry specialist and purchase of vehicles.

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.6: Rolling-out the Implementation of the Community Forest Investments

273. This activity will comprise of roll-out of hiring 5 Project forestry specialists for forestry investment implementation and travels.

Sub-Activity 2.1.4.7: Provision of CEP staff and field specialist for project monitoring

274. This activity rolls out implementation of CEP staff and field specialist for project monitoring.

Activity 2.2.1: Implement Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans

275. Implementation of the ecosystem resilience and adaptation investments of the CsCAP in the selected villages, comprising the multiple dimensions of improved pasture management (including cross-village when required), Forestry investments of the CsCAP in the selected villages (in the proximity of leskhoz), climate resilient infrastructures, agricultural productivity improvement. NB: Each executive entity will involve relevant agencies as required by the nature of the interventions. The CsCAPs envisage 5% beneficiaries' contributions as a key provision (10% in case of machineries). The contribution will be provided as follows (building on the LPDP II procedures): the process of procuring and delivering productive equipment and goods to the Village Organizations or Pasture Users Unions within the Vos will start after the approval of the Climate-Sensitive Community Action plan (CsCAP). The beneficiary entity (a VO or its PUU) is requested to provide their share of co-financing in the VO's bank account (under the name of the legally registered entity Village Organization). The accounts of the VOs are registered at VO level, and cross checked by the Executing Entity, to ensure that the mobilized resources are dedicated to that specific sub-project. The financing mobilized by beneficiaries is then a pre-condition for the deployment of goods/ services by the EE to the beneficiaries. The Chairman of the Village Organization provides the final certification of the contribution before the final delivery of the equipment of good, which is cross checked by the EE. The equipment/good/ construction works will be delivered to the beneficiaries only when the counterpart financing is accumulated in the bank account. Such contribution is then transferred to the EE account, and finally transferred to the vendor as remaining 10% upon testing.

Implementation of CsCAPs

a. PMU implements CsCAPs (except forestry investments)

- i. The procurement and execution for the CsCAPs (e.g., Pasture; infrastructures; community agricultural equipment) will be under SEPMU responsibility.
- ii. If needed, PMU will involve relevant agencies as required by the nature of the interventions
- iii. PMT and PMU will provide regular technical backstopping to implementation of PMP (including pasture monitoring and adjustments on pasture rotation plan when needed)

b. CEP implements Forestry Investments

- i. The procurement and execution for the Mitigation Investment (d), Joint Forest Management and (e) direct leskhoz Forestry will be under CEP responsibility.
- ii. As required CEP will involve Leskhoz

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.1. Kick off implementation of the Pasture Restoration Investment

276. Once approved by the PC, the District and IFAD, the implementation of PMPs will start. It is expected that implementation will start in Year 3 for the most advanced communities (in particular those that already had a PUU and a PMP before), and in Year 5 for the last ones.

277. **Village level investments:** The implementation of the PMP follows the same approach as for the implementation of the CsCAP of which it will constitute a component. The infrastructures and equipment approved under the PMP will be procured and disbursed directly by the PMU, as per the PMP implementation plan.

278. The management of the PMP will be the responsibility of the PUU or the PUG. They will coordinate the implementation and planning of the various investments included in the plan. PMT and PMU will provide regular technical backstopping to implementation of PMP (including pasture monitoring) and adjustments on pasture rotation plan when needed.

Sub-activity 2.2.1.2. Roll-out of the Implementation of Pasture Restoration Investment

279. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise Roll-out of 400 PMPs implemented, 400 PUUs receive technical backstopping for the implementation of their PMPs.

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.3. Implement cross-village Pasture Management Investments (SEPMU)

280. **Cross villages investments:** these will also be supported under this activity, although they will not be included in the investment plans of PMPs, that are village specific. Each District will be allocated an amount for cross village pasture investments. This envelope will be based on the total area of pasture in the District and will amount to USD 25,000 on average. The amount available for one specific district will thus be equal to:

$$25,000 * 21 * (\text{pasture area in the District} / \text{Total pasture area in 21 District})$$

281. The allocation and management of this financing will be the responsibility of the District Pasture commission. In the limit of the allocated budget, the PC will submit a project proposal to the PMU, based on consultations held with the PUUs and VOs in the District. The proposal should be based on a standardized template provided for by the project. These investments will not be part of the village PMPs and will follow a simplified procedure to be designed, screened and financed. The eligible investments under this financing window will be as follows, considering that one preliminary compulsory criterion will be that Investments should benefit to at least two villages:

- Roads, animal tracks and bridges that improve transit of animals between villages
- Roads, animal tracks and bridges that improve transit of animals between villages and summer pasture, and benefit to several villages
- Water points for livestock, that benefit to several villages
- Demarcation and waymarking of transhumance routes, even if these routes are not used by beneficiary communities, but if transit herds affect communities, since the formalization of transhumance routes will benefit to the communities, by preserving their pasture resources. These transhumance routes should be approved by PMT, which has the mandate for defining their itineraries.
- Establishment of resting halts for transit herds on transhumance routes, as above, even if these routes are not used by beneficiary communities, but if transit herds affect communities, and for the same reasons. Resting transhumance halts should also be located in accordance with PMT plans.

282. The investment proposal will be screened and reviewed by PMU and PMT (especially when they are related to transhumance routes, since this aspect is under its responsibility), and forwarded to the Steering Committee for approval. As for village investments, the infrastructure or equipment will be procured directly by the PMU based on the PCs proposal.

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.4: Kick off the Implementation of Joint Forest Management Investments (CEP)

283. Nursery activities will see the upgrade of 14 Leskhoz nurseries (one per Leskhoz) and the establishment of 'backyard nurseries' at the rate of approximately 1 nursery per 8 hectares of planned JFM planting. The JFM Management Plans and JFM Annual Operational Plans will be drawn up bearing in mind the 1–2-year time lag before seedlings will become available. In the meanwhile, equipment acquired by the project for each Leskhoz will be used to assist preparing the soil on each site. In addition, all sites must be fully secured by fencing (installed or 'live' fencing) before planting commences and so this too should commence before seedlings are transplanted from the nursery to the site. Willow and other species where cuttings can be used will also allow progress to be made while nurseries come into production. Particular care will be needed to prevent seedlings root systems drying out before planting. Extensive use will be made of simple Smartphone 'open source' apps for recording progress and annual monitoring. Irrigation trucks are a deliberate part of the mechanisation packages proposed for Leskhoz; their use should be carefully scheduled (and operating expenses funded) to ensure this works well in safeguarding the investment.

284. The categories of activity will include **Riparian forest** including willow and poplar plantation, as well as mixed forests from these species (50:50 ratio), creation of a fence (full or partial), an irrigation system in all areas, only in Rasht is it possible to have a mixed forest with the addition of sea buckthorn and in Dangar, Temurmalik, Vose plantations. Usually, riparian forests are allocated to many forest users and plot size is quite small. Typically, the plots have a size of 0.5ha to 3ha. From a silvo-cultural perspective, the management is based on natural regeneration potential of the typically fast growing tree species. The management objectives are usually to regulate the grazing activities and produce firewood.

285. **Fruit and nut** planting often forms the largest portion of JFM. Creation of plantations of Greek walnut, rose hips, cherry plum, bitter almonds, and other fruit species, as well as displaced forests from these species in all areas, fences (in places where the risk of cattle damage is high), an irrigation system. In fruit and nut forests, plot sizes managed under JFM range from 10ha to 30ha. Degradation by unsustainable grazing is not so much a problem as in other areas. Rather, maintaining the rich natural biodiversity is the main priority and should therefore be the focus of management activities.

286. **Creation of a Pistachio plantation**, as well as a mixed forest with the addition of bitter almonds or crimson almonds, fencing (in places) and organizing seasonal watering.

287. **Juniper Forests** involve promotion of natural renewal, through partial loosening of the soil, sowing seeds, partial planting of seedlings, organizing livestock protection, restricting access of the population. Juniper Forests are usually allocated to entire communities. Size can vary between 500ha up to 2500ha. Usually, the leased plots comprise not only forests, but also open forest land, hay making areas in between, and pasture land. The low increment rates and the vulnerability of the ecosystem limit the use of fuelwood resources. Incentives for a regulated use by communities can be the harvest of NTFP, the establishment of productive woodlots with irrigation facilities, and the allocation of grazing grounds. Therefore, in the JFM contract, activities on non-forested areas, afforestation, sustainable grazing and production of non- timber forest products need to be carefully defined. The allocation of productive woodlots for fuelwood or (bitter) almond production is often combined with allocation of large areas of juniperus forests to gain additional work force for protection of those forests.

288. **Monitoring of annual plans** Leskhoz staff records whether and in what quality the forest user performed the tasks defined in the annual plan. The final annual monitoring and the development of the annual plan for the following year are usually done in autumn

(October – December). For this, Leskhoz staff and the forest user jointly complete a form to compare the actual achievements with the annual plan.

289. According to the contract, non-fulfilment of the annual plan or the violation of the JFM contract can result in its cancellation. The severity of a breach of the annual plan and an impending cancellation of the contract should be transparent to the affected forest user, and arbitrary decisions should be avoided. In accordance with the By-Laws on JFM, two warnings have to be issued by the head of the State Forest Enterprise before cancelling the contract.

290. It has proven useful to enter the aggregated monitoring data into a simple excel database. This helps Leskhoz staff to report demanded figures, e.g., on afforestation activities to higher levels and at the same time serves as a reporting tool for the assisting NGO.

291. **Technical consultation** Many JFM forest users have no prior forestry experience; thus, supporting them with technical consultation is a precondition for effective management of their forest plots. This is first of all the task of the local foresters or the forest engineer of the Leskhoz. The Forestry Community Facilitators may help the Leskhoz to organize training events for the JFM users. In case the Leskhoz doesn't have the necessary knowledge itself, external trainers can be engaged and both Leskhoz staff and forest users participate in the training.

292. It is of course crucial to increase the knowledge of the local foresters in the medium and long term. For this purpose, Leskhoz can be advised and supported to let their foresters participate in a vocational education training course. Such courses are now available and can be offered by either the Adult Training Centre or specialised organizations like Tajiklesservice Ltd.

293. In this context it is very important to support the Leskhoz in its change from a control entity to a management entity supporting and supervising forest users. Only continuous support enables them to develop a new understanding of their roles and responsibilities and the technical capacities as the basis of sustainable forest management in the context of JFM and beyond. Technical training for forest users and Leskhoz staff may include:

- Training on silvo-cultural techniques: Leskhoz and Forestry Community Facilitator support the forest users with training on planting, fencing, pruning, felling of trees and harvesting of non-timber forest products like dog rose and sea buckthorn. Such training units can be open to all villagers, who usually grow trees in their private gardens, in order to make the whole community benefit from JFM.
- Training on nursery management: The establishment of back yard nurseries is a possibility to ensure the future availability of necessary planting material. A specific training on private small nurseries can be beneficial for the JFM forest users as well as other interested villagers beyond the context of JFM. Especially fruit tree seedlings can provide income possibilities. However, the common demand of forest users to enrich their plots with cultivated fruit tree species should be taken with care, as planting fruit trees on forest land dissolves the distinction of forestry and horticulture. Experienced trainers for nursery management come from the nursery of Vakhdad.
- Training on rights and responsibilities of Leskhoz staff: In many cases staff of Leskhoz have no formal background in forestry education. They do not have sufficient knowledge on the rights and responsibilities that are part of their duties. Training in this field gives local foresters security in communication with forest users. Qualified trainers can be recruited from the NGOs or Tajiklesservice.

- Training on biodiversity conservation and management of rare fruit tree species: Qualified trainings in this field can be conducted, e.g., by the department for Horticulture at the academy of Science in Dushanbe or Tajiklesservice.

294. Numerous training materials are already available: A handbook on forestry techniques relevant in riparian forests has been compiled and distributed to many forest users. Additionally, a guide on important tree species in the nut and fruit tree forests of Khovaling and a pocket guide on all tree and shrub species have been developed. For the specific management of pistachio forests, a short manual has been designed which points out the main management techniques for cultivation, planting, and harvesting of pistachio.

Sub-activity 2.2.1.5: Roll-out of the Implementation of the Joint Forest Management Investments

295. This sub-activity represents a continuation of the action envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will comprise Roll-out 5801 Hectares JFM, 200 Villages with JFM received training in planting and aftercare and Recruitment of Communication specialist.

Sub-activity 2.2.1.6: Provision of SFA staff and field specialist for Joint Forest Management implementation

296. This sub-activity foresees hiring CEP forestry specialists for JFM implementation.

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.7: Kick-off of the implementation of Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments

297. This activity will support the restoration by Leskhoz of forest cover using hired labour where the forest land currently has less than 30% tree cover. Site choice will be important, with a strong preference for areas that could be handed over for JFM in time, once there is some potential for yield. In all cases, keen attention will be paid to the long term protection of these lands, particularly where natural regeneration is being used as the means to restore forest cover. If protection cannot be assured these plots will need to be far from villages, greatly reducing their positive impact for communities. The sites need to be accessible by road, and preferably not near any transhumance paths. These areas can also be important in responding to climate risks identified in the DCRD and form part of the 'green infrastructure' to control erosion. Community lands can also be established with trees e.g. as part of a Village Development Plan where these will improve the climate resilience of village communities. A direct Afforestation Manual was developed and approved by the Forestry Agency and applied in all afforestation activities of the CAFT project in a way that supported biodiversity and adaptation to the effects of climate change. This document should be used in the CASP+ forestry interventions and in planning nursery production.

298. **Plantation maintenance.** Plantation maintenance for the first three years should be included in the afforestation contract between CEP and the Leskhoz and should be carried out according to the guidelines given in the Direct Afforestation Manual.

Sub-activity 2.2.1.8: Roll-out of the Implementation of the Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments

This sub-activity envisages continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out to 1350 Hectares Direct Afforestation, Roll-out of purchasing equipment for forest establishment.

Sub-activity 2.2.1.9: Provision of forestry specialists for Leskhoz forestry investment"

299. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out to hiring CEP forestry specialists for leskhoz forestry implementation.

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.10: Kick-off of the Implementation JFM in Protected Area buffer zones.

300. This will mirror JFM as practiced in normal circumstances except that it is taking place in the buffer zone of the Dashti Jum Protected Area. The forestry plans here will need to align with the objectives and any constraints that are in place to protect the objectives of the Protected Area.

Sub-activity 2.2.1.11: Roll-out of the Implementation JFM in Protected Area buffer zones

301. This sub-activity rolls out to -179 hectares of land n buffer zones protected

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.12. Implement Climate Resilient infrastructure investments

302. Climate Resilient infrastructure investments. The project will invest in various types of infrastructure, addressing water stresses and the need to adapt to increasing risks of climate-related hazards. **Water related investments.** Extended periods of drought are expected to become more frequent, interrupted by fewer, but more intense torrential precipitations: fewer rainy days, but an increase in the number and intensity of storm events. In the parts of the project area that do not have access to a secure water supply for household needs, basic homestead production and animals, farmers need to travel hours for the collection of household water (this task usually falls on the women). To help families better adapt to the increased water stress, water infrastructure will be supported to alleviate the burden on women and increase water availability throughout the year that can also support diversification activities (backyard garden, fruticulture, small animal husbandry) and to meet basic livelihood requirements in isolated areas. Soil and water conservation structures to prevent soil erosion, mudslides and floods will be considered where appropriate, according to the methodology described above to avoid maladaptation. These could include the plantation of bushes and trees, small hydrological works that slow down torrential water flows, where there is potential for aquifer recharge and enhance infiltration, reduce impacts of storms and reduce soil erosion.such as roads, protective works and erosion reduction, water points and irrigation schemes, etc. (this relates also to the multipurpose community equipment for improved agriculture productivity, provided based on a criteria and ensuring climate adaptation needs such as for fodder production and other key crops). **Disaster prevention infrastructures:** Rural households depend on functioning road networks particularly in large parts of the project area that are relatively isolated and beyond the reach of the main road network. The project will ensure that infrastructure is adapted to the increased risks caused by more frequent torrential precipitation events.

303. To avoid maladaptation, the project will support specific infrastructure to respond to specific climate change impacts in the area based on the district diagnostics and on the ESMPs. Furthermore, the project will make sure that the infrastructure is resilient to extreme climatic events to ensure sustainability in time. As an example, the project will climate proof existing and new roads with the objective to i) ensure the sustainability of the track allowing the continuity of the economic and social benefits and ii) protect the natural environment (including agricultural land) from gullyng and bank failure due to heavy rain. It will do this by reinforcing specific sections of roads depending on the slope angle and severity of the risk, stabilising the slopes of sections of road against water erosion through

the collection and disposal of runoff water that would otherwise damage the surrounding natural environment. This will be achieved through design improvements such as wider and reinforced ford crossings; concrete-lined drainage channels; increased capacity of culverts; road surfacing with adapted material (e.g. tuff) and reinforcement of the surrounding earth road structure with gabions to prevent bank failure. The proposed structures will be defined in detailed technical studies conducted by specialist design firms based on which construction firms will implement. Wherever possible, these measures will be carried out with the use of adapted technology that allows energy saving and easy maintenance and replication (i.e. the thermo-isolation of shelters and stabling structures using straw which was successfully tested in previous projects).

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.13. Community Agricultural equipment for productivity improvement

304. Community agriculture equipment for productivity improvement: CsCAPs will include the procurement of agricultural equipment such as tractors, bailers, etc., that will be shared, maintained and owned by the community. The focus will be on fodder harvesting and conservation material, in order to help farmers to cope with feed shortages in summer and winter, that are exacerbated by climate change. The list of community equipment eligible under this window would include: Mowers, Hay rakes, Balers, Forager / Silage machine, Silage/haylage wrappers, Manure spreader (not only for fodder but contributes to improve soil fertility), Hay trailers (flatbed). In addition, other category of mechanization equipment that could be considered are those that can be used both for hay/fodder and other crops such as: Tractors, tillage equipment (plough, harrows, cultivator , etc), trailers, Planters, Fertilizer spreaders (used with good agricultural practices). Equipment that are only for non-fodder crops (e.g. combine harvester) will need to be justified in the CsCAPs according to specific climate vulnerability upfront and shall ensure they benefit smallholders.

305. Funding will be targeted toward a 20% minimum for fodder related mechanization equipment (Mowers, Hay rakes, Balers, Forager / Silage machines, Silage/haylage wrapper, Manure , Hay trailers - flatbed), 15% maximum for non-fodder crops mechanization (combine harvester, 3 wheel tractor for cotton), and up to 80% for mechanization equipment that can be used both for hay/fodder and other crops (Tractors, Tillage equipment: plough, harrows, cultivator , etc..., Other trailers, Planters, Fertilizer spreaders).

4.2.3. Sequencing of activities in Component 2

306. Component 2 execution will require defining clear roles and responsibilities between SEPMU and CEP, and a clear sequencing of activities described in the following steps, summarized in Table 3 (with an indication of timeframe of implementation in Table 4).

Table 3. Timeframe and sequencing of Component 2

Output 2.1. By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 District level Climate Resilience Diagnostics are developed	
Activity 2.1.1: District Climate Resilience Diagnostic	
Sub-Activity 2.1.1.1: Diagnostic - create a District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD) for each District	
Sub-Activity 2.1.1.2: Dissemination of diagnostic	
Activity 2.1.2: Establishing relevant local institutions	
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.1: Establishment VO's	

Sub-Activity 2.1.2.2: Strengthening VO's		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.3: Establishment and strengthening PUU or PUG		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.4: Establishment and strengthening of PUA's		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.5: Establishment and strengthening of Pasture Commissions		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.6: Kick-off of the promotion of JFM and establishment of Forest User Groups		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.7: Rolling-out of the Promotion of FM and establishment of Forest User Groups		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.8: Kick-off the establishment of Common Interest Groups (CIGs)		
Sub-Activity 2.1.2.9: Roll-out the establishment Common Interest Groups (CIGs)		
Sub-Activity: 2.1.2.10: Organize kick-off leadership training for women representatives in PUUs/VOs		
Sub-Activity: 2.1.2.11: Organize roll-out leadership training for women representatives in PUUs/VOs		
Activity 2.1.3: CsCAP planning and design		
Sub-Activity 2.1.3.1: CsCAP planning and design		
Activity 2.1.4: Strengthening local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.1: Strengthening local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.2: Strengthening and follow-up local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.3: Stregnthening knowledge and capacities of local administration and institutions"		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.4: Provision of PMU vehicles for monitoring" (PMU implemented and MOA financed)		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.5: Kick-off the Implementation of the Community Forest Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.6: Rolling-out the Implementation of the Community Forest Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.1.4.7: Provision of CEP staff and field specialist for project monitoring"		
Output 2.2. By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households		
Activity 2.2.1: Implement Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.1. Kick off implementation of the Pasture Restoration Investment		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.2. Roll-out of the Implementation of Pasture Restoration Investment		

Sub-Activity 2.2.1.3. Implement cross-village Pasture Management Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.4: Kick-off the implementation of Joint Forest Management Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.5: Roll-out of the Implementation of the Joint Forest Management Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.6: Provision of SFA staff and field specialist for Joint Forest Management implementation		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.7: Kick-off of the implementation of Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.8: Roll-out of the Implementation of the Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.9: Provision of forestry specialists for Leskhoz forestry investment		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.10: Kick-off of the Implementation JFM in Protected Area buffer zones		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.11: Roll-out of the Implementation JFM in Protected Area buffer zones		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.12. Implement Climate Resilient infrastructure investments		
Sub-Activity 2.2.1.13. Community Agricultural equipment for productivity improvement		

307. All activities related to pasture management will be implemented under PMU, since they relate to the mandate of MoA, under which PMU is institutionally placed. In addition, PMU has acquired a lot of knowledge and experience related to pasture management under LPDP I and II, that were under its responsibility. More specifically agronomist/pasture specialist of the PMU will be the technical lead and coordinator for all pasture related activities. MoUs will be established with these implementing partners during the inception phase of the project.

308. Activities related to forestry will be the remit of CEP. Direct afforestation works will be planned and undertaken by Leskhozes with CEP implementation group supervision. JFM will be mobilized by a dedicated Community Forestry Facilitator NGO who will support the JFM activity throughout the duration of the project. CEP project forestry specialists will monitor Leskhoz works and performance of JFM, as well as providing support to JFM beneficiaries.

309. The detailed responsibilities per activity, sub activity and task is provided in the table below:

Table 4. Implementation responsibilities in Component 2

Sub-activities	EE	FIN
2.1.1.1: Diagnostic - create a District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD) for each District	CEP	IFAD ³³
2.1.1.2: Dissemination of diagnostic	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.2.1: Establishment VO's	MOA ³⁴	IFAD

³³ With part of CEP financing under CEP management.

³⁴ Via the State Enterprise Project Management Unit (SEPMU, or PMU).

2.1.2.2: Strengthening VOs	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.1.2.3: Establishment and strengthening PUU or PUG	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.2.4: Establishment and strengthening of PUAs	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.2.5: Establishment and strengthening of Pasture Commissions	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.2.6: Kick-off of the promotion of JFM and establishment of Forest User Groups	CEP	IFAD
2.1.2.7: Rolling out of the Promotion of FM and establishment of Forest User Groups	CEP	GCF
2.1.2.8: Kick-off the establishment of Common Interest Groups (CIGs)	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.2.9: Roll-out the establishment Common Interest Groups (CIGs)	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.1.2.10: Organize kick-off leadership training for women representatives in PUUs/VOs	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.2.11: Organize roll-out leadership training for women representatives in PUUs/VOs	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.1.3.1: CsCAP planning and design	MOA ³⁴	IFAD ³⁵
2.1.4.1: Strengthening local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.1.4.2: Strengthening and follow-up local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.1.4.3: Strengthening knowledge and capacities of local administration and institutions	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.1.4.4: Provision of PMU vehicles for monitoring	MOA ³⁴	MoA
2.1.4.5: Kick-off the Implementation of the Community Forest Investments	CEP	IFAD
2.1.4.6: Rolling-out the Implementation of the Community Forest Investments	CEP	GCF
2.1.4.7: Provision of CEP staff and field specialist for project monitoring	CEP	CEP
2.2.1.1: Kick off implementation of the Pasture Restoration Investment	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.2.1.2: Roll-out of the Implementation of Pasture Restoration Investment	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.2.1.3: Implement cross-village Pasture Management Investments	MOA ³⁴	IFAD
2.2.1.4: Kick-off the implementation of Joint Forest Management Investments	CEP	IFAD
2.2.1.5: Roll-out of the Implementation of the Joint Forest Management Investments	CEP	GCF
2.2.1.6: Provision of SFA staff and field specialist for Joint Forest Management implementation	CEP	SFA
2.2.1.7: Kick-off of the implementation of Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments	CEP	IFAD
2.2.1.8: Roll-out of the Implementation of the Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments	CEP	GCF
2.2.1.9: Provision of forestry specialists for Leskhoz forestry investment	CEP	SFA
2.2.1.10: Kick-off of the Implementation JFM in Protected Area buffer zones	CEP	IFAD
2.2.1.11: Roll-out of the Implementation JFM in Protected Area buffer zones	CEP	GCF
2.2.1.12: Implement Climate Resilient infrastructure investments	MOA ³⁴	GCF
2.2.1.13: Community Agricultural equipment for productivity improvement	MOA ³⁴	IFAD ³⁶

4.2.4. Component 2 performance indicators

Project/Program results, outcomes/outputs	Project/program specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target Midterm	Target Final	Assumptions / Note
Outcome 2 (Component 2): Increased CO2e sequestration through improved pasture, forests and livestock management	N/A ³⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome 3 (Component 2): Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<i>Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions</i>	<i>Baseline/MTR/Completion surveys (including Ex-ACT analyses)</i>	<i>Pasture: 0 ha Forests: 0 ha Cropland: 0 ha</i>	<i>Pasture: 180,000 ha Forests: 8,641ha</i>	<i>Pasture: 180,000 ha Forests: 8,641ha</i>	<i>Availability and interest of local communities and commitment to the investment</i>

³⁵ With part of MoA financing under PMU management.

³⁶ With part of CEP financing under CEP management.

³⁷ This outcome is measured by the core indicator 1 "GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered" reported to in Section E.3, above.

Project/Program results, outcomes/outputs	Project/program specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target Midterm	Target Final	Assumptions / Note
	<i>(pasture, forests, and cropland)</i>			<i>Cropland: 1,416.5 ha</i>	<i>Cropland: 1,416.5 ha</i>	<i>s in improved NR; climate sensitive planning and local level partnerships created will continue after project closure. Willingness of rural communities, availability of suitable service providers and commitment of local institutions to support rural communities investment and planning even beyond project end.</i>
	<i>Number of Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices</i>	<i>Baseline/MTR/Completion surveys</i>	<i>0 Households</i>	<i>40,000 households</i>	<i>100,000 households</i>	
Output 2.1: By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 district level climate diagnostics are developed	<i>District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD) prepared</i>	<i>CEP monitoring reports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>The diagnostic is able to present good analysis of climate trends and risks and adaptation measures.</i>
	<i>Women representatives trained in leadership skills</i>	<i>Interviews with women representatives</i>		<i>1200</i>	<i>2400</i>	<i>The women courses are designed and delivered in</i>

Project/Program results, outcomes/outputs	Project/program specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target Midterm	Target Final	Assumptions / Note
						<i>a manner which encourages women participation in these forums.</i>
	<i>Number of VO's established</i>	<i>Report from community facilitator based on municipal records</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>Jamoat support</i>
	<i>Number of operational PUU or PUG in the project area</i>	<i>Report from community facilitator. Reports from PMT</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>Community facilitators recruited in Y1</i>
	<i>Number of PUA in the project area</i>	<i>Reports from PMT</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>PUU willing to establish PUAs</i>
	<i>Number of Forest User Groups in the project area</i>	<i>Report from community facilitator.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>JFM participants willing to form FUG</i>
	<i>Number of Common Interest Groups in the project area</i>	<i>Report from community facilitator.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>1020</i>	<i>Demand for two CIGs per village</i>
	<i>Number of CsCAPs approved</i>	<i>Report from community facilitator.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>Approval process does not suffer delays</i>
Output 2.2: By year 7, 400 CsCAPs are implemented in 21 districts by local institutions in timely and effective manner	<i>Area of pasture under Pasture Management Plan</i>	<i>Pasture Management Plans. Reports from PMT</i>		<i>100,000</i>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>The project will be able to secure pasture use rights for PUUs.</i>
	<i>Number of hectares of land under JFM contracts</i>	<i>Evidence of contracts signed from PMT.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1794</i>	<i>7073</i>	<i>JFM participation, Leskhoz land rights can be established</i>
	<i>Number of hectares of land reforested directly (in Leskhoz or other lands)</i>	<i>Reports from Project Forestry Specialists</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>1350</i>	<i>Leskhoz have timely access to materials, labour and equipment</i>
	<i>Number of hectares reforested in buffer zones</i>	<i>Evidence of JFM contracts in buffer zone signed with PMT.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>There is sufficient interest based on the rights assigned for JFM.</i>

Annex to Chapter 4.2

Component 2 Terms of Reference and MoU

Terms of References for the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

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District Climate Resilience diagnostic (DCRD) in the frame of the CASP+ project

1. Introduction/background:

The Service Provider (SP) supports the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) in the frame of the IFAD/GCF funded project CASP+ in the elaboration of District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD) for each of the 21 beneficiary districts. Given the importance of water control, conservation and of the topography in disaster risk reduction and climate change resilience, each district will be divided into planning units based on sub-catchments. This will allow a landscape management approach, linking activity in the upper parts of a given catchment to 'passive' beneficiaries in the lower parts of the same catchment and managing the interrelationships between land use. The process will be based on geospatial analysis of climate change vulnerability, key threats and potential adaptation solutions. The findings will be validated and disseminated with stakeholders at district level workshops.

The DCRDs, based on the risks and opportunities emerging in each district, will provide the basis for the subsequent Community Planning in 400 CASP+ target villages. Ultimately it will be the basis to define the CsCAPs and the potential **Adaptation Investment** for **(a)** pasture improvement/ restoration (pasture management plans), **(b)** climate-resilient infrastructures strengthening / rehabilitation, **(c)** procurement of agricultural machineries and **Forestry Investment** for **(d)** Joint Forest Management, and **(e)** Direct leskhoz forestry.

2. Key Tasks

- i. Consult with CEP and other project partners on the scope of the activity. The project will hand over a series of GIS data and associated maps, elaborated by IFAD during CASP+ design (see Appendix 1) that can be utilized by the SP. Furthermore, the list of the 400 beneficiary villages that will be selected upfront of the diagnostic will also be handed over to the SP to allow a more precise geographic focus of the analysis and a more efficient use of resources.
- ii. Evaluate the geospatial information indicated in i) and complete it with the review of other available information and data sources. Geospatial information, in particular related to pasture and forestry shall be verified by a local expert in geobotany interpreting the data and giving information about the characteristics and types of plants present in the target areas.
- iii. Collection of pre-existing Natural Resource Management and/or Development Plans (e.g. pasture management plans), requested through the district administrations, and integration of the information in the analysis.
- iv. Analyze the following information for the sub-catchments in the beneficiary districts, exposing the geographic areas where the effects of climate change pose the greatest threat to the safety

and livelihood of inhabitants, built assets, agriculture and natural resources and considering socioeconomic data on projected pathways of development:

- past and present climate trends;
 - past and present sensitivity to known climate change hazards (including both extreme events and incremental change);
 - future exposure to Climate Hazards;
 - future sensitivity to Climate Change;
 - adaptive capacity of the local population;
 - presence of vulnerability hotspots;
 - potential investments for climate change adaptation and resilience.
- v. Prepare sub-catchment maps identifying village boundaries, pasture areas, forest areas, water courses, built assets and visualizing the analysis indicated in point iv)
 - vi. Support the preparation of succinct visual material for technical consultations and validation of the analysis;
 - vii. Prepare **District Climate Resilience diagnostics (DCRD)** for each of the 21 districts. For information on the outline of the DCRDs refer to 0;
 - viii. Support CEP in organizing Workshops for the dissemination and validation of the DCRD at district level for each district of the 21 districts. After the workshops the SP will fine tune the documentation.

3. Deliverables and timeline

The SP will hand over all reports, studies and associated GIS maps in digital form to CEP at the end of the agreement, which will have a duration of 12 months.

	months											
Deliverable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consultation and detailed work plan												
Analysis												
Preparation of first draft of DCRDs												
Validation Workshops												
Delivery of Final DCRDs												

4. Professional Experience and Qualifications of the Personnel

The TORs of International Climate Change Adaptation Consultant, National Geobotany Expert, National GIS Expert, Expert on Socio-Economic analysis and Community Facilitator are described under Component 1.







Appendix 1 – Available GIS data/analysis

CEP will hand over to the SP at the beginning of the agreement the following GIS data elaborated by IFAD during CASP+ design.

- iv. Village population
- v. Climate vulnerability index (including socio-economic vulnerability), elaborated by IFAD during CASP+ design. The index is composed of the following dimensions:
 - Exposure
 - Rainfall significant trend 1981-2019
 - Daily heavy rains total 1981-2019
 - Drought-SPEI (18 months) average 1981-2019
 - Max temperature (trend) 1958-2019
 - Sensitivity
 - Erosion RUSLE
 - Land degradation (forest and pasture)
 - Population rural total
 - Poverty rate (%)

- Adaptive capacity
 - Proximity to main roads
 - Irrigated areas (land use)
 - Labour force (youth n.)
- vi. Draft Sub-catchment maps (as prepared by design team) and relevant climate vulnerability index.

Examples of Agreements between PMU and CEP and the Beneficiary entity:

 Example 1. MoU with PMU&Ditric&J	 Example 2. MoU beetwin PMU VO JA	 Example 3. Innovation Grant Ac
 Example 4. MRW Grant Agreement_Pf	 Example 5. AMSP Grant Agreement_Er	 Example 6. CAMP4ASB_GRM.do

ToRs of Community facilitator (CF)

Main responsibilities and tasks of the CF will be:

1. Selection of CF

The CF will be recruited to a national Call for proposals. The CfP will be divided in 4 lots, 2 for Khatlon, one for Sughd, and one for DRS.

Only national NGOs will be eligible to submit a proposal

NGOs working as CF under LPDP and CASP project will be invited to submit a proposal

A proposal could be submitted by the same applicant for one or two lots

2. Duration of contract

The contract with the CF will be for an initial duration of 3 years, with possible subsequent extensions of one year.

3. Staffing:

The CF will have to form an LPDP team of experts and support staff at the national and district levels. It should appoint Project Manager and other relevant staff.

4. Task and responsibilities

The CF will have to select/appoint village facilitators and train them on Project objectives, tasks and processes.

The responsibilities of the CF will be as follows:

a. Community awareness and mobilization and planning:

The CF will be responsible for the mobilization of the target villages for its allocated lots.

The CF will undertake awareness programme to inform communities and key stakeholders on the Project, its activities and processes at the district, jamoat and village levels.

The CF will conduct participatory awareness programs on community development and participation; on formation and functions of the VOs, PUUs, PUGs, CIG(s).

The CF will develop information materials and/or use materials developed by the PMU and other partners and ensure their communication to the community.

The CF will help the community to form VOs, PUUs, PUGs, CIGs in line with the PIM procedures and modalities, if required. The CF should ensure open, fair and inclusive election process and selection should be conducted in accordance with developed and agreed Social Mobilization Programme and Targeting and Inclusion Strategy: e.g. the CF will also support women and youth separate consultations as required;

The CF (possibly women CF) will support gender awareness related activities.

b. Planning: CsCAP development

The CF will facilitate the preparation of the respective Climate-Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs), for Adaptation Investments and Forestry Investment.

The decision process on the CsCAPs will be based on consultations with all relevant stakeholders in the village (including specifically vulnerable people, women, FHHs, youth). The CsCAPs will follow the recommendations for investment emerging from the diagnostic work undertaken at national and District level but should highly site specific and sensitive to the development plans already in place.

The CsCAPs will include indicative sub-allocations for Adaptation Investments: (a) pasture improvement/ restoration (pasture management plans), (b) climate-resilient infrastructures strengthening / rehabilitation, (c) procurement of mechanization equipment / services, and Forestry

Investments: (d) Joint Forest Management, and (e) direct Leskhoz Forestry, in line with project PIM specifications.

The CF will facilitate approval process of CsCAPs by jamoat, hukumat administrations, CEP, and IFAD. The CF will undertake technical, financial, and overall feasibility appraisal of all micro projects proposed under the CLPMP and approves them.

c. Implementation of CsCAPs

The CF will facilitate community procurement process and provide technical support to the implementation of CsCAPs. It will help VOs/PUUs/PUGs/CIGs follow timely and proper procedures, review all forms for completion and compliance with Project regulations, and review local bidding process for opening tenders for contractors/supplier.

The CF will provide technical, managerial and other needed assistance to Project community groups in the course of Project implementation.

The CF will conduct capacity building programme based on needs assessment to VOs, PUUs, PUGs, CIGs as well as to Jamoat and Hukumat administrations according to the PIM.

The CF will conduct capacity building programme based on needs assessment to VOs PUUs, PUGs, CIGs as well as to Jamoat and Hukumat administrations according to the PIM:

- Training of VOs
- Training of PUUs and PUGs on pasture management and monitoring (in partnership with PMT)
- Training of CIGs on technical matters related to their respective projects, as well as on business management and marketing

d. Monitoring of CsCAPs

The CF will implement M&E Programme developed and approved by the Project and IFAD. It will also coordinate with the Project and provide support and information for overall Project baseline and impact assessment surveys.

The CF will conduct monitoring of Project activities and associated impacts in line with M&E programme developed and approved by the Project and IFAD, and assist villages and jamoat/hukumat in conducting participatory monitoring according to approved M&E Programme.

The CF will conduct periodic focus group discussions with the beneficiaries of the different activities under CASP+ and provide feedback to the Project in specially designed formats.

The CF will track the participants and prepare case studies to identify how they have utilised the assets, training opportunities, investments and technical knowledge provided by the Project.

5. Supervision and reporting

The CF will work under supervision of the Project Implementing Agency and in close collaboration with international and national consultants and technical experts in implementing its activities. The CF will keep also the jamoat/khukumat administrations informed of schedule of activities and any adjustments.

The CF will establish and maintain close cooperation with the Project staff and partners working in the Project target areas to ensure synergy.

During the course of this assignment, the CF will directly report to the CASP+ Project Coordinator. The CF is required to provide brief monthly progress reports defining the status of ongoing and indicating planned activities as well as problems encountered with the proposed solutions. Other report requirements would be agreed during contract negotiations.

ToRs of PMU pasture specialist

1. Title of position: PMU pasture specialist
2. Type and duration of contract: full time contract
3. Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe - PMU
4. Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The regional seconded pasture specialists will provide technical support to PMT in the following domains:

- Assess capacity gaps and organize trainings for PMT staff
- Support institutional reforms to improve performance of PMT
- Provide technical support for the revision and update of the Pasture law
- Oversee and coordinate activities implemented by PMT in the scope of CASP + in particular:
 - Support to creation and registration of PUUs
 - Support of PMT to formulation of PMPs
 - Monitoring of PMP
 - Monitoring of pasture productivity and quality
 - Support to establishment of PUAs and PCs at district level
- Report on activities implemented by PMT in the scope of CASP+
- Support the development and maintenance of a national database on pasture and PUUs
- Support the establishment of a national pasture monitoring system, in collaboration with State Committee for Land and Geodesy

5. Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

6. Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in agronomy or pasture management
- 10 years of experience in the field of pasture management in Tajikistan or in the region
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by Govt or NGOs, or with development agencies will be an added advantage
- Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

Forestry Community Facilitator (FCF)

Experience has shown that for introduction of JFM the support by external facilitators is indispensable. Below are guidelines for the hiring and TORs for such supports.

1. Selection of FCF

The FCF will be recruited to a national Call for Proposals, divided into lots during project implementation on the basis of one or more Districts.

Only national NGOs will be eligible to submit a proposal

A proposal may be submitted by the same applicant for one or two lots

2. Duration of contract

The contract with the CF will be for an initial duration of 5 years, with possible subsequent extensions of one year.

3. Staffing:

The FCF will have to form a team of experts and support staff at the national and district levels. It should appoint Project Manager and other relevant staff.

4. Task and responsibilities

The CF will have to select/appoint village facilitators and train them on Project objectives, tasks and processes. The CEP Forestry Project Officers will assist the FCF in certain respects.

The responsibilities of the FCF will be as follows:

Item	Output	Primary Responsibility
Field Visit	Information collected is documented and enables a decision to be made on the introduction of JFM in the respective village	FCF
Decision on inclusion of village	Selection decision	CEP
Information Seminar	Community agreement	FCF
JFM Plot demarcation	JFM Plot maps	FCF
Selection of forest users	JFM Plots assigned to users	FCF
Secure JFM Contract	Contracts signed	FCF
JFM Planning	Management plan and annual plan	Leskhoz
Liaison with CsCAP planning	Agreement on forest plan	FCF
Deliver Training	Trained beneficiaries	Leskhoz
Organize training	Training schedule	FCF
Establishment of Forest User Groups	FUGs set up	FCF
Ongoing work (years 2 to 7)	FCF to support but gradually withdraw	Leskhoz
Annual monitoring	Monitoring complete	CEP
Support to Annual monitoring	FCF to support but gradually withdraw	FCF
Technical consultation	FCF to support but gradually withdraw	FCF
Support to ancillary investments	FCF to support but gradually withdraw	FCF
Harvest and sales of forest products	FCF to support but gradually withdraw	FCF
Managing upcoming cases of conflict	FCF to support but gradually withdraw	FCF

1. Field Visit

The first field visit serves the purpose of evaluating the overall feasibility of implementing JFM in the given district. Staff of the Leskhoz and community representatives are involved in all steps as they can offer valuable information about the history and current use of the forest. To prepare a field visit, satellite images and maps of the Leskhoz can be used to get a first overview of the site.

During the field visits the following information is collected:

- Condition of the forest in the past: The condition of the forest before and during Soviet time may show which tree species grow well in the respective area. This information can be used when rehabilitating the forest. Sources of information are the maps and books of the last forest inventory and management planning (lesoustroistvo) which every Leskhoz still has. In most cases experts of the National Forestry Agency in Dushanbe, the Forest Institute, or Tajiklesservice Ltd., can provide support and information.
- Current condition of the forest: As harvesting is a key incentive for the forest user and the Leskhoz to participate in JFM, the forest should have enough biomass or harvest potential of nuts or fruits to ensure that some firewood and non-timber forest products can be harvested after one year. In case revenues are delayed into the future, the provision of incentives is highly important.
- Current use of the forests: It is important to know who uses the forest, for which purpose it is used (for firewood, as pasture, etc.), and whether there are any formal or informal rules concerning forest use. Under certain conditions, pre-existing lease contracts can be a good basis for the introduction of JFM. However, they can also have a negative effect, e.g., if the reallocation of illicitly acquired plots is resisted. In most regions, Leskhoz issues individual and seasonal permits for forest use. These might be the permits to harvest walnuts or pistachio or seasonal use of forests as pastures.
- Socio-economic situation of the village. This analysis should indicate whether there are enough villagers physically capable of carrying out the work in the forest; whether the villagers have enough disposable time to work on the forest plots; attention should be paid to whether, due to labour migration, the work load for women is increased without a respective increase of income and the opportunity to decide on the use of this income; whether the benefits potentially gained from JFM (not only financial income or subsistence firewood for the household, but also ecological or spiritual

benefits for the village) can be expected to sufficiently motivate villagers to rehabilitate and manage the forest;

- Location of the forest plot: Experience has shown that it is easier for forest users to work on a nearby forest area. It is recommended that a given forest area close to a village is brought completely under JFM in order to avoid overuse of forests that remain under open access.
 - Water supply: It is important to clarify whether the forest or the forest regeneration depends on irrigation and how this irrigation can be improved or established (rehabilitation of old or construction of new channel, establishment of water reservoirs).
 - Leadership in the community: The successful introduction of JFM greatly depends on the proper information and promotion activities at the community level. Therefore, it is important to identify formal and informal leaders in the community who can support the introduction process and mitigate potential conflicts among the villagers.
 - Availability of reliable and interested partners: The successful introduction of JFM depends on partners in the village (local Leskhoz staff, village representatives, potential forest users) who understand, welcome and support the approach. If the community is split and unable to find compromises, this will hinder the effective implementation of JFM.
 - Informal pasture and animal grazing: It is a usual case that forest plots are (informally) used as pasture. In this situation, introducing JFM may provoke dissatisfaction and disagreement among villagers. Therefore, it is important to define the current extent of informal pasture use within the given community and assess whether there are sufficient alternative grazing areas.
- At the end of the field trip, the Reflecting on the (better) conditions of the forest in the past (in comparison with present) can greatly help to promote the JFM concept among both the villagers and foresters.

2. Information Seminar

If JFM seems to be feasible for a certain forest area, an information seminar is conducted no more than three or four weeks after the field trip. The Forestry Community Facilitator agrees with the village representatives and the Leskhoz staff upon the time and place for the information seminar. The use of a projector (for showing Google Earth images and maps of the forest areas) has proven to be an efficient tool to support the decision-making process of the people. For some areas, Google Earth provides an opportunity to compare satellite images shot in different years. Standardized information material and power point presentations are available in Russian and Tajik.

The information seminar includes:

- Joint Evaluation of the situation of the forest. The participants of the meeting reflect on the condition and the necessary improvements of the nearby forest area.
- Overview of JFM. The basic principles (sharing of responsibilities and benefits between forest users and Leskhoz) and the elements of JFM are outlined.
- Explanation of the contract. For this purpose, a short version of the contract can be used, which outlines the main points in a customized manner.
- Explanation of access rights. Whereas forest users receive long-term use rights for forest plots, the access of other households to the forest is restricted. The implications for harvesting firewood and grazing in the forest need to be discussed.
- Explanation of the responsibilities of the forest users. Potential forest users should understand the rights and obligations related to this role. They should realistically assess the extent to which their individual household is able to perform work in the forest. Examples of forest users in other villages can be presented.
- Realistic picture of the expected benefits. The work performed in the forest is not paid for in cash, but forest users partially own the harvest. In the first years, benefits from forest management are often limited. Potential forest users should understand that they will only be allowed to harvest if they perform their tasks as agreed in the plan.
- Introduction of the community agreement. The participants get acquainted with the implications of JFM for the village as a whole and with the community agreement to be discussed and signed.
- Discussion of open questions.
- List of potential forest users. If the community already agrees on the introduction of JFM during the information seminar, a list of potential forest users can be immediately drawn up. In case some households explicitly state that they are not interested in JFM, this shall be recorded as well. In order to create maximum interest among staff of the Leskhoz they should be involved from the very beginning in the introductory process. This way the staff will feel themselves responsible for the

introduction of JFM. The role of the Forestry Community Facilitator has to be made clear from the very beginning to villagers and Leskhoz staff. NGOs should spark the interest, to assure a transparent implementation and the use of possibilities and rights as provided by the forest legislation. The process of JFM implementation should then be driven by the Leskhoz and the forest users.

3. Community agreement

As the introduction of JFM has implications not only for the JFM contract holders but for all villagers, e.g., restricted access to firewood and grazing areas, the informed consent of the community as a whole is crucial.

Forestry Community Facilitator should make sure that all villagers (including non-participants of the information seminar) are informed about the suggested changes in forest management, and that everybody has the opportunity to apply for a forest plot. Otherwise hidden conflicts within the community might lead to the exclusion of some households or groups of households from the allocation of forest plots. In order to avoid a misunderstanding, villagers can be requested to sign in a list that they have been informed about the date and time of the community meeting.

In villages that were resettled after the Soviet time, the communities are informally split into old-residents and new-comers. This can cause a real challenge in community mobilization and provoke conflicts linked to allocation of forest plots. The mobilization and information work should be done with leaders of both old-residents and new-comers.

Before the contracts between the Leskhoz and the forest users are concluded, an agreement between the community and the Leskhoz is signed. The community agreement states that the community is willing to support JFM, and it defines the responsibilities of the Leskhoz. Where community based organizations (CBO), like Village Organizations, are in place, they should be contacted for the agreement.

4. Definition and demarcation of JFM plots

The community, i.e., the village assembly, together with Leskhoz staff and strong support of the Forestry Community Facilitator, decides how to divide the forest area. The following approaches have been applied in various villages and regions:

- Continuation of pre-existing demarcation. In some villages the Leskhoz had previously leased forest plots or allotted use rights to individual households, or individual households had fenced a forest plot and started rehabilitating it without formal use rights. In such cases, the introduction of JFM may only bring a formalization of pre-existing use patterns, and the establishment of management and planning mechanisms. However, it might be that sometimes the Leskhoz is neglecting the JFM contracts (see section on managing conflicts).
- Demarcation of plots with similar harvest potential. This may mean that plots on good forest areas are smaller, whereas plots on degraded forest areas are larger. Allocation may be done according to the preferences of the selected forest users (if consent can be achieved) or by lot.
- Demarcation of plots with similar features. This may mean that plots are similar in size and quality and that they include both good and degraded forest areas. Allocation may be done according to the preferences of the selected forest users (if consent can be achieved) or by lot.
- Demarcation of plots where JFM is a useful management approach for Leskhoz. The main motivation of Leskhoz for conclusion of JFM contracts is to gain an additional work force for forest rehabilitation and especially forest protection. While a part of the forest plot shall provide sufficient income to motivate the forest user, a sufficiently large area which needs labour input shall be allocated. Allocating only the "better pieces" of the forest land must be avoided.

It is important that external Forestry Community Facilitator moderates the discussion in order to ensure that everybody's voice in the community is heard. The discussion on distribution should be based on a map of the whole forest area. It is necessary to define "practical" boundaries, meaning that natural borders like rivers, mountain ridges, etc., serve as given borders. The use of Google Earth images and the delineation of boundaries with GIS have proven to serve as efficient tools in this context.

The exact demarcation of the plots in the field is then done by a representative of the Leskhoz in the presence of the affected forest users. The Leskhoz staff and the forest user must clearly mark the boundaries of the forest plot in the field in order to avoid later quarrels. The boundaries of the individual forest plot are recorded using GPS, and the size of the plot is measured.

As mentioned earlier, in some cases the individual plots are too big in size to be circled on the ground. In that case it is easier to develop the borders based on satellite imagery using clearly visible landmarks as borders.

The demarcation process provides an opportunity for a rapid assessment of the forest plots, i.e., identification of main types and quantities of fruit and timber trees, shrubs, and marking of degraded and eroded areas. This information will later serve as a good basis for the planning of activities. Experience has shown that a demarcation based on hand-drawn maps or forest planning maps of the 1980s doesn't provide sufficient certainty for contractual security. It has proven to be efficient to develop maps on the basis of satellite images as freely available in Google Earth.

5. Selection of forest users

Villagers both willing and able to perform the tasks necessary to rehabilitate and manage a forest plot are selected to become forest users. After internal discussions in the village assembly and signing of the community agreement, the community representatives provide to the Forestry Community Facilitator a list of households interested/or not interested in becoming JFM forest users.

The number of JFM forest users is based on the potential number of the demarcated forest plots (as defined under previous step 1.3.) and the number of willing and capable forest users.

The following criteria have proven to be relevant to assess the expected performance of a potential forest user:

- Physical capability: At least one member of a well-performing household is physically capable of forest work.
- Time: At least one member of a well-performing household has enough time for forest work. Employment, migration and the size of owned or leased arable land influence the availability for forest work.
- Experience: Experience in forestry techniques and with forest management is an asset (usually of former Leskhoz staff and their descendants).
- Long-term thinking: An individual who considers long-term benefits of the forest (timber, the children's access to natural resources, etc.) will perform better than one who only thinks of short-term benefits (firewood, hay, etc.).
- Motivation: A well-performing household usually does not exclusively think of its own benefit, but also of the general interest, e.g., the general ecosystem functions of the forest.
- State of Mind: Many of the well-performers are elder men with strong emotional ties to their village who intend to stay in the villages and have an intrinsic motivation on being leaders for the young generation.

In case a whole community is applying for a JFM contract, the above listed criteria should be met by at least one third of the community and a strong leader should be present.

The actual selection of the forest users then follows two steps:

- Interviews with potential forest users. Based on the above-mentioned criteria, a questionnaire is developed and used to interview the potential forest users included in the list provided by the community. In order to make the selection procedure transparent and acceptable to all affected households, it is recommended that the interviews be conducted by external Forestry Community Facilitator.
- Selection of forest users. The selection committee is made up of an Leskhoz representative, a community representative, and an external facilitator. The committee evaluates the answers documented in the questionnaires and selects the forest users. Each questionnaire is signed by all members of the selection committee. If a candidate is not selected, the reason is documented on the questionnaire.

In some cases, several people from the same household or close relatives apply to be forest users under JFM only to gain a bigger forest plot all together. Therefore, the external Forestry Community Facilitator should have close contacts with the village leaders to identify these details and prevent the capture of big plots by single families. When plots of different sizes are to be distributed, it is a capacity oriented approach should be used. For example, larger plots may be allocated to those forest users who have more time for working in the forest, or more experience with forestry techniques, than others.

6. JFM contract

After the division of the forest area into individual plots and their allocation to forest users, the JFM contract is signed by the Leskhoz and the forest user. The Leskhoz staff (in the field and in the office) and the forest users can only effectively cooperate in the framework of JFM if both sides fully understand the content of the contract. Based on the Forest Code and its respective By Law on JFM, the JFM contract is supposed to include the following points:

- The size and exact location of the plot as indicated on a map of sufficient quality.

- The name of the management unit or compartment of the Leskhoz and the person responsible for monitoring the work of the forest user.
- The objectives of JFM. It is important to point out that the focus of JFM is on both forest protection and an increase of forest productivity of a natural forest, not the establishment of orchards or timber plantations.
- Rules for the development and the contents of the management plan.
- Rules for the sharing of the harvest (percentages to be received by the Leskhoz and the forest user in the first, second, third, etc., year).
- Rights and obligations of the Leskhoz and the forest user. Within the framework of management and annual plans, the forest user is allowed to independently manage the plot, while the Leskhoz is supporting the forest user and monitors the use and protection of the plot.
- Contract period and rules for extension. The period should be sufficiently long to give appropriate incentives for forest rehabilitation, the benefits of which will be available only in the long term. According to the Forest Code of 2011, contracts are concluded for 20 years, with right of extension.
- The conditions for the cancellation of the contract and for changes in the contract.

It is very important that the forest users clearly understand their rights and responsibilities as JFM forest users before signing the contract. Enough time should be invested to assure this. Where the harvest sharing percentages have to be newly negotiated between the Leskhoz and the forest users, the negotiation should already be initiated at the stage of contract explanation so that all details have been clarified at the points of formal contract signature. The Forestry Community Facilitators are strongly advised not to determine the shares, or to support one party of the contract only. The full process of negotiation of shares should be steered by the Leskhoz and forest users themselves. Extensioners should be prepared to provide calculations of potential income and the annual (in kind) investment of both sides, demonstrating the costs and efforts that need to be made to rehabilitate the forest and to generate the income.

7. Management plan and annual plan

The five-year management plan and the annual plan serve as tools for forest management planning and for the monitoring of activities and results. They are developed jointly by Leskhoz staff and the respective forest user for each individual plot.

Ideally, planning would be based on data from a forest inventory in order to assess the biomass growth and the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of fuelwood/timber and the harvest potential of non-wood forest products.

Ongoing engagement (years 2-7):

8. Monitoring of annual plans

Leskhoz staff records whether and in what quality the forest user performed the tasks defined in the annual plan. The final annual monitoring and the development of the annual plan for the following year are usually done in autumn (October – December). For this, Leskhoz staff and the forest user jointly complete a form to compare the actual achievements with the annual plan.

According to the contract, non-fulfilment of the annual plan or the violation of the JFM contract can result in its cancellation. The severity of a breach of the annual plan and an impending cancellation of the contract should be transparent to the affected forest user, and arbitrary decisions should be avoided. In accordance with the By-Laws on JFM, two warnings have to be issued by the head of the State Forest Enterprise before cancelling the contract.

It has proven useful to enter the aggregated monitoring data into a simple excel database. This helps Leskhoz staff to report demanded figures, e.g., on afforestation activities to higher levels and at the same time serves as a reporting tool for the assisting NGO.

9. Technical consultation

Many JFM forest users have no prior forestry experience; thus, supporting them with technical consultation is a precondition for effective management of their forest plots. This is first of all the task of the local foresters or the forest engineer of the Leskhoz. The Forestry Community Facilitators may help the Leskhoz to organize training events for the JFM users. In case the Leskhoz doesn't have the necessary knowledge itself, external trainers can be engaged and both Leskhoz staff and forest users participate in the training.

It is of course crucial to increase the knowledge of the local foresters in the medium and long term. For this purpose, Leskhoz can be advised and supported to let their foresters participate in a vocational education training course. Such courses are now available and can be offered by either the Adult Training Centre or specialised organizations like Tajiklesservice Ltd.

In this context it is very important to support the Leskhoz in its change from a control entity to a management entity supporting and supervising forest users. Only continuous support enables them to develop a new understanding of their roles and responsibilities and the technical capacities as the basis of sustainable forest management in the context of JFM and beyond.

Technical training for forest users and Leskhoz staff may include:

- Training on silvo-cultural techniques: Leskhoz and Forestry Community Facilitator support the forest users with training on planting, fencing, pruning, felling of trees and harvesting of non-timber forest products like dog rose and sea buckthorn. Such training units can be open to all villagers, who usually grow trees in their private gardens, in order to make the whole community benefit from JFM.
- Training on nursery management: The establishment of back yard nurseries is a possibility to ensure the future availability of necessary planting material. A specific training on private small nurseries can be beneficial for the JFM forest users as well as other interested villagers beyond the context of JFM. Especially fruit tree seedlings can provide income possibilities. However, the common demand of forest users to enrich their plots with cultivated fruit tree species should be taken with care, as planting fruit trees on forest land dissolves the distinction of forestry and horticulture. Experienced trainers for nursery management come from the nursery of Vakhdat.
- Training on rights and responsibilities of Leskhoz staff: In many cases staff of Leskhoz have no formal background in forestry education. They do not have sufficient knowledge on the rights and responsibilities that are part of their duties. Training in this field gives local foresters security in communication with forest users. Qualified trainers can be recruited from the NGOs or Tajiklesservice.
- Training on biodiversity conservation and management of rare fruit tree species: Qualified trainings in this field can be conducted, e.g., by the department for Horticulture at the academy of Science in Dushanbe or Tajiklesservice.

Numerous training materials are already available: A handbook on forestry techniques relevant in riparian forests has been compiled and distributed to many forest users. Additionally, a guide on important tree species in the nut and fruit tree forests of Khovaling and a pocket guide on all tree and shrub species have been developed. For the specific management of pistachio forests, a short manual has been designed which points out the main management techniques for cultivation, planting, and harvesting of pistachio.

10. Financial Support to Forest Management

Often, additional financial resources are needed to support the implementation of management and annual JFM plans, or pasture plans (see section 3.5.) and provide the necessary incentive. The most common activities where financial support is usually needed are

- Nursery development: The establishment of back yard nurseries is a possibility to ensure the future availability of necessary planting material. Finances are usually needed for construction materials and high quality seeds.
- Provision with seeds and seedlings: In case quality seedlings cannot be grown and seeds cannot be selected by the forest users themselves, they can be provided either by the Leskhoz or need to be purchased additionally.
- Provision with specified equipment: For example, good quality clippers for pruning activities, or transportation devices like motorbikes or bicycles to ease patrolling of the area.
- Infrastructure measures for afforestation, forest rehabilitation and protection and sustainable use:
 - Rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of irrigation channels or water reservoirs. The idea is to divert spring water at higher altitudes to provide sufficient irrigation for forestry or to capture springs and store the water.
 - Construction of dams in riparian forests. This is often demanded by communities as a precondition to engage in forestry. It is feared that without protection, reoccurring floods will destroy the results of forest management.
 - Construction of fences. The fencing of individual plots is not recommended; better is the fencing of several plots, or plots of very big size and only sides which have a high risk for cattle entering into the forest, for example, along cattle tracks.
 - Pens for cattle retention. Pens of this kind have been established, e.g., in Pendjikent in Shohbod village. They are used by the forest users to detain illegally grazing cattle until the owner is identified.
 - Fencing of monitoring areas. Fencing a small plot of the forest to demonstrate the damaging impact from grazing cattle on the one hand can motivate the forest user to protect the forest and on the other hand helps to monitor the results of the protection measures of the whole plot.

- Forest Ranger. In case of big community plots, a ranger can be hired and paid by the community, ensuring that cattle are kept away from the forest plot. In case the community is unable or still insufficiently convinced, the salary of such a ranger can be paid out of a Savings Book opened up for one representative of the community and supported by a Donor organization. This has been the case in Penjikent's juniperus forests, Zimtud village.
- Storage points for firewood, as constructed in Ishkashim (GBAO), to promote legal fuelwood trade.
- Collection, drying and processing devices to increase the income from Non-timber forest products.
- Infrastructure measures for increased pasture productivity or access to alternative grazing grounds or fodder:
 - Water-points for cattle. When integrated in a concept of pasture planning, water points for cattle can be used to locate cattle in areas outside of forest resources.
 - Natural and artificial reseeded to increase the productivity of pastures.
 - Construction of bridges, or hay cables to ease the access to more distant pastures/ hay areas.
 - Hiring of a professional herder.

11. Harvest and sales of forest products

The type and amount of forest products to be harvested from individual forest plots is defined in the annual plan. The forest user and the Leskhoz share the harvest according to the quota defined in the JFM contract. As defined in the By-laws on JFM, the system of defining the shares can become quite complex because shares depend on the forest product and sometimes change within the period of contract duration. It is recommended that the share mechanism be kept as simple as possible.

To improve the marketing of forest products and thereby increase the income from JFM for both the Leskhoz and forest users, a thorough market analysis is the basis. The chances and challenges of the most common products are pointed out in the following:

Fuelwood: The rural and mountainous regions of Tajikistan are characterized by a high demand for firewood by:

- Public institutions (schools, municipality administrations, military bases, etc.) which receive fuel budgets from the government.
- Private households in (JFM) villages. Most of the households use firewood from their gardens, but some need additional fuel wood. They buy it from the forest users in their village or might illegally cut it in the forest.
- A significant proportion of the households in towns still use firewood for heating and cooking. They get their firewood from private gardens, neighbours, relatives from the villages, or buy it from the villages.

The high demand and the allocation of government funds to public institutions for them to procure fuelwood opens opportunities for the development of a firewood value chain, preventing illegal cuttings by those who demand firewood, and providing financial incentives (income) to forest users. A successful practice in the Ishkashim district is to conclude contracts between a group of JFM forest users (to jointly provide the demanded amount) and one public institution on the supply of the yearly allocated firewood budget. It is recommended that these contracts be concluded as early as possible in the year. After harvesting the firewood, the forest users bring the harvest share owed to the Leskhoz and the sellable part of their own share to the collection point. The firewood is stored there, dried, and finally sold to both public institutions and private buyers.

One of the key obstacles to the development of a free firewood market is the governmentally fixed and non-competitive prices for firewood which are binding for the Leskhoz. This problem has not been solved so far.

Fruits and Walnuts: Especially the forests in the central districts like Khovaling, Muminobod and Shurobod provide a big variety of NTFP in the form of fruits, e.g., Wild Apple, Wild Pear, Plums or berries like Sea buckthorn and also nuts. The economically most valuable surely are Walnuts. The strong demand of Walnuts is driven from both the local buyers (intermediaries) and bulk buyers coming from other regions of Tajikistan

In an early stage of developing value chains for the forest products, especially the fruits, it is very important to help the forest users to improve the quality of their processing practices of collecting and drying, and thus the quality of the products. Only this ensures that the products are competitive at market price. Bringing the forest users together for joint marketing can also help them to access external (bigger) markets and gain more profit, through avoiding intermediaries. .

Pistachio: Pistachio need to be harvested within a given period in time in order to ensure a standard in quality. The main producers in Tajikistan are the Leskhoz in southern Khatlon, which engage local

villagers in the harvesting, giving them a certain percentage of the harvest. The Leskhoz sells its shares to international and national traders. The remaining pistachio nuts are sold on local markets. Generally there is a high local and international demand. This situation allows JFM forest users to either sell their share of Pistachio to the Leskhoz or organize the marketing themselves.

Medicinal herbs: Medicinal herbs like Cumin and Ferula may provide more substantial additional income opportunities on a shorter term than afforestation and forest rehabilitation activities. However, sustainable collection practices are an absolute must in order not to degrade those resources further. It is possible and even highly recommended to support forest users in reseedling of such herbs. Medicinal herbs production within open forests can incentivize the protection from grazing.

12. Managing upcoming cases of conflict

Based on the fact that forest users start enforcing their right and obligation to protect the forest plots, e.g., against violation of grazing regulations, experience has shown that in an early stage following the conclusion of JFM contracts conflicts are likely to occur between forest users and non-JFM participants of the community, or between the community entering a JFM contract and neighbouring villages. Then, later in the ongoing stage of JFM implementation, conflicting issues are likely to arise between JFM forest users and the Leskhoz. This is commonly the case when the Leskhoz is monitoring the fulfilment of annual and management plans and both share the agreed harvests. Leskhoz staff often falls back into old patterns of forest governance, ignoring their obligations towards the JFM forest users and the eye-to eye relationship.

In the following, frequently observed types of conflict and approaches to mitigation are outlined:

- **Illegal cutting of firewood by other villagers, who are not forest users:** In many cases, villagers continued the illegal cutting of firewood on forest areas to which they formerly had had open access. Conflicts can be prevented by fostering information exchange between the Leskhoz and the forest users on one side, and the other villagers or community representatives on the other side, if necessary, supported by external Forestry Community Facilitator. In the case of conflict, reference to the community agreement can be made. It states that the whole community agreed to the implementation of JFM and that the forest users are responsible for the protection and sustainable management of their forest plots. It is also helpful if those who do not want to conclude a JFM contract have already stated their negative decision in the community agreement (see annex XXX).
- **Illegal grazing on JFM plots:** Both the forest legislation (Forest Code, §59) and the JFM contracts forbid all grazing because it harms the newly growing shoots and is extremely detrimental to the regeneration of the forest. In many villages, however, the local population is used to letting their livestock graze in forest areas, especially in winter and spring, when alternative pastures are not available and fodder is scarce. Whenever livestock is found grazing on a JFM plot, the Leskhoz staff fines its owner and – in case the plot has not been properly protected – also the forest user responsible for the plot. When there is a problem identifying the owner of the cattle, the cattle are retained until the owner comes to claim them. For this purpose paddocks (Zagon skota) can be established, where the cattle can be stored for a while until the owner is identified. If a livestock owner does not pay the fine within a set period, the case is brought to court. The enforcement of a general grazing ban has proved to be difficult due to the long distances and the limited mobility of Leskhoz staff, the unwillingness of Leskhoz staff to damage their social relations by fining their fellow villagers, the lack of alternative pastures, and the delays in the settlement of cases by the court. As a complementary measure to the grazing ban, natural grass could be sown between the trees and harvested in autumn in order to produce a sufficient amount of winter fodder. Whenever cattle grazing is likely to become an issue of conflict, the development of pasture management/grazing plans with the cattle owner/ pasture user group can be facilitated. Additionally, financial support might be provided to implement these plans and to enable access alternative pastures or to improve the productivity of existing pastures.
- **Demand of Leskhoz to fulfil old use agreements:** In many regions of Tajikistan, forest management is based on informal or semi-formal agreements in which the Leskhoz grants forest users the right of using local forest resources (compare section 1.1 Field visit). Unlike the formalized JFM contracts, these agreements are only of limited legal value. When JFM contracts are concluded, they sometimes replace the existing agreement, usually to the perceived disfavor of the Leskhoz. In times of harvest when the forest enterprise has to fulfil its management plans, it sometimes neglects the signed JFM contract and insists on fulfilment of the old use agreements (often because of pressure of the National Forestry Agency to deliver certain quantities of forest products). An open dialogue between Leskhoz management and its local staff is necessary to foster understanding and ownership for the JFM approach on the side of Leskhoz staff and to build trust. At the same time, Leskhoz

management has to demonstrate its readiness and willingness to sanction any violation of JFM rules by its own staff. External Forestry Community Facilitator play a crucial role in documenting violations of JFM contracts by the Leskhoz or the forest user.

- **Non-performance of a forest user:** In case a forest user is not fulfilling the tasks outlined in the annual plan or violates the use limits, this not only affects negatively the rehabilitation of the forest plot, but can also negatively affect the attitude of the other forest users. According to the JFM regulations, Leskhoz is to issue 2 warnings, and in case of non-fulfilment of the prescriptions, the contract is to be cancelled.
- **Taxes:** According to the JFM By-law, the forest user is responsible for tax payments from his income. In some cases, the Leskhoz has been requested to pay taxes for all income from Forest Fund Land, including the income of the forest user, unless evidence of tax payment is provided by the forest user. Therefore, it is likely that in the future the Leskhoz will request Forest users to provide proofing documents on tax payment.

13. Establishment of Forest User Groups

In many regions of Tajikistan, community-based organizations like Mahalla Committees or Village Organizations (VOs) or similar structures have been implemented to enhance and structure community development. Different councils (subgroups) can be formed by community members to address given issues in community development and natural resource management specifically. Examples are subgroups for women, for agriculture, and for pasture.

The idea is to support the establishment of Forest User Groups (FUGs) in every community where JFM is in place. Where possible they should be formally integrated into the existing structures of VOs. Members of FUGs can jointly organize work to improve forest and irrigation infrastructure, mutually monitor the fulfilment of annual plans, and establish a community fine system for illegal grazing and cutting. Additionally, they disseminate information about JFM within the village and solve conflicts between forest users.

In many villages, all forest users use the same forest infrastructure for the management of their individual plots, or could manage them more effectively if they cooperated. For example, they could

- Jointly work on constructing and maintaining the irrigation systems or develop grazing schemes and patrols,
- Save much time and work if they built a common good quality fence along the forest area,
- Benefit from the collective marketing of forest products, especially in remote areas where access to markets is limited and public institutions can be attracted as customers.

Furthermore, the leader of a forest user group acts as an intermediary between Leskhoz staff and the individual forest user. Local foresters communicate information only to the leader of the forest user group who then disseminates it among its members.

Some forest user groups function very well, while others do not function at all. Groups which function well have a strong and accepted leadership, and the group members recognise the advantages of cooperating in a group. A very good example of a functioning FUG is in the village of Langar (Ishkashim). In general, the willingness of villagers to be part of formal forest user groups as, e.g., subgroups of Village organisations, varies greatly among communities.

Supervision and reporting

The FCF will work under supervision of the CEP and in close collaboration with Leskhoz and Forest Agency. It will also collaborate with international and national consultants and technical experts in implementing its activities. The FCF will keep also the VO, jamoat/khukumat administrations informed of schedule of activities and any adjustments.

The CF will establish and maintain close cooperation with the SEPMU Project staff and partners working in the Project target areas to ensure synergy.

During the course of this assignment, the CF will directly report to the CASP+ Project Coordinator. The CF is required to provide brief monthly progress reports defining the status of ongoing and indicating planned activities as well as problems encountered with the proposed solutions. Other report requirements would be agreed during contract negotiations.

Outline. District Climate Resilience Diagnostic (DCRD)

For each of the districts shall be elaborated a **District Climate Resilience diagnostic (DCRD)**. The presentation of the information in each chapter shall be supported by analytical geospatial maps. It will be important to bear in mind that the DCRD will apply to the whole of each District, not just the areas being supported by the project and thus should not rely on the collection of village specific information, for example, that would require collection of local data, consultations, pre-existing local plans, etc..

The overall Diagnostic shall not exceed 40 pages, excluding maps and annexes.

- Introduction
- Physical-geographic characteristics
- Detailed description of natural resources available, based on geospatial analysis and in case of vegetation, the information shall be confirmed by the expert evaluation of the Geobotany expert that gives information about the types and characteristics of the main plants identified and their suitability for pasture, forestry and agricultural activities.
 - o Pasture
 - o Forest
 - o Agricultural land
 - o Water ways
 - o Other
- Built assets, including important human made infrastructure that may be exposed to climate risks, e.g. roads, water infrastructure
- Social and economic description (based on available government data)
- Definition of sub-catchments (in cooperation with River Basin Organisations)
- Climate Resilience analysis (exposing the geographic areas where the effects of climate change poses the greatest threat to the safety and livelihood of inhabitants, built assets, agriculture and natural resources). Sub-chapters are the following:
 - o Climate Change hazards and sensitivity
 - Past and Present Climate Trends and Risks
 - Past and Present Sensitivity to Climate Change
 - Future Exposure to Climate Hazards
 - Future Sensitivity to Climate Change
 - o Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change
 - o Presence of Climate Change Vulnerability hotspots
- Adaptation Options for (a) pasture improvement/ restoration (pasture management plans), (b) climate-resilient infrastructures strengthening / rehabilitation, (c) procurement of agricultural machineries and Forestry Investment for (d) Joint Forest Management, and (e) Direct leskhoz forestry (ranked according to "highly recommended", "recommended" and "least recommended" and supported with maps identifying zones for potential investments. All recommendations and guidance should be reviewed in terms of Ecosystem Based Adaptation to ensure these principles are used.
- Guidelines for using the diagnostic in the frame of district planning and investment

Appendix. CsCAP Format

Acceptance by the Jamoat Council

from ____/____/20____, Decision # _____

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

DISTRICT:

JAMOAT:

VILLAGE:

CLIMATE SENSITIVE COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN (CsCAP)

For the period 20... to 20....

1. Assessment of socio-economic status of the community
 - 1.1. Local government description –(Jamoat)

Date of Establishment

Name of Chairman and date of election

Staff of Jamoat Office

Total area

Number of villages

Population

Social and Economic infrastructures

- 1.2. Village description

Location (GPS coordinates)

Number of households

Main economic activities

Overview of natural resources

Overview of communal infrastructure

- 1.3. Village and community organization

Existence of VO, PUU and other CBOs

History, role and composition of organizations

For each organization mentioned above (VO, PUU, other CBO), provide details in tables below

VO Council Members (if existing VO)

Full Name	VO Council position	Profession/position and employer (school, private entrepreneur, self-employed, farmer, etc.)

Other Community Based Organizations (including PUU, 1 table/CBO)

Full Name	Position	Profession/position and employer (school, private entrepreneur, self-employed, farmer, etc.)

- 1.4. Activities implemented by VO, PUU or other CBO

For each organization, describe activities implemented and investments made so far. When relevant, and for each CBO, provide details in tables below:

Activities and investments implemented through external resources

#	Program	Donor	Budget	Implementation period
1				
2				
3				

Activities and investments implemented through own resources

#	Activity	Implementation period	Note
1			
2			
3			

1.1. Demography

Text: General description and comments on village demography

#	Indicators	Population (person)
1.	Number of households (farm)	
2.	Total population	
2.1.	Including – males	
2.2.	females	
3.	Youth	
4.	Able-bodied adults (between 18 and 60)	
4.1.	Including –employed	
4.2.	- unemployed	
5.	Retirement age population	
6.	Women Headed households	
7.	Families receiving pension	
8.	Families with more than 5 children	
10.	Families with migrants in other countries	

1.2. Land use

Text: General description and comments on land availability and use

#	Indicators	Year	
		Total available ha	used (ha)
1	Total agricultural land, total - including, irrigated		
2	Arable land, totally - including, irrigated		
3	Perennial crops and trees, total - including, irrigated		
4	Grassland		
5	Pasture Including allocated to Dekhan Including State reserve Including under Leshkoz Including protected areas		
6	Presidential land		
7	Non-agricultural lands		
9	Land occupied by buildings, plants, factories, roads and etc.		

1.3. Agriculture

Text: Detailed description of agricultural (including livestock) activities in the village

#	Crop	Year		
		ha	Production, ton	Productivity / ha, ton
1	Wheat			
2	Barley			
3	Oil production			
4	Leguminous plants			
5	Corn			
6	Vegetables			
7	Melon field			
8	Potato			
9	Garden (Fruit)			
10	Vineyard (Grape)			
11	Hay from natural grassland			
11	Cultivated fodder			
12	Others (add as many rows as needed)			

Table 5. Horticulture

Text: Main productions, constraints and strengths, marketing

#	Indicators	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y0
1	Area, ha					
2	Production, tonnes					
3	Productivity, t / ha					

Table 6. Grain Crop Information

Text: Main productions, constraints and strengths, marketing

#	Indicators	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y0
1	Area, ha					
2	Production, tonnes					
3	Productivity, t / ha					

Table 7. Livestock and beekeeping

Text: Main species, productions, resources, constraints and strengths, marketing

#	Indicators	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y0
1	Number of HH owning herbivores (cattle, small ruminants, horses and donkeys)					
2	Cattle					

3	Adult cows					
4	Number of HH owning cattle					
5	Number of sheep					
6	Number of goats					
7	Number of horses and donkeys					
8	Poultry (chicken, turkeys, ducks)					
9	Honey bees (colonies)					

Table 8. Livestock and beekeeping productivity

#	Indicators	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y0
1	Red meat (ton live animals)					
2	Milk (ton)					
3	Milk per cow par year (liter)					
4	Honey (ton)					
5	Poultry (head)					
6	Eggs					

1.4. Nonagricultural and agro-processing activities

Text:

Main activities

Number of HH involved

Constraints and strengths

Details in the table below:

№	Indicators	Year	
		Unit	Employees number
1	Industry and food shops	-	-
2	Fuel stations	-	-
3	Wood production	-	-
4	Mill/Crusher	-	-
5	Shoe repair	-	-
6	Barber shops	-	-
7	Livestock products processing	-	-
8	Fruits drying and packaging industry	-	-
9	Medical herbs, harvesting and packaging	-	-
10	Shop for the repair of cars and agricultural machinery	-	-
11	Others (specify) – add rows if needed	-	-

1.5. Forest

Description of forest area
 Condition
 Ownership
 Management
 Usage
 Constraints
 Degradation status

1.6. Drinking and irrigation water

Main equipment and infrastructures (irrigation, domestic, livestock)
 Sources of water
 % of HH served
 Constraints and needs

1.7. Education, health, and culture (social infrastructure)

Schools (number, level, number of pupils)
 Health facilities
 Sanitation (garbage)

1.8. Transport & infrastructure development

Electricity
 Roads, bridges

1.9. Communications

Mobile phone network and internet access
 Number of HH with mobile phone
 Number of HH with smartphone

1.10. Climate and natural resources

Occurrence and impact of climate natural disasters – trends
 Condition of natural resources: pasture, river banks, forests, water sources, flora and fauna
 Availability and sources of fuel for domestic use

2. Analyses of strengths, weaknesses, perspectives, and risks (SWOT)

The SWOT analysis will be undertaken with the assistance of the community facilitator, and will involve all CBOs and all categories of village population (women, men, youth, farmers, non-farmers, etc...)

Table 9. SWOT Summary

Strengths	Weaknesses
Classify by order of importance as per the community's perception	
Opportunities	Threats

2.1. Detailed SWOT analysis

Synthesis and detailed analysis/comments on SWOT table.

3. The CsCAP

Prioritization of problems and actions

Problem (by order of priority)	Expected outcome (change expected)	Proposed action

For each problem (classified by order of priority), the expected outcome (what should be changed to address the problem) as well as specific required actions

3.1. CsCAP objectives

CsCAP goal	CsCAP Outcomes
Overall goal; what will be achieved if all outcomes are achieved	To be copied from table above

3.2. Activities and projects

3.2.1. Synthetic table

	Project proposals	Estimated Cost (Somon)	Funding sources	Brief description
1				
2				
3				

3.2.2. Detailed narrative description of each activity/project

For each activity project describe:

- Rationale/Why: what is the problem we want to address
- What: describe activity in details
- Cost: estimated budget with main cost items; financing modalities including community contribution
- How: implementation modalities
- When: implementation timetable

4. SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

Describe how activities will be supervised, and monitored, by whom including role of VO and other CBOs, and using which tools

5. Pasture Management Plan

The Pasture Management Plan is an integral part of the CsCAP. It should be developed in parallel by the pasture users under the facilitation of the Community facilitator and PMT, and its actions/projects/budget should be integrated in the overall CsCAP.

5.1. Introduction

Formulation process of PMP
Objectives and content of PMP

5.2. The PUU or PUG

Creation

Activities implemented if pre-existing PUU

Legal status

Challenges faced if pre-existing PUU

Structure

Executive members (table)

Name	Position	Contact (phone number)

5.3. Situation of livestock and pasture

5.3.1. Livestock inventories

Specie	Number of heads	Equivalent sheep units
Number of HH owning herbivores		
Adult Cattle		
Young cattle (less than 1 year)		
Sheep		
Goats		
Horses		
Donkeys		
Yak		

Narrative: comments on livestock population including evolution with time

5.3.2. Feed resources and needs

5.3.2.1. General description of livestock feeding system

Including pasture resources (winter and summer, movements and transhumance), utilization of crop by products, fodder cultivation, utilization of concentrates

5.3.2.2. Fodder production

Description of fodder production systems (including straw, hay and cultivated fodder)

Comparison between availability and needs (table)

Fodder	Yield (t DM/ha)	Number of ha	Total production (t)	Daily need / Sheep unit	Availability Number of animal-days
Wheat straw					
Barley straw					
Hay					
Alfalfa					
Other (add as many rows as needed)					
					TOTAL

Synthesis and comments on comparison between fodder needs and availability: number of Sheep units for which stall-feeding resources (depending on duration of stall feeding period; e.g. 90 days)

5.3.2.3. Pasture availability and condition

Description of pasture blocks: area, distance, infrastructures, legal usage status, period of utilization, condition, management modalities, number of sheep units, duration and period of grazing.

Comparison between carrying capacities and livestock needs

5.4. Pasture management Plan

5.4.1. Pasture map

Georeferenced map

5.4.2. Detailed calculation of carrying capacity per block

For each block: $\text{area} * \text{current yield} = \text{DM availability}$, to be converted in daily supply per sheep unit and compared with requirements (0.0012 tons DM par day per SU)

5.4.3. Pasture rotation plan

For each block, indicate periods of grazing, resting, and number of sheep units allowed per day during grazing periods.

5.4.4. Pasture improvement and restoration investments (description)

Provide details (purpose, area covered, number of units) for each of the below eligible items:

- Pasture rotation (with or without fencing);
- Pasture restoration: pasture protection through fencing (permanent or mobile fences), reseeding and overseeding, fertilization, plantation of forage shrubs and trees;
- Access to water for livestock: creation of water points in underutilized areas including remote and summer pasture (subject to impact studies in order to ensure that the creation of water point will not result in pasture degradation), improvement of existing water points to reduce pasture degradation and reduce sanitary risks, installation of water harvesting systems;
- Creation and management of hay making areas;
- Pasture access: for pasture underutilized because of their remoteness and limited accessibility, access tracks and bridges;
- Summer pasture infrastructures: in areas where mountain summer pasture are used for transhumance, : shepherd cabins, night fences and shelters for animals, cattle crushes for treatments, water points.

5.4.5. Budget of pasture improvement and restoration investments

For each of the investments listed above, specify number of units for each cost item and unit price

5.4.6. Pasture monitoring

Responsibilities

Data to collect

Tools (paper forms, digital tools)

Data collection responsibilities

Data reporting

Data collection and reporting schedule

5.5. Annexes

List of PUU (or PUG) members with detailed number of animals (herbivores) owned

Animal health plan (dates of vaccination, treatments, animals targeted, responsibilities)

Budget allocation

National level Allocations

Under SEPMU implementation:

- (a). Pasture Restoration Investment
- (b). Cross-village Pasture Management Investments
- (c). Climate Resilient infrastructure investments
- (d). Community Agricultural equipment for productivity improvement

Under CEP implementation:

- (e). Joint Forest Management Investments
- (f). Direct Leskhoz Forestry Investments
- (g). JFM in Protected Area buffer zones

District level Allocations

1. **The district level allocation for CsCAPs** is fixed by SEPMU, pursuant to a composite of below indicators.

Village population (excluding the village population of LPDP I and II target villages)³⁸

Climate vulnerability index (including socio-economic vulnerability), elaborated by IFAD during CASP+ design. The index is composed of the following dimensions:

- Exposure :
 - Rainfall significant trend 1981-2019
 - Daily heavy rains total 1981-2019
 - Drought-SPEI (18 months) average 1981-2019
 - Max temperature (trend) 1958-2019
- Sensitivity
 - Erosion RUSLE
 - Land degradation (forest and pasture)
 - Population rural total
 - Poverty rate (%)
- Adaptive capacity
 - Proximity to main roads
 - Irrigated areas (land use)
 - Labour force (youth n.)

The district level allocation for forestry investment, and the sub-allocation Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Direct Leskhoz Forestry, and direct Leskhoz forestry in buffer zones of protected areas is defined by:

- Presence of leskhoz in the district, i.e., only to districts with at least one forest Leskhoz within it (not just a Nursery Leskhoz)
- Districts with a minimum area of indicative plans for JFM of 150 Ha per year (to justify mobilizing the community). These data have been collected as part of Design Stage work.
- The shortlist of districts created in this way will then be allocated budget on basis of
 - CsCAP (except forestry) allocation proportion (0.5)
 - Estimate of number of JFM beneficiaries – from design stage estimates (0.5)

The total FI budget will thus be allocated across the shortlisted districts and ring-fenced for forest investments. All the above data are available at design stage. The FI district selection is done by CEP based on the above.

2. Village level Allocations (described above)

³⁸ Removing from the population count the population of LPDP I and II target villages.

Funding restrictions

1. Negative list

While there is no list of activities that project funds can finance there is a negative list. The project will not finance:

- i) social infrastructure including schools, kindergartens and health facilities;
- ii) equipment that could be eligible for credit financing; and
- iii) sub-projects that relate to illicit drugs or production of illegal crops, production and marketing of rare species or harmful plant materials, illegal logging and sales of illegal logs or timber, marketing of products whose production has harmed reforestation or conservation of pasture lands.
- iv) equipment that are only for non-fodder crops (e.g. combine harvester, 3 wheel tractor for cotton). Multifunctional equipment should be toward building climate resilience and be for the benefit of smallholders.
- v) crossbreeding of local cattle with exotic breeds where this leads to maladaptation. Any exotic breeds introduced in smallholder systems must show climate change resilience traits.
- vi) Development of water points that could result in forest or pasture degradation
- vii) Sub-projects that cause any conflict with neighbouring communities

2. Invalid proposals

The /PMU will not consider, and will return for resubmission, any sub-project proposals where:

- i) the proposed sub-project completion date is not within a maximum time frame of two years;
- ii) the value of the grant requested is higher than the full community allocation using the beneficiary ratio at time of Community Grant Agreement signing without proper documentation that the additional funds are guaranteed;
- iii) such grant supported projects were unsuccessful. The criteria for considering a previous project a failure are as follows:
 - donor/supervision agency labelled it as a failure
 - funding was stopped for cause
 - community had to reimburse funding for cause

The VO Council/CIG(s) will be informed of the negative list and other project restrictions during training and advice sessions on proposal preparation and is provided with a copy of those lists.

3. Income-generating sub-project

Proposals for income-generating sub-projects, like farm machinery or milk collection centres, should clearly show that at least 30% of community will be the beneficiaries.

4. Additional restrictions

Furthermore, a minimum of 20% of machinery budget will be spent on for fodder related mechanization equipment (Mowers, Hay rakes, Balers, Forager / Silage machines, Silage/haylage wrapper, Manure , Hay trailers - flatbed), 15% maximum for non-fodder crops mechanization (combine harvester, 3 wheel tractor for cotton), and up to 80% for mechanization equipment that can be used both for hay/fodder and other crops (Tractors, Tillage equipment :plough, harrows, cultivator , etc..., Other trailers, Planters, Fertilizer spreaders).

Collect evidence that the proposed sub-project does not violate existing environmental regulations, including land use and resource use restrictions and will apply ESMF and ESIA tools to ensure the investments have no negative environmental or social impacts.

All Project infrastructures requiring land will be built on suitable community land in agreement with the Jamaat Administration and community. For implementation of construction works, the procedures for obtaining permissions for construction of infrastructure will be adopted. No trees, crops, structures or other land affixed assets currently being used for economic or residential purposes will be removed for the purpose of CsCAPs implementation.

Draft MOU: CEP and Forest Agency

The Forest Agency agrees to provide co-financing in the form of in-kind contribution of

1. Involvement of experts in interpreting mapping and refining proposed interventions at Diagnostic phase;
2. Leskhoz staff to assist GIS experts in outline mapping of Leskhoz blocks (during diagnostic phase);
3. Organising access to paper mapping records/ 'lesoustroistvo' from local offices/HQ, forest institute, Tajiklesservice as required
4. full participation in JFM introduction seminars, site selection, planning and site layout together with NGO appointed for JFM mobilisation;
5. perform site visits to each JFM plot to aid in the detailed site planning process;
6. undertake to ensure all JFM lands are fully registered and ready to form JFM contracts;
7. take part in relevant selection committees and plan approval committees as required;
8. physically mark JFM plot boundaries;
9. cooperate to resolve conflicts during planning including nominating alternative grazing areas, if possible, to minimize disruption at village level to grazing;
10. process all JFM contracts in a timely way;
11. adhere to JFM contract details, including provision of irrigation or other services;
12. do not override JFM contracts with any previous agreements that may have been in place for the same areas;
13. encourage and engage fully with Forest User Groups and provide technical assistance if needed;
14. fully take ownership of implementing JFM, with the support of the forestry NGO, to plan (5 year and annual plans) and monitor progress (making joint records with the JFM participants), resolve problems and divide revenues as set out in the JFM contract;
15. participate in forestry training being organised by the project;
16. utilising the project-provided mechanical equipment (or other) to prepare the JFM sites for planting, where needed;
17. organise training for JFM participants relating to JFM, tree planting and aftercare;
18. collection of seeds from seed orchards or other genetic sources, as required, for nursery purposes and direct seeding;
19. identification of planning and layout of enhancements to Leskhoz nurseries;
20. identification, planning and layout of JFM backyard nurseries;
21. training of staff for 14 upgraded nurseries using trainers from Vakhdat nursery;
22. participate in using smartphone methods of submitting plan and activity records from the field;
23. contribute to pasture management plans and be open to forming grazing leases with existing PUUs rather than creating new PUUs under the Leskhoz

JFM Contract template

Appendix 1 to Decree of the Government of RT "On Approval of Rules of Joint Forest Management"

AGREEMENT ON JOINT MANAGEMENT OF FOREST PLOT

_____ city _____ » _____ 202__

The State Forestry Institution of _____ district _____ province, represented by director of the organization _____ hereinafter referred to as «the Forestry», from one side, and citizen (Surname, Name and Middle Name) _____ passport series _____ # _____ residing at the address _____ hereinafter referred to as "Forest User", from other side, conclude this Agreement on the following terms:

1. Subject of Agreement

1.1 Based on the Forestry Code of the Republic of Tajikistan _____ the Forestry shall provide a forest fund plot with the area of ____ ha for joint management, in the natural boundary, being under the authority of _____ forestry of _____ (district, province) on the territory of plot _____, for performing joint forestry management aimed at protection and development of wooded area, reproduction and protection of forests;

1.2. The Parties shall manage and develop the plot, including support of natural forest reproduction, reproduction of firewood, timber and non-wood products of forest according to the Management Plan of Forest Plot enclosed to this Agreement (Appendix 1_);

1.3. The Parties shall annually determine types and scope of works, quantity of production of forest products in the allocated territory according to Annual Plan of Action enclosed to this Agreement (Appendix 2);

1.4. The fee for joint forest management shall be determined in the form of distribution of annual products, received from use of forest products.

2. Period of Contract Validity.

2.1 This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by the Parties and is valid until «...».....202__.

2.2. Upon fulfillment of all conditions of this Agreement by Forest User during the 20-year period, the agreement shall be extended for up to ____ years.

3. Rights and duties of _____ forestry of _____ (district, province).

3.1. _____ forestry _____ district (province) shall be obliged:

- upon signature of the agreement to provide the Forest User with the forest fund plot provided for in this Agreement;

- to conduct marking of borders of the forest plot in place within 30 days of signing agreement;

- to develop schemes-maps of location of plots to be enclosed to agreement upon signing agreement;

- to keep records of agreement on joint forest management;

- to create conditions for forest user for independent management in the allocated forest plot for more effective joint management of forestry and not to impede efficient use of the forest plot;

- to develop a Management Plan of Forest Plot jointly with the Forest User and to approve this plan;

- to agree the types and scope of works, to be performed by the Forest User, jointly with the Forest User on annual basis, volume of production of forest products in the forest plot allocated to Forest User, and based thereupon to develop an Annual Plan of Action and Use of Plot thereto;

- to timely issue the Forest User a permit for use of appropriate volume and types of forest resources provided for in the annual plan;

- to timely conduct forest protection activities, organize activities on fire extinguishing and prevention of risks of natural disasters jointly with the Forest User;
- not to allow use of forest plot and issue of a permit for use of forest resources by third parties during the period of validity of agreement on joint management;
- to assist the Forest User in protection of the forest plot;
- to provide regular and full informational and consultative support to Forest User in forestry management;
- to provide support to Forest User in improvement of the plot and creation of conditions for forestry management;
- to conduct an inventory of forest resources jointly with the Forest User aimed at development and update of the Management Plan and Annual Plans, including estimation of harvest of forest resources;
- to reimburse the Forest User all losses, including loss of expected profit, upon withdrawal of the forest plot provided to him, for state and public needs, upon early termination of the agreement by Forestry.

3.2. _____ Forestry shall have the right:

- to conduct an inventory of forest resources jointly with a Tenant aimed at development and update of the Management Plan and Annual Plans, including estimation of harvest of forest resources;
- to carry out control over use, protection and conservation of the forest plot transferred to Forest User;
- to receive a part of forest products in kind or in cash according to annual plan and procedure of product distribution, provided for in the Appendix to this Agreement;
- to demand recovery or reimbursement of damage, inflicted to forestry institution as a result of non-fulfillment of contractual obligations;
- to introduce amendments to the agreement in agreement with the forest user;
- to demand submission of reports and other documents related to joint forest management from the Forest User;
- to terminate agreement in cases, provided for in the agreement.

4. Rights and Obligations of the Forest User

4.1. The Forest User shall be obliged:

- to observe the terms of agreement on forest use;
- to timely accept the forest plot allocated to him;
- to develop a Management Plan of Forest Plot jointly with the forestry institution, and manage and develop his forest plot on sustainable basis according to this plan, including support to natural forest reproduction, reproduction of firewood, timber and non-wood products of forest;
- to determine jointly with the forestry institution the types and scope of works, volume of production of forest products in the allocated territory on annual basis (Annual Plan of Action and Use of Plot) and to perform the types and scope of works accordingly;
- to provide a part of collected planned forest products in kind or in cash to the Forestry according to the scheme of distribution of income and products enclosed to the Agreement;
- to protect the plot from unauthorized felling, grazing and other infringements of the forest legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- to timely notify the Forestry about detected centers of pests and diseases, and to participate in works on protection of forest from pests and diseases;
- to observe fire safety measures, to immediately inform the forestry in case of detection of fire and to proceed with extinguishing fire;
- to lead works using methods that prevent emergence of soil erosion, exclude or limit negative impact on forest condition and reproduction, as well as on condition of water and other natural objects, and ensure conservation of wildlife and their habitat;
- to timely inform the Forestry about danger of mudflows, landslide and other emergencies, and to participate in works on forest protection;
- to purposefully use the allocated forest plot;
- to reimburse damage inflicted to the Forestry as a result of non-fulfillment of contractual obligations;
- to timely submit a report to forestry institution in due format;

- to observe safety regulations;
- to timely pay taxes provided for in the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- to participate in general works related to development and improvement of forest plot;
- to let the forestry staff freely visit the forest plot;

4.2. The Forest User shall have the right:

- to forest products, received as a result of joint management, including the right for free disposal of his share of products, produced according to the Annual Plan of Forest Products, and income resulting from sale of this products;
- to independently lead economic activity in the allocated forest plot in accordance with terms of the Agreement, Management Plan of Forest Plot (Appendix 1_ to this Agreement) and Annual Plan of Actions (Appendix 2_ to this Agreement);
- to interact directly with governmental and non-governmental organizations with the aim of developing forest resources, as well as in the framework of sale of products;
- to reimbursement of expenses, invested to development and improvement of used forest plot, including loss of expected profit upon early termination of the agreement by forest owner;
- to reimbursement of losses incurred as a result of withdrawal of state forest fund land for state needs;
- to priority right to renegotiate agreement after expiry of the Agreement;
- to detect and suppress cases of infringements of the forest legislation in the forest plot assigned to him;
- to introduction of amendments to agreement in agreement with the state forestry institution.

5. Distribution of Forest Products

5.1. The forest products, received from joint forest management, shall be distributed between the Parties as a percentage of the resulting harvest of forest products, in cash or in kind.

5.2. The procedure of distribution of forest products shall be determined by Appendix 3_ to this Agreement.

6. Termination or Amendment of the Agreement

6.1. This Agreement can be terminated in the following cases:

- repeated (more than two times) violations of requirements and terms of the Agreement by Forest User;
- voluntary abandonment of the right to perform joint forestry management by Forest User;
- expiry of Agreement on Joint Forest Management;
- liquidation of legal entity - forest user;
- withdrawal of forest plot for state or public interests;
- upon inefficient and non-purpose use of the allocated forest plot or repeated violations of agrotechnical, forestry and environmental rules of use;
- in other cases, provided for in the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

6.2. In case of non-fulfillment of requirements and terms of this Agreement by the Forest User, the Forestry shall warn the Forest User in writing about correcting the deficiencies with specification of the remedial period.

6.3. In case of repeated (more than two times) violations of terms of agreement the agreement shall be terminated.

7. Withdrawal from Agreement

7.1. The Party wishing to terminate this Agreement should notify another Party in writing, stating reasons of termination of the Agreement, for three month prior to the date of termination proposzzzzed by applicant.

7.2. Upon termination of the Agreement, the costs of reproduction, protection, improvement and other types of works shall not be reimbursed.

7.3. Termination of joint forest management in the state forest fund plots shall not free the Forest User from liability for violation of the forest legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

8. Consideration of Disputes

8.1. All disputes and/or differences that may arise from this Agreement or in connection therewith, shall be settled by negotiation between the Parties.

8.2. In case of failure to settle disputes by negotiations, the Parties shall submit them to the court.

8.3. The Parties shall be guided by legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on matters not regulated by this Agreement.

9. Force Majeure Circumstances

9.1. Should any circumstances arise which prevent complete or partial fulfillment by any of the Parties of their respective obligations under this Agreement, namely: fire, flood and other force majeure circumstances beyond the control of the Parties, the term of fulfillment of obligations under this Agreement shall be extended to the period of effect of these circumstances.

9.2. The Parties shall not be responsible for non-fulfillment of the terms of the Agreement, if they are not fulfilled due to force majeure.

10. Concluding Provisions

10.1. All amendments and additions to this Agreement shall be valid, if made in writing and duly signed by the Parties.

10.2. Any agreement between the Parties involving new obligations that do not result from this Agreement, should be confirmed in writing, and the corresponding addendum to this Agreement should be signed.

10.3. This Agreement is drawn up in three copies in Tajik language, having equal legal force, one copy for each Parties and one copy for local forestry.

11. Addresses and requisites of the Parties

Legal addresses of the Parties:

Forestry _____

Forest User _____

Signature_____

Signature_____

JFM Annual plan template

Annual plan				YYYY year		JFM contract №:		
Leskhoz		Forestry :	Forest plot:	Forest user:		Contract sign date:		
						Compilers:	Date:	Area (ha):
№.	Activities	volume m³/kg/m / ha/pcs	location	Implementa tion period (month)	Harvest / income (TJS)		comments (for example: firewood) / distance	
					Leskhoz	Forest user		

Annual plan implementation					YYYY year		JFM contract №:		
Leskhoz		Forestry :	Forest plot:	Forest user:		Compilers:		Date:	Area (ha):
№.	Activities	volume m³/kg/m / ha/pcs	location	Imple mentat ion period (month)	Harvest / income (TJS)		Comments		
					Leskhoz	Forest user			

Phenological observations

Nº	Questions	Answer
1	From your observation when this year buds started swelling and blossoming out and leaves of willow and poplars started sprouting?	
2	Did you observe increasing or decreasing of tree disease in the forest? Is there any appeared pests or diseases that you did not observe before in your forest? If yes what type?	
3	The rainiest month in this year? Early/late rain in spring, period and length of rainy days?	

Checked by (district forest ranger, name):

Signature

Forester:

Date:

Signature

Forest User:

Date:

Signature

JFM Management Plan

Contract concluded (date):

Forest area density _____ %
variety distribution:

Management plan from 20____ to 20____						
Leskhoz	Forestry :	Forest plot:	Forest user:	Compilers:	Date:	Area (ha):

Species	(%) or pcs
Poplar	
Willow	
Sea buckthorn	
Dog rose	
Tamarisc	
Other (specify)	

Current situation:

Damaged by livestock: Low Average High
☐ ☐ ☐

Plot is fully fenced: Yes No Partially
☐ ☐ ☐

Naturally damaged by:
 (mudflow, avalancher, flood, drought, rockslide, soil erosion, diseases and pests)

Irrigation water availability: Fully Partially No water
☐ ☐ ☐

Timber forest products:

Water recourses: Snow water Glacial Mixed (snow water- glacial)
☐ ☐ ☐

Relief and Location: Flat area Steep
☐ ☐

Type of soil: _____

Not used area ____%: Swamp Sand and stony soil Ravine and steep slope
☐ ☐ ☐

Specifics of area (Ex., vegetable garden, size ____ type of vegetation _____)

Volume of non timber forest products

Species	(%) or pcs
hay	
licorice	
ephedrine	

Planning 20__ – 20__					
Management target:					
Nº	Activity	When? (which year)	Quantity and unit	Location and placement	Comments / rules

JFM Questionnaire For Forest User's selection

Саволномаи/№ Questionnaire # :

Мусохиб/(Interviewer) :

Сана/**Date:**

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS / ТАШНИФИ УМУМИ			
1	Номи қишлоқ/Village name:		
2	Ҷинс (қайд кунед)/(Respondent, sex): Мард/(Male) <input type="checkbox"/> Зан/(Female) <input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Синну сол (қайд кунед)/(Age): 18-24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25-31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32-38 <input type="checkbox"/> 39-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46-52 <input type="checkbox"/> аз 52 боло <input type="checkbox"/>		
4	Шумораи одамон, ки дар хонаи Шумо зиндагӣ мекунанд (яқоя бо Шумо)/(number of family members): 1-2 ____ 3-5 ____ 6-8 ____ 8 > ____		
5	Маълумот/(Education): Оли/(High) <input type="checkbox"/> Миёнаи махсус/(Special secondary, College) <input type="checkbox"/> Миёна/(secondary school) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Дигар (қайд кунед)/(Others) _____		
Савол (Question)		Посух (Answer)	Шумораи посух (quantity of answers)
1. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE / ДОНИШИ УМУМИ			
Оё Шумо оиди идоракунии муштараки чангал маълумот доред? Do you have any information on JFM		Yes / Ха ____ No / Не ____	1
Агар Ха, аз кучо маълумот пайдо намудаед? If Yes, please tell from you have got the information		Аз кормандони лоиха Аз кормандони чангал Аз мардум Дигар _____	1
Айни ҳол чи қораяд? Ба қадом шугл машгулед? What is your current occupation?		Омузгор 4. Сохтмончи Тоҷир 5. Беқор Дехқон 6. Дигар	1
Дар як ҳафта қанд руз ба қор машгулед? How many days you are busy with your current job?		1-3 руз 4-5 руз 6-7 руз	1
Шумо қанд моҳ дар деҳа ҳастед/ дар давоми сол? How many months are you staying in a home village?		1-5 моҳ 1-7 моҳ 1-12 моҳ	1
Land Accessibility			
Марҳамат қарда гуед, ки ба Шумо(оилаи Шумо) чи қамуд қамин дастрас аст?/ Please, tell me about any land you/your family have access to.		Kitchen Garden / Наздиҳавлиги ____ha / га Dekhan Farm / Қочағии деҳқони ____ha / га Rent / Иҷора ____ha / га Presidential / Президенти ____ha / га Forest plot / Қитъаи қангал ____ha / га Have no any / Надорем	1

Ин заминхо чи тавр истифода мешаванд?/ How is this land used?	Gardening / Бор _____ha / га Arable / Корам _____ha / га Pasture / Чарогох _____ha / га Grass Cutting / Алафдарав _____ha / га Badlands / Гайрикишоварзи _____ha / га None / Гайри истифода _____	1
Даромади яксолаи Шумо чанд пулро ташкил медиҳад, (аз ҳисоби замин)? What is your annual benefit (profit) from the land?	2000-4000 сомони 5000-8000 сомони 8000 – 12000 сомони 12000 зиёд	1
Ое он (даромад) барои Шумо басанда мебошад? Does the profit enough for your family?	Yes / Ха_____ No / Не_____	1
Forestry knowledge and interest		
Оё Шумо аз ҳисоби Хочангии чангал китъа гарифтан меҷӯед? Would you like to get land form Forest Department (to be involved in JFM and SBA)	Yes / Ха_____ No / Не_____ Агар Не, сабабашро пурсида дар поён кайд намоед ба ҳамсӯхбататон хайрухуш намоед.	1
Чи қадар замин гирифтани метавонед? How much land can you afford to take? What is your ability?	0.5 -1 га 1-1.5 га 1.5-2 га	1
Ое Шумо таҷриба оиди чангалпарвари доред? Пешаки ба корҳои чангал ё дарахтпарвари машғул будаед? Do you have any forestry and/or tree planting experience?	Yes / Ха_____ No / Не_____	1
Барои чи Шумо меҷӯед китъаи чангалро ба истифода гиред? For what you are planning to use the forest plots?	Барои бунёи чангал (дарахтони мевадиханда-to build a Orchard, (fruit garden)) Барои бунёи чангал (дарахтони чангали)/ For afforestation (forest trees) Барои бунёи чарогоҳ/ To build pastures	1
Шумо метавонед дар фасли кишту кор аз уҳдаи кор дар чангал бароед? Would you be able to do the forestry works in parallel to your own land works during the crops activities?	Yes / Ха_____ No / Не_____	1
Чанд кас аз аъзоени оилаатон метавонанд дар корҳои чангал ба Шумо ери расонанд? How many members of your family can be involve in JFM?	2-3 нафар/members 4-5нафар/members	1
15а. Оё Шумо гуфта метавонед, ки онҳо ба Шумо чи муносибати оилави доранд? What is your relationship with those family members?	Падар/father Модар/mother Зан /Wife Шавҳар/Husband Фарзандон/sons and daughters	якчанд ҷавоб имконпазир аст /several answers are possible
PASTURE MANAGEMENT / ИДОРАКУНИИ ЧАРОГОҲ		

Шумо бо чорводори машгулед? <i>Does your household keep a livestock?</i> Агар Ҳа, бошад ба саволҳои 17-19 шуруъ кунед <i>/ If yes, then go to questions 17-19</i>	Yes / Ҳа____ No / Не____	1
16а. Агар Ҳа, чи қадар чорво доред?/ <i>If yes, could you please say the quantity of livestock do you have?</i>	Ҳайвони калони шохдор/cattle ____ Ҳайвони майдаи шохдор/sheep and goat ____	якчанд ҷавоб имконпазир аст / <i>several answers are possible</i>
Оё Шумо ягон чорабиниҳои идоракунии самараноки чарогоххоро медонед? <i>Do you know any measures for efficient pasture management?</i>	Yes / Ҳа____ No / Не____ Not sure / аниқ намедонам____	1
17а. Кадом усулро медонед? <i>What kind of measures you know?</i>	Pasture rotation / чарогохгардон____ Controlled grazing / чаронидани ботанзим____ Re-cultivation of fodder crops / аз нав коридани тухми зироатҳои хӯроки чорво____ Manual harvesting of steep slopes / Дастӣ даравидан дар нишебзаминҳо____ Other / Ғайра_____ _____ _____	якчанд ҷавоб имконпазир аст <i>/several answers are possible</i>
Пештар ин усулхоро истифода бурдаед? <i>Have you ever used any of these methods?</i>	Yes / Ҳа____ No / Не____	1
Хӯроки зимистонаи чорворо захира мекунед? <i>Do you keep stock fodder for the winter feeding of your livestock?</i>	Yes / Ҳа____ No / Не____	1
19а. Агар Ҳа, кадом намудашро захира мекунед? <i>If yes, what kind of fodder do you keep?</i>	Grass / алаф____ Wheat straw/ Коҳи гандум ____ Other / Ғайра____	1
19b. Агар Ҳа, чанд даста (килограмм) захира мекунед? <i>If yes, how many kilograms do you keep?</i>	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	

Ба саволҳо посух гиред (ба эътибор гиред, ки баъзе саволҳо метавонанд якчанд посух дошта бошанд, баъзеи дигарашон танҳо як посух доранд. Дар сутунчаи сеюм чи қадар будани варианти посух зикр гардидааст). Answer the questions (note that some questions may have more than one answer, others have only one answer. The third column shows how many answers there are).

Щарори комиссия / Decision of the commission:

Байъати комиссия щарор дод/The commission decided:

Ба аризадиёанда ҷитъа ёнгал ба масоёати _____ га дода шавад

The applicant should be provided with a forest plot of _____ ha

Ба аризадиёанда ҷитъа ёнгал дода нашавад

The applicant is not provided with a forest plot

Агар аризадиёанда интиҳоб нашуд, сабаби интиҳоб нашуданашро шарҳ диёед/ If the applicant is not selected, explain the reasons for not being selected:

Эзои /note:

Имзои аъзоёни комиссия/ Signatures of commission members:

Ному насаб / full name_____	вазифа/position_____	Имзо/signature_____
Ному насаб / full name_____	вазифа/position_____	Имзо/signature_____
Ному насаб / full name_____	вазифа/position_____	Имзо/signature_____
Ному насаб / full name_____	вазифа/position_____	Имзо/signature_____

Sample of share distribution between JFM and Leskhoz

Attachment 3 to the joint forestry management contract

Sample of the terms of forest output distribution by the parties

Product	Share of the forestry authority	Share of the forest user	Remarks
Commercial wood (poplar, willow)	As part of the annual limit of the National Nature Conservation Committee of Tajikistan:		Felling of live trees with a diameter greater than 15 cm (at a height of 1.3 m) is carried out over specific contract between forest user and responsible forester. Forestry's share provided in the form of harvested production
	The 1 st year: 100%	0%	
	From the 2 nd to 5 th year of the concluded contract: 80%,	20%	
	From the 6 th to the 10 th year: 50%	50%	
	From the 11 th : 40%	60%	
Fuel wood (poplar, willow, and other tree species)	As part of the annual limit of the National Nature Conservation Committee of Tajikistan:		Forestry's share provided in the form of harvested production
	The 1 st year: 100%	0%	
	From the 2 nd to 5 th year of the concluded contract: 80%,	20%	
	From the 6 th to the 10 th year: 50%	50%	
	From the 11 th : 40%	60%	
Shrub-originated brushwood	30%	70%	Forestry's share provided in the form of harvested production
Строительный хворостъ	As part of the annual limit of the National Nature Conservation Committee of Tajikistan:		Forestry's share provided in the form of harvested production
	The 1 st year: 100%	0%	
	From the 2 nd to 5 th year of the concluded contract: 80%,	50%	
	From the 6 th to the 20 th year: 40%	60%	
Hay	35 %	65%	Forestry's share provided in the form of harvested production
Fruits of sea buckthorn	15%	85%	Forestry's share provided as percentage against revenue receipts after sales
Briar	20%	80%	
Barberry	20%	80%	
Seeds of fruit trees	30%	70%	
Fruits (apricots, apples)	As part of the annual limit of the National Nature Conservation Committee of Tajikistan:		Felling of live trees with a diameter greater than 15 cm (at a height of 1.3 m) is carried out over specific contract between forest user and responsible forester. Forestry's share provided in the form of harvested production
	The 1 st year: 100%	0%	
	From the 2 nd to 5 th year of the concluded contract: 80%,	20%	
	From the 6 th to the 10 th year: 50%	50%	
	From the 11 th : 40%	60%	
Medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products	30%	70%	Forestry's share provided as percentage against revenue receipts after sales

4.3. Component 3: Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market-based approaches

310. Current production systems are not adapted to climate change impacts, rely on rainfed agriculture and are not integrated with market opportunities. This component will build the capacity of smallholders to identify and invest climate resilient and diversified production systems that link to local and national value chains. Outcome 3 “Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks of smallholder production systems” will be achieved through a combination of interventions targeting both the production and market access levels of the value chains.

311. The project will invest in developing linkages between smallholders and private sector actors, building smallholders capacities in climate resilient production practices and conducting farming as a business through three outputs:

4.3.1. Outputs

Output 3.1: by end of year 7, 105,600³⁹ smallholder livestock farmers receive AI, animal health or training services to increase productivity of their livestock.

312. The rationale for this sub-component will be to increase the productivity of livestock production systems in order to encourage the reduction of herd and flock size. The livestock productivity is currently weak and limited mostly by the poor genetic potential of animals, the poor animal status, and the inadequate animal husbandry practices, in particular the feeding and management of reproduction. It is expected that a combined action on three aspects: (i) provision of breeding services (AI and provision of improved bulls), (ii) increased proximity and access to animal health services and (iii) improved animal husbandry will result in a significant improvement in livestock productivity. In order to reduce the dependency of livestock on pasture, and thus their degradation, the project will promote utilization of fodder, concentrate feed and by products. Specific efforts will be dedicated to fodder harvesting and conservation for consumption during the winter stall-feeding period or during drought in summer. This critical behavioral change will contribute to improve animal productivity, reduce the seasonality of production, which is detrimental to the performance of the value chain and improve resilience to climate hazards. It will also benefit to pasture condition by reducing the magnitude of winter grazing, which is particularly detrimental to pasture condition.

Output 3.2: By end of year 4, nine Productive Alliances⁴⁰ between livestock producers’ groups and private aggregators established and operational

313. The purpose of this sub-component will be to facilitate business partnerships between groups of smallholder livestock farmers and private sector dairy aggregators and processors, to enable mutually beneficial business partnerships on dairy and beef livestock value chains. These partnerships (Productive Alliances) will be formalized, include an implementation plan, commitments on prices and quality aspects. This will enable both partners to properly plan their production, processing, procurement, supplies, as well as the marketing aspects.

A Productive Alliance involves three core agents: a group of smallholder producers, one or more buyers, and the public sector. These three agents are connected through a business proposition, or “business plan”, which describes the capital and services needs of the producers and proposes improvements that would allow them to upgrade their production capacities and skills to strengthen their linkage with the market, i.e. the buyer(s). The implementation of such a business plan through a subproject is typically supported through three core inputs and/or activities directed towards the producers’ needs: productive investments, technical assistance, and business development. These

³⁹ 105,600 unique AH beneficiaries (264 private vets x 400 Hhs), same beneficiaries receive (i) AI services (20,000 once per year for 5 years, (ii) bull mating services (20,000 once per year for 5 years) and training via FFS (12,500).

⁴⁰ 8 for dairy, 1 for beef

core inputs are financed through public grants provided by the project, which are matched by the beneficiary producers and in some cases also by the buyer(s)⁴¹.

314. Benefits for the producers will include secure and predictable market and prices, but also access to services since the PA arrangements can include when feasible provision of inputs services by the aggregator to the producers. These services could in particular include provision of technical assistance to producers, in order to make sure that the commodities produced fit with the requirements of the aggregator and the market, in terms of quality, regularity, and quantity. They could also include provision of inputs and TA in order to improve the productivity and reduce the seasonality of production. As a general principle, the entry point for all business partnerships including productive alliances supported by the Project will be climate vulnerability. Supported VC and business arrangements should contribute to strengthen climate resilience and reduce environmental degradation. They should also be focused on and benefit to resource poor household, have low level of risk, and be profitable for both parties.

315. The dairy processors contacted during the pre-design and design phases confirmed that they were working under capacity because of raw milk supply limitations, and that they were ready to collaborate with the project to establish mechanisms that would enable them to collect sufficient, consistent and predictable quantities from smallholder farmers communities supported by the project. The proposed mechanism for milk aggregation (fixed or mobile MCCs) were considered as relevant and feasible by the processors, who in addition provided some technical inputs that were taken into account to design the two MCCs models. The aggregators also confirmed their readiness to enter into contract arrangement such as Productive Alliances, and to provide co financing (in kind, in the form of equipment) and technical training to ensure that the milk collected is of acceptable quality.

Output 3.3: by year 7, 12,400 smallholders have strengthened climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages.

316. This sub-component will facilitate two types of common interest groups (CIGs) to access support services to identify, analyze and adopt climate resilient production practices. The first group of 1,020 CIGs (identified through Activity 2.1.5) will focus on strengthening their capacity to adapt their production systems to become more resilient to changing climate conditions and in some cases identify opportunities to link to local markets. This support will increase access for CIGs to productive assets and services to increase agricultural productivity and diversification. A second set of market-linked CIGs (identified in sub-activity 3.3.1.2) will receive capacity building in farming as a business, entrepreneurial skills and business plan development, so they can link to profitable value chains (e.g. small-scale poultry, horticulture, processing etc).

4.3.2. Description of activities

Activity 3.1.1 Improving the genetic potential of smallholder farmers' livestock

317. One of the main triggers to promote the needed behavioral changes and support the reduction of herd size will be breeding. There is extraordinarily strong demand and a large consensus both at grassroot and higher institutional levels, that having better quality and more productive animals is a necessary condition for farmers to keep less heads of livestock. There is a very strong demand from communities for this type of support, especially from women who are particularly interested in intensifying their dairy production systems and in getting better quality animals. The choice of breeds has a very direct influence on resilience of systems to climate shocks and climate change. It will thus be of foremost importance to carefully select the breeds disseminated under this activity, in order not to jeopardize the resilience and the mobility of the systems. Only hardy breeds, that can withstand short periods of feed deficit, extreme heat and cold, and long distances on hooves will be considered. Among these breeds, those with dual purpose potential that also improve the quality of carcasses will be privileged. Several mountain breeds originating from the Alps would perfectly fit the purpose, while Friesian Holstein and other highly specialized dairy breeds should be avoided, except in irrigated plain systems.

41 See "Linking Farmers to Markets through Productive Alliances : An Assessment of the World Bank Experience in Latin America" - <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25752>

Sub-activity 3.1.1.1. Training of youth in Artificial Insemination

318. There are currently around 250 trained AI technicians in the Country, located in 107 AI centers. However, this number is not sufficient to provide AI services to remote communities and in particular household farmers that will be the target group for this activity. The project will partner with TAU and the State Enterprise for AI and breeding train 50 additional young technicians, from the beneficiary communities. The trained technicians will be selected in priority among FFS facilitators and private veterinarians. This will provide them with a complementary source of incomes. Two training sessions of 10 days (5 days theoretical, 5 days practical) will be organized in Year 1 and Year 2. All graduated technicians will be equipped with an AI kit (Liquid Nitrogen portable container, AI catheter and consumables such as gloves and tubes).

Sub-activity 3.1.1.2. Organization of Artificial Insemination Campaigns

319. The economic modelling performed in the scope of this design (see annex on Cost Benefit analysis of AI campaign, showing a Cost Benefit ratio of 19 over 10 years) have shown that this activity could generate a significant return on investment, and impact on productivity. This will also meet the very high demand of beneficiary communities for these services, which are so far only available for dekhani farmers and agricultural enterprises. 20,000 AI will be performed every year in household farms. All the 400 targeted villages will benefit from the AI campaign every year. AI will be implemented on batches of around 40 animals per village, synchronized beforehand to come on heat at the same time. Synchronization will facilitate logistics and follow up. This activity will be implemented by the SE for AI and breeding, through its regional offices in the three targeted regions. The regional office in Kulob which will be responsible for most of these AI will be strengthened under Component 1.

Sub-activity 3.1.1.3. Establishment of Off-Farm Mating stations

320. In addition to AI, off farm mating stations will be installed in selected targeted communities (1 station/village in the 300 villages with the highest cattle population or with difficult access to AI services) to complement AI campaigns for those of the farmers who do not believe in AI, as well as for the cows that do not respond well to synchronization or have infertility issues. The stations will be endowed with one bull which will have to be renewed after two years because of the excessive weight of older bulls, not compatible with the local cow's format. The bulls will be managed by Village Organizations and placed in private farms in the scope of a PPP contracts, which will allow the private farmer to use the bull for its own cows and will also set the obligations and conditions for providing mating services to the community; this model has been tested successfully under LPDP. Mating fees paid by users will cater both for the maintenance costs of the bull, and its renewal after two years, which will ensure the sustainability of the system. With 300 active bulls, it is expected that the number of services will be similar to the number of AI (around 20,000 services per year). This activity will be sub-contracted to the SE for AI and breeding which the national institution mandated for establishing such mechanisms.

Activity: 3.1.2: Support to delivery of private animal health services

321. To increase the productivity of animals and protect the human population from diseases transmitted by animals, CASP+ will select and train veterinarians to meet beneficiary's needs for high-quality veterinary services. Each vet will cover 400 households, with a total of 105,600 households receiving animal health services during CASP+. Institutional support will be provided to the Tajik Veterinary Association.

Sub-activity 3.1.2.1. Institutional support to Tajik Veterinary Association (TVA)

322. CASP+ will support the Tajik Veterinary Association (TVA), the only institution in the country responsible for the development of private veterinary services. Assistance will be provided in the form of office and study room renovations, transportation, office equipment, funds to attend international conferences and exchange visits. A MoU will outline the responsibilities of the TVA (e.g. replication of training programs to other regions of Tajikistan, the development of district veterinary associations,

and the preparation of the conditions for establishing a Veterinary Statutory Body in the country in accordance with the OIE's recommendations). To support development of continuing veterinary education program, CASP+ will provide funds for recruitment and operation of one new staff member who is a specialist in veterinary education.

Sub-activity 3.1.2.2. Training of private veterinarians

323. CASP+ will select and train private veterinarians to meet beneficiary's needs for high-quality veterinary services. Each vet will cover 400 households, with a total of 105,600 households receiving animal health services during CASP+. The project will select and train in annual refresher courses 264 private veterinarians involved in the project activities (two vets/jamoat) to upgrade their knowledge and skills. One of the two veterinarians in each jamoat is expected to be a woman or a youth. The topics of the training will be developed in accordance with the demands of the communities as well as topics on business and climate change response. These annual trainings will be implemented by the TVA.

Sub-activity 3.1.2.3. Equipping private veterinarians

324. Selected veterinarians will be provided with motorcycles for mobility and veterinary equipment (surgical kit, refrigerator for storing medicines, vaccines, etc) according to their need. It is expected that by the end of Year 7 of the project an additional 132 veterinarians⁴² will join the private veterinarian service thereby bring the number to 396.

Sub-activity 3.1.2.4. Mobility of private veterinarians

325. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity". It will roll out to 284 private vets have been provided with motorbikes.

Activity: 3.1.3: Support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies

326. The productivity and resilience to climate change of traditional livestock production systems is limited by the poor capacities of farmers on animal husbandry, in particular related to fodder cultivation, fodder conservation and stall feeding, and the availability of and awareness on technical innovations that could improve productivity, resilience to climate change, and reduce environmental impact.

327. The project will support the dissemination of these technical innovations and their adoption by smallholder farmers through a combination of demonstrations and hands on training activities including FFS.

328. The main climate resilient technologies that will be disseminated through this activity will be:

- New varieties and species of drought and heat resistant fodder⁴³
- Affordable and simple fodder conservation techniques, in order to reduce seasonality of production and dependence on pasture in winter
- Composting and manure management
- Husbandry of alternative livestock species, not or less dependent of pasture resources, and resilient to climate change: poultry, small ruminants, yaks
- Prevention and management of animal diseases (control of mastitis and parasitic diseases, implementation of basic biosecurity measures)
- Reproductive management (detection of heats⁴⁴, management of calving and calf care⁴⁵, drying off management)

329. In communities where the project will support marketing and processing of milk under Sub-component 3.2 (specifically, within the support to the 8 productive alliances between livestock

⁴² 50% of 264 private vets

⁴³ E.g. saxaul, kochia prostrata, agropyron for dry land areas of Khatlon region

⁴⁴ In order to reduce the inter-calving interval, which is too long and has a direct impact on the proportion of dry and empty cows in herds, hence on productivity and carbon emissions per unit of output.

⁴⁵ Calf mortality is high in household systems and mostly due to respiratory diseases and diarrhoea that are preventable through better calving and calf management.

producers' groups and private dairy processors), a strong focus will be put on milk hygiene and milk quality/safety management, including control of mastitis, in particular through FFS.

Sub-activity 3.1.3.1: Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through kick off demonstrations and exchange visits

330. Under this sub-activity, climate resilient technologies and innovations that have been tested, adapted and validated by research institutions under Component 1, as well as other selected innovations that had already been tested before and do not require further testing, will be demonstrated in the field to enable farmers to acknowledge their benefits and feasibility, and select those that will be further popularized and tested in real farm conditions through FFS.

331. The demo plots will be on fodder cultivation and management. Improved varieties of fodder adapted to the local ecosystem and previously successfully tested will be established on the plot and will be harvested during field days, in the presence of visiting farmers from beneficiary communities. At this occasion, harvesting and conservation techniques such as manual or mechanized hay baling, improved hay conservation methods to prevent degradation of fodder during winter, small scale silage making will be demonstrated. 21 demo plots (1/District) will be established in partnership with the State Enterprise for Capacity Development which already has some demonstration sites in the field in the project area, and with which an MoU will be entered into. In Districts where the SECD has already existing demo plots, these will be used for establishing the demos. In Districts where it is not the case, District Authorities will be requested to temporarily allocate land for this purpose. The average area of demo plot will be 0.5 h (3,000 to 7,000 square meters). In order to allow farmers to access to these demonstrations, field days will be organized and facilitated by the State Enterprise for Capacity Development. Each village will benefit from one exchange visit during the project duration. 400 field days will be organized between Y2 and Y5. Each field day will gather a group of 20 farmers, originating from 2 villages (10 from each village), in order to promote inter villages exchanges at the same time. The organization of each field days will involve renting a minibus for one day, and meals for participants. The field day will be facilitated by SECD staff in charge of the demo plot. After the visit of the demo itself, a debriefing and synthesis will be organized on the spot and facilitated by SECD. Once participants will be back in their villages, they will be requested to organize feedback sessions with the VO, or the PUU depending of the topic.

Sub-Activity 3.1.3.2. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through roll-out demonstrations and exchange visits

332. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out for the establishment of demo plots (1 demo plot by district) 21 demo-plots climate resilient agricultural practices.

Sub-Activity 3.1.3.3. Organization of Exchange visits to promote the use of technical climate smart innovations

333. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out for Exchange visits (1 visit per district per year)

Sub-activity3.1.3.4: Development of FFS curricula and training of facilitators

334. This sub-activity will aim at training the Master Trainers and developing the training curriculum. It will be the first step of the establishment of the Farmers Field Schools. It will follow the conventional approach followed to establish FFS, developed by FAO and successfully implemented in the scope of several IFAD funded projects. These two tasks will be implemented which has a several years' experience in rolling out FFS in Tajikistan and has been promoting this approach throughout the world for the last two decades. This activity will build on existing capacities and past experiences in the establishment of FFS in Tajikistan, including in the Livestock sector. It will also build on other successful experiences in establishing and running L-FFS, including those documented in the scope of the stock-taking exercise on Livestock Farmer Schools (L-FFS) that was being undertaken by IFAD at the date of the design mission. An international Master Trainer (IMT) will be mobilized by FAO to (i) train 3 National Master Trainers (NMT). These NMT will be recruited in priority among those already trained and present in the Country; in this case their training will mostly be a refresher, (ii) develop the

curriculum for FFS, together with the NMTs and technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture. For this purpose, the FAO IMT will conduct 2 missions in the Country during the first year of implementation. Training workshops for the training of NMT and Write shops for the formulation of the curricula will also be organized and facilitated by the IMT. Once the curriculum will be ready and NMT trained, they will train the 40 facilitators needed to run the 80 schools. 2 training sessions for facilitators with 20 participants each will be organized for this purpose. It will be facilitated by the 3 NMT (2 NMT per session).

Sub-activity 3.1.3.5: Roll out of Farmers' Field Schools

335. A total of 80 FFS will be established in the villages that are engaged in dairy value chain activities under 3.2. The main focus of the FFS will be on dairy production and the participants will be the members of the group involved in the productive alliance. Each FFS will be active during 3 to 4 years and will train one cohort of 25 participants (2,000 beneficiaries in total); at least 50% of the FFS participants will be women since they are often the ones responsible for taking care of the dairy animals (stall feeding, cleaning, milking, milk marketing). At least 25% of participants should be youth. Participants to the FFS will be selected in priority among the participants to the dairy productive alliances.

336. Each FFS group will meet once a week, for a hands-on training session of half a day that will take place on one of the participants' farm. Participant's welcoming the group on their farm will rotate in order to promote exchange of ideas. As required by the FFS methodology, thematic topics will be selected by participants according to their needs and priorities. However, since FFS groups composed of participants to dairy productive alliances, fodder production and conservation is expected be the first entry point, in order to increase milk supply and reduce seasonality, and milk quality (milking hygiene, mastitis management, handling of milk) the second one, in order to comply with the quality requirements of the aggregator. This activity will be implemented by the State Enterprise for Capacity Development which has already been involved in FFS together with FAO. FAO, through its IMT, will provide quality assurance and regular (annual mission) technical and methodological backstopping.

337. Through the SECD, the project will support the creation and the operations of the 80 FFS. The project will cover the salaries and transport costs of the NMT to supervise the schools (around 27 schools per NMT, 1 visit per month), and the fees of the 40 facilitators. The facilitators will all be equipped with a bicycle. In order to enable each FFS to test and operate hands on training on selected climate sensitive technologies, a startup capital will be allocated to each school to purchase the necessary equipment and inputs required by the technology (e.g. fodder seeds, tools for cultivation, hay baling boxes or silage bags, feed, milking hygiene equipment).

338. Training members will not be the only purpose of establishing FFS. It is expected that FFS groups will also provide a ground for other collective initiatives such as saving and credit groups, marketing groups, solidarity and collective safety net mechanisms. This spillover effect of FFS on community organization has been observed in many IFAD funded projects, often with an unexpected magnitude. Some FFS groups, especially women groups, that were initially established for a limited duration finally become permanent and sustainable community organizations, with various purposes that are sometimes independent from the initial purpose of the FFS. It is expected that this will also happen under CASP+ FFS and this will be encouraged by FFS facilitators.

Activity 3.2.1 Identification of market and business opportunities

339. CASP+ will hire a service provider with good knowledge of the private sector actors and business operators (see ToRs in annex) to support the identification of business opportunities and arrangements/linkages that could be initiated, facilitated and financially supported under Activity 3.2.2

340. The identification process will involve:

- (i) the identification of existing or potential groups of primary producers that have a potential for producing commodities for market but face difficulties in accessing the market in the current context (no or limited access to aggregators, poor pricing),
- (ii) the identification of aggregators and processors interested in increasing their supply through sourcing of commodities from smallholder farmers,
- (iii) the specifications of commodities required by the market/aggregators (quality, quantity, calendar)

- (iv) the modalities of the business arrangements that could be established, including the type of services and inputs that could be provided by the aggregators to address the constraints faced by producers.

341. A range of possible value chain and business models with better potential to contribute to project Theory of Change, build climate resilience and benefit to the priority target groups (poor rural households, women, youth) have been pre-selected, these are (i) milk collection centers (fixed or mobile) and (ii) marketing of quality yearlings for beef production (see description of models below). The process of identification will entail the following sub-activities:

Sub-activity 3.2.1.1. Kick of the Identification and assessment of market and business opportunities

342. The project will organize and facilitate consultation meetings for pre-selected value chains gathering potential Productive Alliance partners (Producers groups and business operators). 1 meeting will be organized per District and per Value Chain (dairy and beef), during Y1 and Y2 for dairy, and Y4 and Y5 for beef. The facilitation of these meetings and mobilization of private sector actors will be entrusted to a service provider with good knowledge of the private sector actors and business operators. The output of this sub-activity will be the identification, financing and implementation of possible PA arrangements that will require further study (see sub-activity 3.2.1.2.)

Sub-Activity 3.2.1.2. Rolling-out the Identification of market and business opportunities

343. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. -It will roll out to 14 feasibility/business plans for productive alliances in livestock value chains conducted.

Sub-activity 3.2.1.3. Feasibility studies of proposed business arrangements including Productive Alliances.

344. The feasibility study and business plan (addressing technical, economic and market aspects) of the proposed PA will be undertaken by the specialized service provider recruited through a Call for Proposal. It is expected that 14 feasibility studies and business plans (12 for dairy, 2 for beef) will be developed through this sub-activity.

Activity 3.2.2. Provision of financing and technical support to the business partnerships for selected livestock commodities.

345. Under this activity, technical and financial support will be provided to facilitate the setup and the implementation of the eight dairy and one beef Productive Alliances:

Sub-activity 3.2.2.1. Financing of business arrangements including Productive Alliances.

346. The feasibility studies and business plans of proposed productive alliances will be submitted to the PMU for approval. Once approved, the PMU will provide co-financing through direct procurement and provision of needed equipment and goods for the nine Productive Alliances.

347. The Matching grants provided by the project will be subject to the above conditions:

- Project co-financing should not exceed 70% of the total investment.
- Project co-financing should not exceed USD 50,000 per Business Plan (USD 30,000 in average)
- The contribution of the beneficiary group should amount to at least 10% of the total project cost. This contribution could be provided in kind (land for construction of the infrastructure, local material, local labour).
- The contribution of the private sector partner should be at least 20% of the total; it could be in kind (e.g. provision of a cooler or milk cans for the MCC)

348. For each of the contemplated PA model, a proposed detailed description with costs and financing modalities is provided below:

Milk Collecting Center – dairy hub model, under PA arrangement:

349. The typical investment (to be adjusted according to the specificities of the context, in the scope of the feasibility study undertaken under 3.2.1.2.) will consist in a fixed milk-collecting center, as described below:

- MCC premises comprising one cooler room (around 25 sq meters), an office, a small laboratory (6 m²), and a milk reception room (15 sq meters). All floors tiled and walls tiled to a height of 1.2 meters minimum.
- Connection to the power grid (3 phase preferred) and piped water
- A sewage soak pit
- A milk cooler of 1,500 liters capacity: three or single phase depending on power source
- Milk cans for primary collection (5 to 10 liters – Total capacity 2,000 liters)
- Milk cans for secondary collection (50 liters, total capacity 1,500 liters); this will be a contribution of aggregator)
- Basic laboratory equipment: alcohol guns, lacto-densimeters, California Mastitis Tests (contributions of aggregator)
- Furniture for lab and office and equipment and clothes for personnel

350. The total cost of such investment stands between 40,000 and 50,000 USD (if it is equipped with a cooler and cans made in Eastern Europe or South Asia). Such an equipment can be managed by two persons: one milk operator, and one accountant (in charge of recording deliveries and organizing payments). The beneficiary/recipient of the investment will be the farmers groups involved in the PA. The land will be provided by the village authorities. The property of the investment will fall with the Local Government, which will delegate usage rights to the participating VOs. However, through the PA contract, the farmers group will delegate the management of the Milk Collecting Center to the private sector actor (processor) who has better management capacities and will thus be able to be in full control of milk quality aspects (most important criteria for processing), by undertaking the testing of milk at reception and ensuring that conservation is done properly. Through the hub system, when feasible, the private actor will also provide services and inputs (that will be deducted from the milk sales) to the farmers: AI, veterinary care, feed, equipment, fodder seeds. These services and inputs will contribute to increase the productivity, and reduce the seasonality of production, which is in the benefit of both parts.

351. It is expected that such an MCC will require the participation of 250 milk producers, bringing an average of 4,5 liters per day in average at the beginning (3 in year 1, 6 in year 6). These 250 producers will typically come from 5 to 10 villages.

352. In each village participating in the mechanism, a dairy FFS will be established. Training on milk quality and hygiene, which is of foremost importance for the processor, will be provided in the scope of the FFS, but with the active participation of the processor if it is willing to participate, which is assumed to be the case for most aggregators.

353. The dairy processors (in Dushanbe and Kulob) that have been approached in the scope of the design have shown strong interest for this system. Ensuring that the quantity and quality of milk that they require is available is a sufficient incentive for them to take part in the arrangement, and no direct financing for their participation in the system will be required. The exact number of such MCCs that will be established will be determined through the studies, but from the feedback received from dairy processors during the design mission, it is expected that 3 to 4 could be established.

Mobile milk collecting system, with Milk Collecting Points (MCP) under PA arrangement

354. This system will be an innovative alternative to the conventional fixed MCC system, that has proved its adequacy in many other contexts, but could not fit the purpose in areas where small villages are far from each other, which may hamper the primary collection from farm to MCC, and have negative consequences on milk quality, as well as on quantities collected.

355. This system is already used in the Country by some dairy processors, but the innovation in the CASP+ context will be that all equipment will be owned by the beneficiary community:

356. The system will consist in the following elements:

- One mobile insulated and refrigerated milk cooler, of 500 to 1,000 liters capacity, fitted on a small flat bed truck (payload 1.5 to 2.5 tons). The flat bed truck will to be imported, but without the tank and the cooling system that can be manufactured and fitted in Tajikistan.
- 10 (in average) basic Milk Collecting Points (MCPs) : they will consist in a concrete slab covered with a roof, or a simple and small one room house, if possible connected to piped water

- Milk cans for primary collection (5 to 10 liters), for a total capacity equivalent to the capacity of the mobile tank + 30%
- Basic laboratory equipment: alcohol guns, lactodensimeters, California Mastitis Tests (contribution of aggregator)
- Equipment and clothes for personnel

357. Every morning, the truck will pass by all MCPs at predetermined times and will collect the milk directly from farmers at MCP, after testing. It will then directly head to the factory for delivery and washing. The driver of the truck, who will also handle milk collection and testing, will be co-selected by the community and the aggregator, and then trained by the processor. Two management options for the truck will be envisaged depending of capacities of both parties: management by the group or, (preferred option) delegation of management to the processor, while the property of the equipment will remain with the beneficiary group. The management of MCP will remain the responsibility of each village where it is established. It is expected that 4 to 5 units of this type could be established.

Production of quality yearling – Productive alliance arrangement

358. Starting from year 3, offspring from the AI campaign will be available for the beef market. If breeds used for AI are judiciously chosen (dual purpose breeds, such as simmental), the males produced will have better quality carcasses and a much higher value for beef production than the local breeds. They will also have a potential to grow faster and will be ready for sale as yearlings to fatteners at the age of 7 to 10 months. This change of practice will considerably reduce the number of animals in herds, using communal pasture. The environmental impact and carbon footprint will thus be decreased.

359. In order to valorize this market potential and support this change, a productive alliance between cattle farmers and one or several aggregators (feedlots) will be facilitated. This PA will involve a production cluster of around 50 villages and 500 producers, selected among the beneficiaries of AI and dairy FFS. It is expected that around 1,000 young males will be marketed through this arrangement after 3 years of operations. The main investment needed to facilitate this PA arrangement will be collective and will consist in 5 cattle crushes equipped with a weigh scale and a loading dock. Each loading center will serve 10 villages in average.

Sub-activity 3.2.2.2. Technical and business assistance to Productive Alliances in the dairy and beef value chains.

360. The implementation of the dairy and beef productive alliances will require strengthening of business and technical capacities of producers. The first area on which the producers involved in the PA will require technical support will be production, for instance to improve the productivity of their animals, reduce the seasonality through fodder production and conservation, for dairy to improve the quality of milk through better hygiene at farm and milk parlor level, and for beef to produce quality yearlings fitting the demand from feed lots. For this purpose, a specific FFS will be established for all groups involved in dairy and beef PA (see activity 3.1.3). When the aggregator is in the position to provide this technical assistance, for instance milk processors for provision on training on milk hygiene, or in more general manner to ensure that the characteristics of the commodity produced meets the standards required by the market, the option that provides more sustainability perspectives will be preferred. In this case, the training will be provided by the aggregator in the scope of the FFS and the aggregator will work in collaboration with the facilitator. In addition to the training, regular business and technical coaching will be provided to the group, through the District Agro-Department, which will be contracted specifically for this purpose.

Activity 3.3.1. Strengthening of CIGs capacity

Sub activity 3.3.1.1. Support to production/diversification CIGs

361. CASP+ will hire a service provider with good knowledge of the agriculture sector, climate resilient technologies, agribusiness environment and developing farmer-market linkages (see ToRs in annex) to support the 1,020 CIGs in the 400 communities identified in Activity 2.1.2.6. The service provider will develop the training curriculum modules on climate resilient crops production, drip irrigation, nurseries, greenhouse production, solar dryers, beehives, hydroponic fodder growing and small-scale processing

2. Nurseries:



367. The cost for a 0.1 ha nursery is USD 7-8000 USD. The payback point is in Year 3 when the first seedlings are sold.

3. Seasonal greenhouse (10m*30m) for 0.03 ha (model with improved air circulation)



368. Seasonal greenhouses allows growing of eggplant in 40 days, paprika in 50-60 days, cabbage in 30 days, tomatoes 60-65 days, cucumber 20-25 days, white cabbage early ripened 50 days, leek 50 days, celery 50-60 days. All these vegetables are the existing major source of income for rural households. Growing vegetables in a greenhouse gives them the opportunity to broaden their market opportunities by growing vegetables earlier in the season and selling them when the prices are higher. Trainings on greenhouse production by the service provider will include, production, cost benefit analysis, how to ensure higher quality and safety standards to ensure marketability of the produced products, and how and where to sell the produced products. The greenhouses cost 3000 USD for 0.03 ha. The experience from other projects in Khatlon region shows that it is possible to return the full amount of investment cost within a few seasons.

5. Hydroponic fodder production

369. Year round livestock feed provision is constrained by high prices for hay and grain, un-availability of feed due to seasonal production and unpredictable weather patterns damaging pastures. One option is production of feed using hydroponics, to ensure harvest 365 days a year regardless of temperature and climate, or to fill a feed gap during the winter. As this technology only requires a locally constructed greenhouse and a few trays and simple watering equipment, the cost ranges from 2-400 USD.

6. Small-scale oil processing machine



370. Cooking oil prices have increased tremendously and households are interested in producing their own cooking oil to replace expensive imported oils. Despite the diversity of oil seed crops originated from Tajikistan, most of oil is produced from cotton seed. Farmers currently grow oil seed crops like flax, safflower and sesame for local oil extraction. Introduction of sunflower and soybean in the early 1980s for oil production was not successful due to the crops being socially unacceptable and the absence of processing facilities. Provision of small-scale oil processing machines is one option for rural households farmers to produce their oil and not depend on high import prices of oil from abroad. Depending on the crop, the oil-cake by-product can be used for making: (i) pastries and snacks and (ii) animal feed as the oil cake is rich in protein. It is proposed to provide CIG with technical knowledge on advantages of processing various kinds of oil and support in selecting necessary crops for cultivation. The average price for oil processing machine of 30 to 100 litres per day costs 1,200-1,700 USD.

Sub-Activity 3.3.1.2: Provision of rooms and halls for meetings, trainings

371. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out to Provision of MoA space for meetings, trainings.

Sub activity 3.3.1.3. Support to market-linked CIGs

372. A second service provider with experience in linking farmers to markets will be contracted to conduct a private sector scoping exercise to identify potential companies interested in linking to individuals and/or existing or new CIGs. During design a range of potential enterprises were met and identified as potential private sector partners (e.g. small scale dairy processing with capacity of 100-300 litres per day, broiler chicken production, greenhouse large scale, fruit and nut orchard production and solar dryers for fruit and vegetable drying, oil processing as a business, local processing-canning of vegetables, cold storage) which will be further evaluated.

373. After the initial assessment the Service Provider, with these private sector companies will organize a meeting in 110 villages to identify existing/new CIGs who might be interesting in linking to these market opportunities and in applying for a grant under Window II of the MGP. The criteria for the selection of the CIG are the following:

1. 70 percent of members of the CIG must have at least 1 to 3 years of experience in the production or processing of proposed investment.
2. The combined members of the CIG must be able to pay a 20 percent cash contribution towards the matching grant.
3. Solid plan to establish registered production organization within 3 years after receiving the grant.
4. 20 percent of the group must have entrepreneur skills and ability plan, take risks and strong leadership skills.
5. Have up to 20 members

Sub-Activity 3.3.1.4: Capacity building on climate smart resilient technologies for Window 1 and 2 beneficiaries

374. CIGs receive capacity building support. The service provider will develop a curriculum that covers modules on farming as a business, business planning, financial literacy, matching grant proposal writing, climate smart agriculture, productivity improvement, value addition and developing market linkages and will deliver trainings to the CIGs in the 110 villages by the 2nd quarter of the third year.

375. The CIG planning process will also consist of surveys and discussions to take the CIG through a process of thinking what they have, what are the opportunities, how can they invest in this opportunity and what are the risks and returns on investing. The identification process will involve discussions and analysis on production, sales plans, ability of farmers to see the potential and identifying their own needs for adding value to the production, long term thinking. A key input in this decision-making process is what the private sector is offering, this maybe in the form of technical assistance, signing of purchase contracts, access to finance etc.

376. Once grant awards have been awarded the Service Provider in collaboration with the District Officers and agro-department staff will provide technical assistance to each CIG on their chosen

investment. The District Officers will work closely with CIGs under Window II to guide, review and revise grant proposals. Further they will support in implementation and monitoring of the sub projects for all 110 CIG under Window II.

377. Under Window 2 the following are ineligible investments:

- Non-commercial social infrastructure such as schools, health clinics etc.
- Large scale infrastructure development or activities in ecologically sensitive and/or protected areas
- Infrastructure leading to un-sustainable water use (e.g. irrigation schemes, ground water extraction)
- Commercial purchase of large stocks of inputs – e.g. fertilizers, chemicals, seeds.
- Purchase of improved seeds/genetic material of un-adapted crop varieties/livestock breeds
- Expenditures made before the signing of MGF agreement.
- Expenses not directly related to the CIG sub-project being financed.
- Land purchase, rent or leasehold (this could be considered as beneficiary contribution)
- Salaries (this could be considered as beneficiary contribution)

378. Examples of Window II investments that were identified during design are: small scale dairy processing, broiler production, horticulture, fruit and nut production and solar drying for fruit and vegetable. Oil processing as a business, local processing-canning, cold storage.

Small scale dairy processing



379. This is proposed for the Districts furthest from the processors current outreach and where they won't travel to purchase milk and transport for processing. Small-scale village processing (100-300 litres per day) was proposed by stakeholders during design mission meetings. The equipment for products such as pasteurized milk, sour cream, kaymak, cottage cheese, including basic packaging costs from 12-25,000 USD.

1. Solar Dryer



380. The high cost of electricity makes drying of fruits in electrical dryers too expensive and drying in the open air often results in low quality product. A third option is the use of solar driers, these have the following benefits: (i) higher temperatures, air movement and lower humidity increases the drying speed reducing the risk of microbial growth, (ii) the products are placed inside in the dryer and are therefore protected from dust, insects, birds and animals, (iii) higher drying rates also provide higher food throughput and less drying area (about one third), (iv) dryers are waterproof, so food does not need to be moved when it rains and (v) the dryer can be made from materials available in the local market and has a relatively low cost. A 30m by 10m solar drier tunnel can dry 5 tons of fruit or vegetable per once and costs from 6-8000 USD.

2. Cold storage



381. Fruit and vegetables are a major source of income for rural households in mountainous Tajikistan. Fresh produce such as sweet cherries, onions and table grapes make up an important share of the country's agricultural exports. It is important that each farmer understands and applies grading and sorting produce, storing it properly and using modern packaging. With modernization of existing facilities into cold storage units CIGs will be able to store their produce and sell later when the prices rise. The traditional storage is 33 m long, 7.30 m wide and 10 m high. The period of storing from October to January depending on when and where the group plan to sell their fruits. An improved cold store costs from 25-30,000 USD.

3. Fruit and nut orchard



382. Planting multiple types of fruits that grow during different seasons of the year where small-scale farmers have time and opportunity to focus on quality can generate good income. Fruit and nut trees require patience and planning before any profit can be generated, but once established the orchards can produce for several decades before trees need replacing. Improved dwarf fruit trees can produce their first fruit in two years, with traditional varieties needing seven years to mature. In the long run orchards generate very stable income. To bring in income while the trees are growing, new orchards are using "agroforestry," which uses double-cropping of walnut trees with pasture crops for harvesting or livestock grazing. Trees are planted in widely-spaced rows, at about 100 trees per acre, with other crops between the rows. In addition to pasture crops, high-value crops like raspberries or blueberries can be grown. Agroforestry can provide income four different ways. For the first few years, the only income is from the crop planted between the trees. As the trees become larger, they are thinned to about 30 trees per acre, with wood from the thinning being sold. After a few years, the trees begin to produce for harvesting. For trees like walnut, when the trees are mature or become too old they can be harvested for veneer logs, which bring thousands of dollars per log. As they are not as common as fruits and vegetables, fresh local nuts bring premium prices at local or regional farmer's markets, a roadside stand, direct from the tree (U-Pick), or in bulk to local retailers. An additional source of income is "value-added" nut products such as nut butters, candies and cookies which can be produced during off-season. Many growers also sell nut tree seedlings and grafted varieties from their own orchards. This can be even more lucrative than selling nuts. Establishment of 1 ha of modern orchards costs 20-30,000 USD.

4. Hydroponic feed production in groups



383. There is potential for some CIGs to develop a group feed production business to sell to their own and neighboring communities. This would require a higher level of organization and investment depending on the size of the planned production.

Model	Daily Output	Dimension (L, W, H)	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Horses	Hogs	Chickens
1.5-4	25kg	1.5*1.2*1.2m	2 to 3	-	2 to 3	10 to 17	490 to 860
2-4	35kg	2*1.2*1.2m	3 to 5	-	3 to 4	15 to 24	682 to 1129
3-5	60kg	3*1.2*1.5m	6 to 9	1 to 2	5 to 6	25 to 42	1176 to 1935
4-6	100kg	4*1.2*1.8m	9 to 14	3 to 4	8 to 10	41 to 70	1960 to 3225

384. The cost of an automatic hydroponic fodder unit depends on the size and ranges from 600-3,000 USD.

5. Oil processing in groups

385. Similarly, some CIGs may want to develop a group oil-pressing business. This would require a larger sale equipment with a processing capacity of up to a ton per day and cost in the range of 5-8,000 USD.

Activity 3.3.2. Management of the CIGs matching grant program

386. A Matching Grant Facility (MGF) will be established and administered by the PMU. The PMU will hire a MGF Manager to run the MGF Window 1 (livelihood diversification for vulnerable households) and Window 2 (commercialisation and agribusiness development). The 24 District Officers and the 76 officers from the MoA Agro department trained above will provide implementation support to individuals and CIGs throughout the matching grant process. It is expected that 8,000 households will access 1,020 Window 1 grants and 2,200 households will access 110 Window 2 grants.

387. Window 1 will be for grants of up to 6,000 USD. These grants will be for, e.g. small-scale processing equipment, local storage infrastructure, community-based seed production, inputs and service provision, drip irrigation, greenhouses, nurseries, shelterbelt establishment, riverbank stability, access to renewable energy. Farmers accessing Window 1 will match the grant with a 10 percent cash contribution.

388. Window 2 will be for CIG grants of up to 30 000 USD. These grants will be for larger scale investments, e.g., processing equipment, storage infrastructure, greenhouses, solar drying equipment. Window 2 beneficiaries will match the grant with a 20 percent cash contribution.

389. The provision of beneficiaries' contributions is as follows (building on the CASP1 implementation procedures):

- a. **Window 1:** the process of procuring and delivering productive equipment and goods to the group will start after establishment of the CIG and planning of the investment with relevant productive equipment. The group is requested to provide 10% of the value as co-financing. The beneficiary groups will open a bank account (under the name of the legally registered entity Village Organization) and accumulate the required amount. The accounts of the VOs are registered at VO level, and cross checked by the Executing entity, to ensure that the mobilized resources are dedicated to that specific sub-project. The financing mobilized by beneficiaries is then a pre-condition for the deployment of machineries or goods/ services by the project to that specific group of beneficiaries. Chairman of Village organization provides the final certification of the contribution before the final delivery of the equipment of good, which is cross checked by the EE. The EE starts the procurement upon approval of the CIG plan, while the contribution is being cumulated. The equipment/good will be delivered to the beneficiary CIG only when the counterpart financing is accumulated in the bank account. Such contribution is then

transferred to the EE account, and finally transferred to the vendor as remaining 10% upon testing.

- b. **Window 2:** beneficiaries of CIG eligible for this window are more commercial and receive as groups (a set of) equipment as per their CIG investment plan.⁴⁶ Their co-financing portion is up to 20% of the value of the investment. The beneficiaries contribution is defined as follows: at first, 10% of the value is provided as an advance and as a form of guarantee; upon delivery to PMU of the 10%, the procurement starts, and the good is delivered to the beneficiaries only upon demonstration that the remaining 10% is accumulated in the bank account and then transferred first to the PMU, and in turn to the vendor upon testing of the equipment.

Sub-activity 3.3.2.1. Matching grant manual developed

390. The PMU will hire a consultant to develop the MGF Implementation Manual. This will detail all activities from launch of the call, to review, award and implementation support. PMU will establish Review committee.

Sub-Activity 3.3.2.2: Involvement of specialists from agricultural departments for matching grants implementation

391. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out to MOA extension agents and specialists available.

Sub-activity 3.3.2.3. Launch of the MGF

392. The PMU will publish through government channels and online the announcement of the matching grant program and organize a communication campaign with mobilization of district officers and agro department experts in the target Districts. Proposals will first be vetted by the District Officers and where needed discussed and revised with the applicant. Proposals that pass this first review will be sent to the PMU. The PMU will establish a MGF Review Committee to review proposals. This will consist of the MGF manager, PMU Project Director, PMU M and E Manager, MoA representative(s).

Sub-Activity 3.3.2.4 Launch of the MGF (Window 2)

393. This sub-activity is continuation of the actions envisaged under the previous sub-activity. It will roll out to provision of goods/equipment/inputs to grant beneficiaries under Window 2.

4.3.3. Activity sequencing and timing, and responsibilities

394. The planned sequence and timeframe for implementation of Component 3 is outlined in Table 10 and the implementation responsibilities in Table 11.

Table 10. Timeframe and sequencing of Component 3 activities

Output 3.1. By end of year 7, 105,600 smallholder livestock farmers receive AI, animal health or training services to increase productivity of their livestock	
Activity 3.1.1. Improving the genetic potential of smallholder farmers' livestock	

⁴⁶ Under CASP1, there are provisions for windows of financing up to 50% of the cost of the investment. The beneficiaries contribution is defined as follows: at first, 20% of the value is provided as an advance and as a form of guarantee; upon delivery to PMU of the 20%, the procurement starts, and the good is delivered to the beneficiaries only upon demonstration that the remaining 30% is accumulated in the bank account.

Sub-activity 3.1.1.1. Training of youth in Artificial Insemination	
Sub-activity 3.1.1.2. Organization of Artificial Insemination Campaigns	
Sub-activity 3.1.1.3. Establish Off-Farm Mating stations	
Activity 3.1.2. Support to delivery of private animal health services	
Sub-activity 3.1.2.1. Institutional support to Tajik Veterinary Association (TVA)	
Sub-activity 3.1.2.2. Training of private veterinarians	
Sub-activity 3.1.2.3. Equipping private veterinarians	
Sub-activity 3.1.2.4. Mobility of private veterinarians	
Activity: 3.1.3: Support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies	
Sub-activity 3.1.3.1. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through kick-off demonstrations and exchange visits	
Sub-activity 3.1.3.2. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through roll-out demonstrations and exchange visits	
Sub-activity 3.1.3.3. Organization of Exchange visits to promote the use of technical climate smart innovations	
Sub-activity 3.1.3.4. Development of FFS curricula and training of facilitators	
Sub-activity 3.1.3.5: Roll out of FFS	
Output 3.2. By end of year 4, 9 productive alliances between livestock producers' groups and private aggregators established and operational	
Activity 3.2.1 Identification of market and business opportunities	
Sub-activity 3.2.1.1. Kick-off of the identification of the market and business opportunities	
Sub-activity 3.2.1.2. Rolling-out the Identification of market and business opportunities	
Sub-activity 3.2.1.3. Feasibility studies of proposed business arrangements including Productive Alliances	
Activity 3.2.2. Provision of financing and technical support to the business partnerships for selected livestock commodities	
Sub-activity 3.2.2.1. Financing of business arrangements including Productive Alliances	
Sub-activity 3.2.2.2. Technical and business assistance to business arrangements including Productive Alliances	
Output 3.3. By end of year 7, 12,400 smallholders have strengthened climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages	
Activity 3.3.1. Strengthening of CIGs capacity	
Sub activity 3.3.1.1 Support to production/diversification CIGs	
Sub activity 3.3.1.2: Provision of rooms and halls for meetings, trainings" (PMU implemented and MOA financed)	
Sub activity 3.3.1.3 Support to market-linked CIGs	
Sub-activity 3.3.1.4 Capacity building on climate smart resilient technologies for Window 1 and 2 beneficiaries	
Activity 3.3.2. Management of the CIG matching grant program	
Sub-activity 3.3.2.1: Matching grant manual developed	
Sub-activity 3.3.2.2: Involvement of specialists from agricultural departments for matching grants implementation	
Sub-activity 3.3.2.3 Launch of the MGF	
Sub-activity 3.3.2.4 Launch of the MGF (Window 2)	

Table 11. Implementation responsibilities for Component 3

Sub-activities	EE	Fin
3.1.1.1. Training of youth in Artificial Insemination	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.1.1.2. Organization of Artificial Insemination Campaigns	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.1.1.3. Establish Off-Farm Mating stations	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.1.2.1. Institutional support to Tajik Veterinary Association (TVA)	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.1.2.2. Training of private veterinarians	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.1.2.3. Equipping private veterinarians	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.1.2.4. Mobility of private veterinarians	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.1.3.1. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through kick-off demonstrations and exchange visits	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.1.3.2. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through roll-out demonstrations and exchange visits	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.1.3.3. Organization of Exchange visits to promote the use of technical climate smart innovations	FAO	GCF
3.1.3.4. Development of FFS curricula and training of facilitators	FAO	FAO
3.1.3.5. Roll out of FFS	FAO	GCF
3.2.1.1. Kick-off of the identification of the market and business opportunities	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.2.1.2. Rolling-out the Identification of market and business opportunities	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.2.1.3. Feasibility studies of proposed business arrangements including Productive Alliances	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.2.2.1. Financing of business arrangements including Productive Alliances	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.2.2.2. Technical and business assistance to business arrangements including Productive Alliances	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.3.1.1 Support to production/diversification CIGs	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.3.1.2: Provision of rooms and halls for meetings, trainings	MOA ⁴⁷	MoA
3.3.1.3: Support to market-linked CIGs	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.3.1.4: Capacity building on climate smart resilient technologies for Window 1 and 2 beneficiaries	MOA ⁴⁷	GCF
3.3.2.1: Matching grant manual developed	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.3.2.2: Involvement of specialists from agricultural departments for matching grants implementation	MOA ⁴⁷	MoA
3.3.2.3: Launch of the MGF	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD
3.3.2.4: Launch of the MGF (Window 2)	MOA ⁴⁷	IFAD

4.3.4. Component 3 performance indicators

Component 3 - Outcome 4: Strengthened communities and individuals adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	<i>Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages</i>	<i>Annual outcome surveys, Baseline/MTR/Completion surveys (including Ex-ACT analyses)</i>	<i>Women: 0 Men: 0 Young: 0</i>	<i>Women: 12,880 Men: 12,880 Young: 7,728</i>	<i>Women: 32,200 Men: 32,200 Young: 19,320</i>	<i>Agribusiness enterprises willing to engage with smallholders in the project area The technologies are affordable and disseminated for wider use and replication.</i>
	<i>Number of farmers accessing market and services through productive alliances facilitated by the project</i>	<i>Project reports / annual outcome surveys Reports from Productive Alliance facilitator</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1 200</i>	<i>4 000</i>	
	<i>Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management</i>	<i>Annual outcome surveys, Baseline/MTR/Completion surveys (including Ex-ACT analyses)</i>	<i>Women: 0 Men: 0 Young: 0</i>	<i>Women: 2,880 Men: 2,880 Young: 1,728</i>	<i>Women: 7,200 Men: 7,200 Young: 4,320</i>	
Output 3.1: by year 7, 105,600 ⁴⁸ smallholder livestock farmers receive AI, animal health or training services to increase productivity of their livestock.	<i>Number of Artificial Inseminations conducted in the project area</i>	<i>Reports from SE for Breeding and AI Project reports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>63 360</i>	<i>105 600</i>	<i>MoU with SE for breeding and AI signed in Y1 Capacities of SE for breeding and AI for implementation are adequate</i>
	<i>Number of farmers accessing demonstration plots</i>	<i>Reports from SE for Capacity Development Project reports</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16 000</i>	<i>40 000</i>	<i>MoU with SE for Capacity Development signed in Y1.</i>

⁴⁷ Via the State Enterprise Project Management Unit (SEPMU, or PMU).

⁴⁸ 105,600 unique AH beneficiaries (264 vets x 400 HHs), same beneficiaries receive (i) AI services (20,000 once per year for 5 years, (ii) bull mating services (20,000 once per year for 5 years) and training via FFS (4000)

	on climate resilient technologies					Capacities of SE Capacity Development implementation are adequate. Farmers, including women, are willing to attend FFS classes
	Number of private vets (trained and equipped) involved in project activities.	Reports from TVA Project reports	0	264	396 ⁴⁹	MoU with TVA signed in Y1. Number of private vets are increased
	Number of farmers enrolled in FFS	Reports from SE for Capacity Development Project reports	0	2000	2000	Availability and interest of local communities and commitment to the investments in production practices
Output 3.2: By the end of year 4, 9 productive alliances between livestock producers' groups and private aggregators established and operational	Number of active and operational productive alliances for marketing of livestock commodities	Reports from PA facilitator Project reports	0	3 (3 on dairy)	9 (8 on dairy, 1 on beef)	Private sector actors are willing to enter and invest in productive alliances arrangements. Market demand for livestock commodities keeps increasing at the same pace
Output 3.3: by year 7, 12,400 ⁵⁰ smallholders have strengthened climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages.	Number of Common Interest groups' (Window 1) proposals approved (% women led groups proposal approved and youth - led approved)	Reports from service providers	0	350 CIG groups under Window 1	1020 CIG groups under Window 1	Market linkages established, primary production increased using climate resilient technologies quality improved, value addition, climate resilient technologies scaled-up Women/youth increase their incomes from diversified agriculture activities
	Number of Common Interest groups' (Window 2) proposals approved (% women led groups proposal approved and youth - led approved)	Reports from district officers Report from Grant manager Project reports		50 CIG groups under Window 2	110 CIG groups under Window 2	

4.3.5. Activities' results

Activities	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
Activity 3.1.1. Improving the genetic potential of smallholder farmers' livestock.	Provision of breeding services (AI and improved bulls) to farmers in the 400 targeted communities to improve productivity of cattle and support transition towards more intensive production systems involving a reduced number of animals	3.1.1.1. Training of youth in Artificial Insemination	- 50 youth from the beneficiary communities trained as AI technicians
		3.1.1.2. Organization of Artificial Insemination Campaigns	- 100,000 AI performed (20,000 per year) - Purchase of equipment and software - Refurbishment of office spaces
		3.1.1.3. Establish Off-Farm Mating stations	- 300 off-farm mating stations with improved bulls established
Activity 3.1.2. Support to delivery of private animal health services	Ensuring population's access to quality veterinary services through training and provision of veterinary instruments, motorcycles to private veterinarians and support of institutions responsible for the development of a private veterinary service	3.1.2.1. Institutional support to Tajik Veterinary Association (TVA)	- TVA's office and training rooms refurbished and equipped (office equipment, furniture, a car). - National Specialist on Continuous Veterinary Education recruited
		3.1.2.2. Training of private veterinarians	- 1,988 private vets have been trained (total project duration)
		3.1.2.3. Equipping private veterinarians	- 284 private vets have been provided with veterinary packages according to their needs
		3.1.2.4. Mobility of private veterinarians	- 284 private vets have been provided with motorbikes

⁴⁹ Private veterinarians will be encouraged to come into the field by the TVA as a result of project support thereby increasing the number by another 50% by the end of the project.

⁵⁰ 1020 production and diversification CIGs of 10 members and 110 market-led CIGs of 20 people

Activity: 3.1.3: Support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies	The project will support the dissemination of these technical innovations and their adoption by smallholder farmers through a combination of demonstrations and hands on training activities.	3.1.3.1. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through kick-off demonstrations and exchange visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 demo plots of climate resilient agricultural practices (with focus on fodder cultivation) established - 200 fields days (gathering each participant from 2 villages) organized every year on demo plots
		3.1.3.2. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through roll-out demonstrations and exchange visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roll-out for the establishment of demo plots (1 demo plot by district) 21 demo-plots climate resilient agricultural practices
		3.1.3.3. Organization of Exchange visits to promote the use of technical climate smart innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange visits (1 visit per district per year)
		3.1.3.4. Development of FFS curricula and training of facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 master trainers trained. - 40 FFS facilitator trained. - FFS training curriculum developed
		3.1.3.5: Roll out of FFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 FFS established - 2000 farmers trained
Activity 3.2.1 Identification of market and business opportunities	Facilitate identification and contracting of business partnerships between groups of small holder farmers and aggregators, to facilitate access to market and services	3.2.1.1. Kick-off of the identification of the market and business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 value chains (8 for dairy,1 for beef) stakeholder consultation meetings organized
		3.2.1.2. Rolling-out the Identification of market and business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 feasibility/business plans for productive alliances in livestock value chains conducted
		3.2.1.3. Feasibility studies of proposed business arrangements including Productive Alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of feasibility study (addressing technical, economic and market aspects)
Activity 3.2.2. Provision of financing and technical support to the business partnerships for selected livestock commodities.	The provision of grants and technical assistance to the productive alliances established with the private sector and local entrepreneurs.	3.2.2.1. Financing of business arrangements including Productive Alliances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productive alliances formed.
		3.2.2.2. Technical and business assistance to business arrangements including Productive Alliances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened productive alliance exist on the ground.
Activity 3.3.1. Strengthening of CIGs capacity	The Project will facilitate establishment of two types of common interest groups (CIGs) to access support services to identify, analyse and adopt climate resilient production practices.	3.3.1.1 Support to production/diversification CIGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and capacity building of 1020 CIGs in 400 villages
		3.3.1.2: Provision of rooms and halls for meetings, trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - +
		Sub activity 3.3.1.3: Support to market-linked CIGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service Provider identifies 110 groups - 110 groups in villages will be served trainings by service provider on business plan writing, business planning, and proposal writing and looking at farm as a business.
		3.3.1.4: Capacity building on climate smart resilient technologies for Window 1 and 2 beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CIGs receive capacity building support.
Activity 3.3.2. Management of the CIG matching grant program	Matching grant facility will be established for implementation of matching grant program for Window 1 and Window 2	3.3.2.1: Matching grant manual developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant manual developed - Internal Review committee established
		3.3.2.2: Involvement of specialists from agricultural departments for matching grants implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOA extension agents and specialists available
		3.3.2.3: Launch of the MGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication campaign to be organized (distribution of leaflets, informing communities via radio and other media channels) in 21 districts.
		3.3.2.4: Launch of the MGF (Window 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of goods/equipment/inputs to grant beneficiaries under Window 2

4.3.6. Implementation Arrangements needed

Sub-Activities	Implementation arrangement
Output 3.1.: 105,600 smallholder livestock farmers receive AI, animal health and access to climate resilient innovations services to increase productivity of their livestock production systems.	
3.1.1.1. Training of youth in Artificial Insemination	MoU with SEABAI Procurement technical specifications for AI kits

Sub-Activities	Implementation arrangement
3.1.1.2. Organization of Artificial Insemination Campaigns	MoU with SEABAI Procurement technical specifications for AI semen and synchronization products
3.1.1.3. Establishment of Off-Farm Mating stations	MoU with SEABAI MoU with host farmers
3.1.3.1: Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through demonstrations and exchange visits	MoU with SECD Land lease agreement with Districts for demo plots
3.1.2.1. Institutional support to TVA	MoU with TVA, ToR of Veterinary Education Specialist
3.1.2.2. Training of private veterinarians	MoU with TVA, ToR of Veterinary Education Specialist
3.1.2.3. Equipping of private veterinarians	MoU with TVA
3.1.2.4. Mobility of private veterinarians	
3.1.3.1. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through kick-off demonstrations and exchange visits	
3.1.3.2. Promotion of technical climate smart innovations through roll-out demonstrations and exchange visits	
3.1.3.3. Organization of Exchange visits to promote the use of technical climate smart innovations	
3.1.3.4: Development of FFS curricula and training of facilitators	MoU with FAO and SECD ToRs of International Master Trainer ToRs of NMT ToRs of FFS facilitators
3.1.3.5: Roll out of Farmers' Field Schools	Training curriculum
Output 3.2. : By end of year 4, 9 productive alliances between livestock producers' groups and private aggregators established and operational	
3.2.1.1. Kick-off of the identification of the market and business opportunities	ToRs of service provider on market facilitation
3.2.1.2. Rolling-out the Identification of market and business opportunities	
3.2.1.3. Feasibility studies of proposed business arrangements including Productive Alliances.	ToRs of service provider on market facilitation BP template
3.2.2.1. Financing of business arrangements including Productive Alliances.	Criteria for selection of BPs for financing Technical specifications for MCCs and cattle crushes MoU with Districts Agro departments
3.2.2.2. Technical and business assistance to Productive Alliances in the dairy and beef value chains	MoU with Districts Agro departments
Output 3.3: By end of year 7, 12,400 smallholders have strengthened climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages	
3.3.1.1. Support to production/diversification CIGs	PMU oversees the service provider ToR for Service provider MOU between PMU and MOA of Khatlon, Sugd, DRS
3.3.1.2: Provision of rooms and halls for meetings, trainings	
3.3.1.3. Support to market-linked CIGs	PMU oversees the service provider PMU district officers
3.3.1.4. Capacity building on climate smart resilient technologies for Window 1 and 2 beneficiaries.	PMU oversees the service provider PMU district officers
3.3.2.1. Matching grant manual developed	PMU based expert manages MGP
3.3.2.2. Involvement of specialists from agricultural departments for matching grants implementation	
3.3.2.3. Launch of the MGP	MGP Officer
3.3.2.4. Launch of the MGF (Window 2)	

Annex to Chapter 4.3

Component 3 Terms of Reference and MoU

The ToRs and MoU outlines for all staff and service providers in Component 3 follows:

- 1 - ToRs of livestock specialist
- 2 - ToR of veterinary education specialist
- 3 - ToRs of market/value chain specialist
- 4 - MoU with SEABAI
- 5 - MoU with SECD
- 6 - MoU with TVA
- 7 - ToRs of service provider on market facilitation
- 8 - ToRs of District officers
- 9 - ToR Service Provider for WINDOW 1 and 2
- 10 - ToR for technical specialists CIGs for sub-project implementation
- 11 - MoU with MOA
- 12 - ToR of Matching Grant Facility manager

ToR for the livestock specialist

Title of position: PMU livestock specialist

Type and duration of contract: full time contract

Location: the position is based in the PMU in Dushanbe

Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables: The livestock specialist will be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and providing implementation support to activities related to animal health, breeding, technical demonstrations and training of farmers undertaken under Component 3, including:

- Organize and coordinate implementation of AI campaigns in collaboration with SEABAI
- Organize and coordinate implementation of off-farm mating stations in collaboration with SEABAI
- Organize training of AI technicians and private veterinarians in partnership with SEABAI
- Coordinate and supervise demonstrations of technical innovations on fodder production and conservation with the SECD
- Provide technical support to FAO for development of dairy FFS curricula and roll out of FFS
- Provide technical support to the value chain expert for design and monitoring of dairy productive alliances, on production and milk quality aspects
- Participate in the selection of private veterinarians to be involved in project activities
- Coordinate and supervise implementation of institutional support to TVA
- Coordinate and supervise TVA activities on trainings for private veterinarians

He/She will also provide technical support to activities implemented under Component 1 in the domains of higher and technical education, research, and policy formulation implemented under Component 1, including:

- Provide technical support to Tau and TAAS for reviewing the training curricula of vets and livestock technicians
- Monitor and provide technical support to the implementation of research projects in the domains of fodder production and animal husbandry
- Provide technical support and coordinate consultant work for the revision of the breeding strategy as well as improvement of veterinary legislation
- Coordinate activities of the national specialist on epidemiology
- Provide logistical support to international experts (on veterinary management, veterinary surveillance and veterinary legislation)

Under component 2, the livestock specialist will support the pasture management specialist to design infrastructures and select investments in pasture management such as cattle crushes, fodder mechanization

- Provide technical support to regional teams and service providers including the community facilitators recruited for facilitation of CsCAPs under component 2
- Contribute to recruitment and ensure supervision of consultants recruited to provide services in the animal health and animal production domains

Supervision and reporting: He/She will be under the supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

Required qualifications and experience:

- Advanced degree in livestock husbandry, veterinary medicine
- 10 years of experience in the development of livestock in Tajikistan
- Prior experience in capacity building of smallholder farmers
- Alternatively, advanced degree in agronomy with at least 15 years of experience in the Livestock sector
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by Govt or NGOs, or with development agencies will be an added advantage

- Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

ToR of veterinary education specialist

Title of position: TVA specialist on veterinary education

Type and duration of contract: full time contract - secondment

Location: The position will be based in Dushanbe, TVA office

Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The TVA specialist on veterinary education will provide technical and logistical support to TVA in the implementation of all Animal Health activities under Component 3, namely:

- Participation in all TVA institutional support activities identified in component 3
- Monitoring the activities of private veterinarians within the project
- Organization of work on the development of training materials and training of private veterinarians, namely :
 - Identifying the expectations of animal owners in veterinary services and priority topics for training private veterinarians
 - Development of new and updating of existing training materials
 - Study of Internet resources on online training of private veterinarians and their implementation into practice
 - Drawing up a program and schedule of annual trainings
- Organization of work on the selection of private veterinarians and their equipping with veterinary instruments, namely:
 - Compilation (clarification) of criteria for the selection of private veterinarians to participate in the project
 - Conducting kick-off meetings and selecting private veterinarians (together with the community)
 - Identifying the needs of private veterinarians for veterinary instruments
 - Drawing up a technical specification for the purchased equipment
 - Participation in the transfer of veterinary equipment to private veterinarians
- Report on activities implemented by TVA in the scope of CASP+
- In addition to the above, the Veterinary Education Specialist will assist:
 - international consultants in improving veterinary legislation in terms of the legal framework for the activities and development of private veterinary practice and institutions responsible for the development of private veterinary services.
 - TVA in developing a development strategy for TBA, for its sustainability and financial independence.

Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the joint supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly, and of the head of the TVA.

Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in veterinary medicine
- At least 5 years of experience in the field of veterinary or allied education (animal husbandry) in Tajikistan or in the region
- Experience in international projects
- Having practical experience in the provision of veterinary services will be an advantage
- Skills in developing training and other educational materials
- Experience in organizing and conducting trainings
- Ability to use online learning resources
- Languages: Good knowledge of Tajik, Russian and English

ToRs of market/value chain specialist

Title of position: PMU market & value chain specialist

Type and duration of contract: full time contract

Location: the position will be based in Dushanbe - PMU

Scope of work, Responsibilities and expected deliverables:

The PMU market & value chain specialist will be in charge of coordinating, monitoring and providing technical and methodological backstopping to activities implemented by CASP+ in the scope of Component 3, particularly sub-components 3.2 (support to productive alliances) and 3.3 (support to Common Interest Groups involved in value addition and marketing).

More specifically, the incumbent will have the following responsibilities:

For Sub-component 3.2:

- Follow up and participate in the recruitment of the service provider on market facilitation
- Organization of Value Chain consultation meetings, and support to the service provider for their facilitation
- Support the service provider on market facilitation for the identification of potential productive alliances partnerships, including identification of beneficiary groups and private sector partners
- Coordinate and monitor the Implementation of feasibility studies / formulation of BPs for Pas
- Participate in the selection of successful Pas to be financed by the project
- Coordinate and monitor technical aspects of procurement of equipment and contractors for PAs financed by the project
- Coordinate and monitor the construction of infrastructures for PAs (Milk collecting Centers, cattle loading crush)
- Support the service provider on market facilitation for the establishment of contracts between aggregators and communities in the scope of the PAs
- Monitor and provide technical backstopping to the service provider on market facilitation for the monitoring of PA projects in dairy and beef
- Monitor and provide technical backstopping to the service provider on market facilitation for the training and coaching of groups involved in PAs

For sub-component 3.3:

- Follow up and participate in the recruitment of the service provider under Window II
- Support Service Provider to conduct a private sector scoping exercise to identify potential companies interested in linking to existing or new CIGs.
- Support Service provider to conduct SWAT analysis to identify strength, opportunities, weaknesses and strength of the communities vis a vis their market linkage opportunities
- Support service provider to train CIGs in long term planning for linking to potential private sector companies
- Train CIG together with Service provider in value addition developing market linkages
- After implementation of matching grant sub projects under Window II evaluate all 110 CIG and their need for brand creation and brand management
- Support CIG in brand creation and brand management based on evaluation via provision of training modules or practical consultations.

Supervision and reporting

The incumbent will be under the supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom he/she will report directly.

Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in agronomy or animal husbandry with at least 10 years of proven professional experience in supporting livestock value chains and marketing
- Or, alternatively, advanced degree in business management, rural economy or trade and marketing, with at least 10 years of proven experience in the agricultural and livestock sector
- Prior experience in supporting farmers cooperatives and groups for access to market would be an added advantage
- Prior experience with the private sector
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by Govt or NGOs, or with development agencies will be an added advantage
- Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

MoU with State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination SEABAI

Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

Duration: 7 years

Object

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by the PMU, and the State Enterprise for Animal Breeding and Artificial Insemination (SEABAI), for the implementation of activities by SEABAI in the field of cattle breeding, in the scope of CASP+ project.

Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Support the revision of the breeding strategy, including by providing international technical assistance and financing the organization of two stakeholder workshops
- Upgrade the Kulob AI laboratory of the regional branch of SEABAI, in the limits of the budget defined in the project detailed budget
- Procure and supply a liquid nitrogen production machine
- Procure and supply 50 AI kits for SEABAI technicians, plus 50 kits for the newly trained young technicians
- Procure and supply semen and synchronization hormones for the projected 100,000 AI
- Facilitate the administration of the 100,000 AI by SEABAI through the payment of a service fee
- Purchase the 300 bulls required to establish the mating stations
- Provide budget for the organization of the training session for 50 AI technicians

Contributions and responsibilities from SEABAI

The SEABAI will be responsible for the following activities under the project:

- Implement a massive Artificial Campaign for smallholder farmers in the 400 villages targeted by the project: the detailed modalities of the AI campaign are described in the project PIM. The campaign will be implemented as per the plan jointly agreed between PMU and SEABAI. AI will be performed either by SEABAI staff or by contracted private service providers.
- Establish 300 off farm mating stations in selected villages as per the plan jointly agreed between PMU and SEABAI
- Train 50 youths in Artificial Insemination. The trainees will be selected from the CASP+ beneficiary communities by the PMU. SEABAI will organize 2 Training sessions of 10 days (5 days theoretical, 5 days practical) in Year 1 and year 2. All graduated technicians will be equipped with an AI kit (Liquid Nitrogen portable container, AI catheter and consumables such as gloves and tubes).

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to PMT in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the project PIM.

MoU with State Enterprise for capacity development (SECD)

Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

Duration: 7 years

Object

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by the PMU, and the State Enterprise for Capacity Building, for the implementation of demonstrations and Farmer Field Schools.

The project will support the dissemination of these technical innovations and their adoption by smallholder farmers through a combination of demonstrations and hands on training activities including FFS, that will be implemented by the SECD under this MoU.

The main climate resilient technologies that will be disseminated through the partnership with SECD will be:

- New varieties and species of drought and heat resistant fodder⁵¹
- Affordable and simple fodder conservation techniques, in order to reduce seasonality of production and dependence on pasture in winter
- Composting and manure management
- Husbandry of alternative livestock species, not or less dependent of pasture resources, and resilient to climate change: poultry, small ruminants, yaks
- Prevention and management of animal diseases (control of mastitis and parasitic diseases, implementation of basic biosecurity measures)
- Reproductive management (detection of heats⁵², management of calving and calf care⁵³, drying off management)

Responsibilities of SCD regarding promotion of technical climate smart innovations through demonstrations and exchange visits

- Climate resilient technologies and innovations that have been tested, adapted and validated by research institutions under Component 1, as well as other selected innovations that had already been tested before and

⁵¹ E.g. saxaul, kochia prostrata, agropyron for dry land areas of Khatlon region

⁵² In order to reduce the intercalving interval, which is too long and has a direct impact on the proportion of dry and empty cows in herds, hence on productivity and carbon emissions per unit of output.

⁵³ Calf mortality is high in household systems and mostly due to respiratory diseases and diarrhea that can be prevented through better calving and calf management.

do not require further testing, will be demonstrated in the field to enable farmers to acknowledge their benefits and feasibility, and select those that will be further popularized and tested in real farm conditions through FFS.

- The main focus of the demo plots will be on fodder cultivation and management. Improved varieties of fodder adapted to the local ecosystem and previously successfully tested will be established on the plot and will be harvested during field days, in the presence of visiting farmers from beneficiary communities. At this occasion, harvesting and conservation techniques such as manual or mechanized hay baling, improved hay conservation methods to prevent degradation of fodder during winter, small scale silage making will be demonstrated.
- 21 demo plots (1/District) will be established in partnership by State Enterprise for Capacity Development. In Districts where the SECD has already existing demo plots, these will be used for establishing the demos. In Districts where it is not the case, District Authorities will be requested to temporarily allocate land for this purpose.
- In order to allow farmers to access to these demonstrations, field days will be organized and facilitated by the State Enterprise for Capacity Development. Each village will benefit from one exchange visit during the project duration. 400 field days will be organized between Y2 and Y5. Each field day will gather a group of 20 farmers, originating from 2 villages (10 from each village), in order to promote inter villages exchanges at the same time. The organization of each field days will involve renting a minibus for one day, and meals for participants. The field day will be facilitated by SECD staff in charge of the demo plot. After the visit of the demo itself, a debriefing and synthesis will be organized on the spot and facilitated by SECD. Once participants will be back in their villages, they will be requested to organize feedback sessions with the VO, or the PUU depending of the topic.

Responsibilities of SCD regarding Roll out of Farmers' Field Schools

- A total of 80 FFS will be established by SECD in the villages that are engaged in dairy value chain activities under component 3.2. The main focus of the FFS will be on dairy production and the participants will be the members of the group involved in the productive alliance.
- Each FFS will be active during 3 to 4 years and will train one cohort of 25 participants (2,000 beneficiaries in total); at least 50% of the FFS participants will be women since they are often the ones responsible for taking care of the dairy animals (stall feeding, cleaning, milking, milk marketing). At least 25% of participants should be youth. Participants to the FFS will be selected in priority among the participants to the dairy productive alliances.
- Each FFS group will meet once a week, for a hands-on training session of half a day that will take place on one of the participants' farm. Participant's welcoming the group on their farm will rotate in order to promote exchange of ideas.
- As required by the FFS methodology, thematic topics will be selected by participants according to their needs and priorities. However, since FFS groups composed of participants to dairy productive alliances, fodder production and conservation is expected be the first entry point, in order to increase milk supply and reduce seasonality, and milk quality (milking hygiene, mastitis management, handling of milk) the second one, in order to comply with the quality requirements of the aggregator.
- The supervision of schools will be the responsibility of SECD and will be undertaken by the National Master Trainers, employed by SECD, (around 27 schools per NMT, 1 visit per month) that have been trained by FAO in the preparatory phase.
- The payment of the facilitators' fees and the procurement and provision of startup capital for schools will be the responsibility of SECD

Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

- The project will cover the cost of establishment and maintenance of the 21 demo plots
- The project will cover the costs of exchange visits that will be organized by SECD
- The project will cover the cost of the salaries and transport costs of the NMT employed by SECD
- The project will pay for the fees of the 40 facilitators, through SECD
- The project will allocate a startup capital to each school. This will be channeled through SECD which will procure the necessary equipment and inputs

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to SECD in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the Project Implementation Manual.

Reporting and supervision

For activities implemented in the scope of this MoU, SECD will report to the PMU Coordinator. Financial and technical reports, based on a mutually agreed format, will be submitted every semester by SECD. The technical focal point within the PMU for activities implemented by the SECD will be the Livestock Officer.

MoU with TVA

Type of agreement: Memorandum of understanding

Duration: 7 years

Object

The purpose of this MoU is to define the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project, represented by the PMU, and the Tajik Veterinary Association (TVA), for the implementation of activities by TVA in the field of animal health, in the scope of CASP+ project.

6. Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+

The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Secondment of a veterinary education specialist based in TVA office, for 7 years
- Refurbishment and equipment of the TVA training rooms, in the limits of the budget defined in the project documents
- Provision of a vehicle for field missions, in the limits of the budget defined in the project documents
- Contribution to the costs of TVA office maintenance for 7 years
- Contribution to the costs of procurement of equipment for private veterinarians
- Contribution to the cost of developing, updating training materials and conducting trainings for private veterinarians
- Financial assistance in organizing the participation of members of the association in international trainings, conferences, meetings and other events
- Technical assistance to the revision of veterinary legislation with regard to the development of private veterinary practice.

7. Contributions and responsibilities from TVA

The TVA will be responsible for the following activities under the project:

- Organization of all TVA institutional support activities specified in component 3
- Organization and monitoring of the activities of private veterinarians within the framework of the project
- Organization of work on the development of training materials and training of private veterinarians, namely:
 - o Identifying priority topics for training private veterinarians
 - o Organization and monitoring of the process of developing new training materials and updating existing ones
 - o Drawing up and agreeing on the program and schedule of annual trainings
 - o Implementation of online training for private veterinarians
- Organization of work on the selection of private veterinarians and their equipping with veterinary instruments, namely :
 - o Drawing up and agreeing with PIM and FSC criteria for the selection of private veterinarians to participate in the project
 - o Organization and conduct of kick-off meetings and selection of private veterinarians (together with the community)
 - o Compilation of a list of veterinary instruments to purchase and provide to selected veterinarians
 - o Drawing up a technical specification for the purchased equipment
 - o Drafting the text of the agreement on the transfer of the veterinary package
- In addition to the above, TVA will be responsible for:
 - o Technical and logistic assistance to international consultants in improving veterinary legislation
 - o Close cooperation with the FSC
 - o For increasing the capacity of district veterinary associations
 - o For the development of a development strategy for TVA, for its sustainability and financial independence.

Supervision and reporting

The TVA will be under the joint supervision of the PMU Project Coordinator to whom the TVA will report directly, and of the head of the FSC.

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to TBA in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the project PIM.

ToRs of service provider on market facilitation

Selection of CF

The service provider on market facilitation will be recruited through a national Call for proposals.

National NGOs, civil society and stakeholders' organizations, as well as private consultancy companies will be eligible to submit a proposal

Duration of contract

The contract with the SPMF will be for an initial duration of 3 years, with possible subsequent extensions of one year.

Staffing:

The SPMF will have to form an LPDP team of experts and support staff at the national and district levels. It should appoint Project Manager and other relevant staff.

Task and responsibilities

The mission of the SPMF will be to provide market facilitation support to producers groups and their private partners in the scope of Component 3, particularly sub-components 3.2 (support to productive alliances) and 3.3 (support to Common Interest Groups involved in value addition and marketing).

The responsibilities of the SPMF will be as follows:

Under SC 3.2:

- Organization of dairy VC consultation meetings (1/district)
- Organization of beef VC consultation meetings (1/district)
- identification of potential productive alliances partnerships, including identification of beneficiary groups and private sector partners
- Implementation of feasibility studies / formulation of BPs for dairy PAs (12) based on proposed models for dairy (fixed or mobile MCC) and beef (production of yearlings for fattening in feed lots)
- Implementation of feasibility studies / formulation of BPs for beef PAs (2)
- Community organization: mobilize communities involved in PAs for dairy (8 PAs – 250 members in average from 5 to 10 villages), and beef (1 PA, 50 villages and 500 producers)
- Preparation of contracts between farmers and aggregator
- Follow up of operations of MCCs
- Training of PA member on technical aspects (in collaboration with aggregator), group governance and business management
- Coaching of groups, in collaboration with District Agro-Department during a two year period, to be handed over to District Agro-Department after this period.

Under SC3.3:

- Identify linkages between CIG smallholder farmers, and private sector buyers of agriculture products produced in the CASP+ target districts and farming communities (honey, rosehip, greenhouse vegetables, broiler, fruit and nuts)
- Increase ability of CIG smallholder and farmers' to be linked with input suppliers in order to meet value added (high value) market demands in an environmentally sustainable manner;
- Increase knowledge and capacity of smallholder farmers to understand how serving high added value markets;
- Identification of potential processing companies, including identification of beneficiary groups and private sector partners, retailers
- Implementation of feasibility studies / per district on potential profitable value chains according to climatic zone
- Community organization: mobilize communities involved in CIG under Window I (100 CIG – 10 members in a group in 50 villages), and under Window II (50 CIG with 20 members in a group in 50 villages)
- Preparation of contracts between farmers and aggregator
- Preparation of contracts between farmers and retailers
- Training of CIG members on technical aspects (in collaboration with processor, retailer), group governance and business management
- Coaching of groups, in collaboration with District Agro-Department during a two year period, to be handed over to District Agro-Department after this period.

Supervision and reporting

The SPMF will report to the PMU Project Coordinator. From the technical point of view, the SPMF will be placed under the supervision of the PMU Market and VC specialist.

Required qualifications and experience

The SPMF will have to demonstrate that its organization and the team proposed for the intervention has the following skills and experience:

- Experience and good knowledge of the private sector, in particular in the agricultural, dairy and beef sub-sectors
- Experience in implementation of rural development projects implemented by GoT or NGOs
- Experience in community mobilization and organization
- Experience in capacity building in the domains of marketing and business management

ToRs for the District Officers

Title of position: District Officer

Type and duration of contract: full time contract – deliverables based

Location: The position will be based in Khatlon, Sughd and DRS regions.

Scope of work, responsibilities and expected deliverables: The 12 District Officers will provide technical support to Window I and Window II CIGs. Each District Officer will cover two Districts and support approximately 33 villages. They will be responsible for coordinating, monitoring and providing implementation support to activities related to matching grant program, including but not limited to:

- Working with the Window 1 service provider in Years 1 and 2 provide capacity building and technical support to 85 CIG under Window I and 10 CIG under Window II CIGs. This will include:
 - Support the selection CIGs
 - Organize and deliver trainings to CIGs as needed
 - Provide technical support to CIGs for proposal writing and preparation of business plans
 - Provide technical support to PMU for monitoring of matching grant program implementation
 - Scale up the CIG capacity building and technical support outlined above to new Window 1 CIGs in 17 villages by end of Year 3 and 16 villages by end of Year 4.
- Working with the Window 2 service provider in Years 2 and 3, provide capacity building and technical support to 10 CIGs in 10 villages. This will include:
 - Identification of private sector market-linkage opportunities
 - Facilitate private sector/village discussions to explore market linkage opportunities
 - Support the selection CIGs
 - Organize and deliver trainings to CIGs as needed
 - Provide technical support to CIGs for proposal writing and preparation of business plans
 - Provide technical support to PMU for monitoring of matching grant program implementation
 - Support Grant Management Specialist in collecting, informing and selection of the grant proposals
- For both Windows provide:
 - Regular monitoring of funded CIGs
 - Regular technical support to funded CIGs
 - Regular data collection on CIG implementation
 - Provide monthly reports to the PMU
 - Support development and maintenance of a database of CIGs for Windows I and 2

Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in agronomy or agribusiness
- Seven years of experience in the field of agriculture/agribusiness development in Tajikistan or in the region
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by GoT or NGOs will be an advantage
- Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an advantage

ToR for Service Provider for Window 1 and 2

The main responsibilities and tasks of the SP will be:

Selection of SP: The SP will be recruited through a national Call for Proposals. The SP will be divided in four lots, two for Khatlon, one for Sughd and one for DRS. Only national NGOs will be eligible to submit a proposal. NGOs working as SP under LPDP and CASP project will be invited to submit a proposal. Proposals can be submitted by the same applicant for more than one lot.

Duration of contract: The contract with the SP will be for an initial duration of one year, deliverables based in the second year of the project.

Staffing: The SP will have to Community Facilitator, Trainers to serve CIG and Train them in the targeted villages.

Task and responsibilities: The SP will have to select/appoint village facilitators and train them on Project objectives, tasks and processes. The responsibilities of the SP will be as follows:

- Community awareness and mobilization and planning:
 - mobilization of the target villages for its allocated lots.
 - undertake an awareness creation programme to inform communities and key stakeholders on the Project objectives under Component 3.3, activities and processes at the district, jamoat and village levels.
 - conduct participatory awareness programs on community development and participation; on formation and functions of the CIG under Window 2.
 - develop information materials and/or use materials developed by the PMU and other partners and ensure their communication to the community.
 - The SP will conduct capacity building programme based on needs assessment to CIGs as well as to Agriculture Department specialists of the MOA
- Planning: CIG development

- ensure open, fair and inclusive selection process should be conducted in accordance with developed and agreed Social Mobilization Programme and Targeting and Inclusion Strategy.
- Window 1 CIG will have 10 people per group, while Window 2 CIGs 20 people.
- conduct a private sector scoping exercise to identify potential companies interested in linking to existing or new CIGs.
- Meetings will be organized in the targeted villages to identify potential CIG among existing and or establish new ones for Window II matching grant.
- conduct SWAT analysis to identify strength, opportunities, weaknesses and strength of the communities vis a vis their market linkage opportunities
- train CIGs in long term planning for linking to potential private sector companies, the SP will develop and implement a training curriculum that covers modules on:
 - farming as a business
 - business planning
 - financial literacy
 - matching grant proposal writing
 - climate smart agriculture
 - productivity improvement
 - value addition
 - developing market linkages
- facilitate the CIG Window 1 and 2 application and approval process

- Implementation of CIG grant sub projects

The SP will facilitate community procurement process and provide technical support to the implementation of CIG grant sub-projects. It will support CIGs to follow timely and proper procedures, review all forms for completion and compliance with project regulations, and review local bidding process for opening tenders for contractors/supplier. The SP will provide technical, managerial and other needed assistance to CIG in the course of their sub-project implementation.

- Monitoring of CIGs

The SP will support District Officers to conduct Project monitoring activities, baseline and impact assessment surveys in line with the CASP+ M and E programme. They will also support villages and jamoat/hukumat in conducting participatory monitoring. The SP and District Officers will identify participants for case studies to identify how they have utilised the assets, training opportunities, investments and technical knowledge provided by the Project.

- Supervision and reporting

During the course of this assignment, the SP will directly report to the CASP+ Project Coordinator. The SP is required to provide brief monthly progress reports defining the status of ongoing and indicating planned activities as well as problems encountered with the proposed solutions. Other report requirements would be agreed during contract negotiations.

ToR for short-term technical specialists supporting CIGs project implementation

Title of position: Technical specialist

Type and duration of contract: on a needs basis (1-3 months)

Location: The position will be based in either Khatlon, Sughd or DRS

Scope of work, responsibilities and expected deliverables: CIG sub-projects may include but not be limited to honey, rosehip, climate resilient crop production/ more timely operation, post-harvest storage, local hydroponics, small scale oil processing, greenhouse, nursery, drip irrigation under Window I and small-scale dairy processing, broiler production, greenhouse production, fruit and nut orchards, solar dryer, hydroponic feed production and oil processing as a business and cold storage under Window 2. The technical specialists will

- Support CIGs to implement their CIG project from start-up, installation of any equipment, fault and problem solving and ensuring the sub-projects perform well
- Work with the District Officers to identify any problems and potential solutions as they arise and to provide timely and quality information and technical advice on solutions
- Prepare status reports on visited sub-projects covering identification of problem, proposed solution and steps taken to eliminate and fix the problem
- Document lessons learned of best practices

Required qualifications and experience

- Advanced degree in agronomy or agribusiness, processing and or food engineering
- 7 years of experience in the field of pasture management in Tajikistan or in the region
- Prior experience in rural development projects implemented by GoT or NGOs, will be an added advantage
- Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

MoU between PMU and Agro departments under MOA

Type of agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Duration: Six years

Objective: This MoU defines the modalities of collaboration between the CASP+ project (represented by the PMU) and the Agriculture Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture in Khatlon, Sughd and DRS. Implementation of activities will be conducted by the PMU-hired District Officers and Agriculture Department specialists in the targeted Districts.

Contributions and responsibilities from CASP+: The contributions by CASP+ project to the partnership will be as follows:

- Provide Trainings Curriculum for Window I production/diversification CIGs and Window II market-linked CIGs on crop diversification, business planning, matching grant proposal writing, climate smart agriculture, productivity improvement, value addition, increasing market linkages and income generation
- To provide trainings for 63 specialists of Agro departments in targeted districts
- To ensure soft and or hard copies materials of trainings are with the Agriculture Department specialists for further dissemination
- To provide information on created CIG and link to Agriculture Department Specialists for further support

Contributions and responsibilities from Agriculture Departments of MOA: The Agriculture Departments will be responsible for the following activities under the project:

- Identify and assign 63 Agriculture Departments specialists in 21 districts for capacity building to further serve communities
- Ensure participation of the specialists of Agriculture Departments in all targeted districts under the project in the all the trainings provided to develop their capacity to serve communities
- Assign trained specialists to targeted districts CIGs for further capacity building and provision of technical assistance to communities

Further details on the content and modalities of activities allocated to Agriculture Departments in the scope of the CASP+ project are provided in the PIM.

ToR for Matching Grants Facility (MGF) manager

The Matching Grant Facility Manager will be based within the PMU and will report to the Programme Coordinator. He/she will be directly responsible for the development of the all aspects of establishing and running the MGF and implementation of Windows 1 and 2. He/she will serve as secretary of the Matching Grant Approval Committee (MAC).

Specific responsibilities:

- i. Develop promotional materials to publicise the launch of the MGF and publish in local media, distribute through District Offices etc.
- ii. Hire and manage a consultant to develop the MGF manual
- iii. In conjunction with the Window 1 and Window 2 Service Providers (SPs) and PMU technical specialists, identify suitable activities for increasing production, diversification and linking farmers to markets on the basis of assessment(s) of existing constraints, opportunities and potentials of on-going and new enterprises
- iv. Provide oversight to (SPs) and PMU technical specialists who are assisting CIGs in the development of applications for funding from the Matching Grant Facility
- v. Provide MGF secretariat services, including establishing and maintaining hard files of MGF activities i.e., proposals received, documents submitted, approval decisions, rejections etc
- i. Maintain a database for all MGF applications, those funded and implementation progress – including physical and financial milestones
- ii. Maintain regular contact with the District Officers and SPs to regularly update information on MGF implementation progress
- iii. Prepare monthly reports for the MGF and reconciliation monthly the MGF data with the Finance and M&E units
- iv. With the M&E team, document and disseminate lessons learned to inform the MGF management and scaling-up through other national and international projects

Qualification and Experience:

- i. He/she should possess a degree in agriculture, agricultural economics, agribusiness, economics, finance, business administration or any relevant professional qualification; A master's degree in any of the listed disciplines above will be an added advantage
- ii. He/she must have at least 8 years of work experience in projects linking famers to markets, developing farming as a business, agribusiness development etc;
- iii. Knowledge of agribusiness and linking farmers to markets across a range of commodities and the implementation of value chain enhancement programmes involving smallholder farmers;
- iv. Experience of project and enterprise planning techniques and systems and proven experience of working with private sector, NGO and civil society groups of various kinds in an advisory capacity
- v. Languages: Tajik, Russian. Good knowledge of English will be an added advantage

Period of Service:

Appointment will be on contract for rolling period of two years.

5. SOCIAL INCLUSION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS

5.1. Participatory Planning Process

395. Identification and planning for public and private investments will follow a three step community consultation process. It will be an integral part of the planning process of each village.

396. The three-step consultative planning process will comprise of: (i) sensitization, awareness creation and general consultations for engagement; (ii) situation analysis at village level, including dissemination of Diagnostic findings to better orient investments planning; and (iii) development of CsCAPs (and CIGs TBC) investment priorities.

Step 1: Sensitization, Awareness Creation and General Consultations

397. This step is intended to lay the groundwork for broad based, inclusive and gender sensitive community planning for CASP+ community level interventions.

398. **Inclusiveness and gender mainstreaming:** Active participation of different community members and all social groups including women, youth and other potentially disadvantaged and vulnerable people (Poor Women Head of Households, Elders, PWD) will be promoted in all community consultations. At least 70% of the community members should be reached, different socio-economic groups should be represented (50% women and 40% youth) and special effort made to bring potentially marginalized groups into the discussion. During mobilization and awareness creation the community facilitators will explain to the broad community and all actors involved the social inclusiveness principles to be adopted under CASP+:

- Women be 50% beneficiaries (of which 20% WHHs);
- MWomen 30% representation in decision making process (VOs, PUUs, FMGs);
- Women 30% in the final workshop to determine CsCAPs (and CIGs TBC)
- Youth being 30% in the final workshop to determine CsCAPs (and CIGs TBC)
- Poorest households (below poverty line) to be prioritized for CIGs related to livelihood diversification;

399. It will also be explained in details which activities are directly targeting women and youth and why their participation is relevant. Specific gender and youth awareness sessions will take place as part of the overall consultation and will be under the responsibility of community facilitators.

400. Gender Focal Points among Facilitators in charge of those specific activities will be appointed and receive guidance from the gender and social inclusion expert of the PMU (see ToRs).

Step 2: Situation Analysis and validation of the Diagnostic Study.

401. Step 2 is a detailed situation analysis done through a diagnostic study and validated by the community. The exercise is led by community facilitators and undertaken at village level. It will involve consultation and engagement with communities for the: (i) formulation of a development vision, (ii) discussion on vulnerability to climate changes, (iii) aspirations and values regarding economic livelihoods, (iv) proposed solutions for investments and validation of the diagnostic findings.

402. Since groups experience vulnerability to climate change differently, it is important that consultation is inclusive of all, including poor households, young people, women and women head of households. As part of the process, diagnostic's findings on how CC affect differently women, men and socio-economic groups, will also be discussed.

403. During step 2 the community identify the primary development needs, problems, and perceived solutions as well as the prioritization of broad intervention areas for public and private investments. During this phase, it is possible to create small groups for consultation (where needed). Separate groups for vulnerable categories and women should also be created.

404. Women, youth and poor households shall be consulted on their vision and ask feedback on the finding of the diagnostic study. During the separate consultations they will be also asked to identify leaders/spoke person to participate in the final meeting for finalization of community prioritization. This will ensure that their priorities will be considered and properly reflected into the final planning process. Consultations at village level must be planned to accommodate women's needs.

405. Meetings at village level and/or within community groups, including separate consultation with women and youth to:

- articulate a development vision
- agree on the groups' economic aspirations
- undertake a situation analysis including discussions on past and current socio economic conditions/negative experience with CC, access to services, and needs by specific disadvantaged groups using the diagnostic as a reference study.
- discuss development problems and opportunities vis-à-vis the development vision and aspirations of the group, root causes to the problems and perceived solutions and broad areas for priority intervention using appropriate PRA techniques such as SWOT analysis.
- agree on possible priority intervention areas for public and private investments.
- elect at least two women representatives to be able to participate in broad community consultation for finalization of CsCAPs.
- Elect at least two youth representatives to be able to participate in the consultation for finalization of CsCAPs.

406. All information and outcome of discussions should be recorded in an appropriate way and a rapporteur should be selected at the outset of the discussions. The recorded information should be reported back to the group so that members fully understand and agree on the outcome of the discussions and entrust their representatives to present this to the village level discussions under step 3.

Step 3: Development of CsCAP

407. Once each community group has articulated its development vision and identified priority problems and opportunities, these visions will be translated into a village CsCAP. The community facilitators will be responsible for bringing together community representatives for the final workshop where 30% minimum are expected to be women and 20% youth.

408. Third step of planning process will be based on the following principles: an emphasis on being consultative engaging representatives from community groups (all socio-economic categories and women represented), focus on in-depth discussions, decision-making by voting and ensuring complementarity (and no overlapping) with other development initiatives.

409. CsCAP development will be through a consultative process among community representatives and will seek solutions to priority investments and build on opportunities identified from the situation analyses and the diagnostic study (validated by the community).

410. Development issues (problems and opportunities) identified during step 2 will be discussed topic by topic to ensure in-depth discussions and the generation of investment ideas based on the menu of services offered by CASP+.

411. Priority investments will be derived from a community-wide development vision, combine with feasibility (diagnostic) study. Final Investments to be prioritized for Project support will result through a voting process by community representatives participating in the workshop (women minimum 30% and youth 20%). Community Facilitators will ensure that all representatives express their view and voting process is equal and transparent.

412. **Appraisal:** An appraisal team(led by the gender and social inclusion expert of PMU) will conduct an appraisal of the first CsCAPs developed. The purpose of the appraisal is to determine whether all social inclusion issues, (including gender equity) have been properly addressed during CsCAP development. This monitoring exercise will help the team to draw lessons to strengthen the participatory an gender sensitive dimension of the planning process.

ANNEX to Chapter 5 – Terms of reference

ToRs for Community Facilitators (to be included in the general ToRs for CF)

A. Community Mobilization and Engagement

- Conduct a series of dialogues with the community members to inform them about project activities ensuring that women are included in these dialogues in the main group or in separate dialogues;
- Seek community concurrence and feedback about the menu of options offered under CASP+ and offer them choice to select those most relevant for them and ascertain their interest in participating in the different activities.
- Facilitate a series of dialogues in support of:
 - Identification of community investments (CsCAPs).
 - Identification of CIGs
 - Identification of community members for managing the infrastructure and strengthening their capacity,
 - Identification of poor and vulnerable households (including WHHs, Elders, PWD) through the Wealth ranking Exercise.
- Support the organization of gender and youth related sensitisation events/sessions at village level for institutions and local leaders to create awareness on the importance to have women and youth as part of the economic development of the community. These sessions are preliminary to group formation to ensure women and youth are part of the community planning process and their concern captured during selection of investments.
- Gender Awareness for Community Members: It is key to consider raising the awareness of men leaders and members of CBOs (i.e. VOs and PUUs) on the manifestations of gender bias (against women) and on the effects of discrimination against women on the personal and interpersonal growth of its leaders and members, as well as on the organizational development of the organisation. The activity will be part of gender awareness session taking place in all targeted village. The awareness session will also include briefing on women's legal status (equality of rights) and legislation about women in representation and key position as outlined by the national gender strategy. The sessions will also address GBV issues and SEAH and in coordination with Committee of Women and Family Affairs representatives as required;
- The facilitators will also be responsible to conduct a SEAH risk exercise at village level under the overall supervision of the gender specialist.
- Provide Overall monitoring and reporting of the process.

B. Participatory Planning Process.

- Assist the communities to conduct the 3 steps participatory planning process for the identification of the priorities for climate resilient infrastructure (AI and FI);
- Ensure that women and youth are informed, mobilised and involved in the identification of village level priorities (step1) and prepare their development vision and priorities (step2).
- Organize and facilitate specific separate sessions/ Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with women and youth during the engagement process (step 2) and identify women/youth that can play a leadership role for investments prioritisation (step 3);
- Provide overall monitoring and reporting of the process.

C. Women's leadership

- Assist women's groups in identification of the community representatives who will be trained to enhance leadership skills to be representatives in CBOs (VOs, PUU and FMGs).
- Support Service Provider (SP) in the organization of the women's leadership trainings and keep track of monitoring of women in leadership positions (30%).
- Support collection of data (quantitative and qualitative) on women and youth participation to ensure that proper M&E data collection is sex and age disaggregated;

Terms of Reference of Gender and Social Inclusion specialist PMU

Operationalisation of gender mainstreaming, youth mainstreaming and social inclusion strategies lies with the gender and social inclusion expert at PMU. The position is full time for the all duration of the project.

Specific duties:

- A. In line with gender and social inclusion action plan prepared at design, prepare an Annual Work Plan and Budget for the implementation of specific activities every year and submit to the coordinator;
- B. Ensure adequate integration of gender and youth in the M&E system, Annual Work Plan and Budget and Progress reports;

- C. Support and follow up on the recruitment of gender expert for (i) stocktaking tasks (policy review and analysis) and (ii) field work to contribute to the diagnostic assessment (gender and CC); Follow up and supervise the work of the expert and final deliverables.
- D. Support preparation of materials and take the lead in the organisation of thematic workshops on gender and climate change at national level for policy makers (through dissemination of findings from gender study, diagnostic, assessment).
- E. Support and Follow up on the publication: Gender and Climate Change in Tajikistan (based on diagnostic findings);
- F. Provide support to the organisation of women's leadership training
- G. Provide overall guidance, training support to community facilitators to organize separate consultation with women and vulnerable categories as part of mobilisation/consultation activities as well as for validation of diagnostic and (ii) participate in key field activities.
- H. Draft specific ToRs are required for gender focal points among community facilitators working at village level, including training if any capacity gap is assessed.
- I. Provide checklist to community facilitators to ensure that participatory planning process comply with gender and social inclusion principles of the project;
- J. Form and lead a small appraisal team to conduct monitoring of CsCAPs planning process to ensure gender and social inclusion have been considered and (ii) draw lessons to improve the process.
- K. Provide training support to Community facilitators to conduct the wealth ranking exercise at community level (ToT);
- L. Conduct constant review of project implementation processes on how to achieve the best possible project outcomes with respect to targeting, gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion with key focus on youth and vulnerable categories;
- M. Coordinate capacity building and training sessions on gender-sensitive and youth sensitive interventions for project staff, implementers. The training should also include specific information on safeguard instruments for avoiding GBV, SEA and key information about GRM.
- N. The specialist is responsible to coordinate with committees of women and social affairs to ensure smooth collaboration for activity implementation and trainings as required and in consideration of ongoing activities, practices and methodologies in place.
- O. The specialist is responsible to conduct the SEAH risk assessment exercise and guide facilitators providing tools, support and training as required.

Expected outputs:

- Delivery of AWPB, Progress reports, project documentation related to gender, youth and Social Inclusion issues and activities;
- Finalisation of ToRs and recruitment of Service Provider (SP) for women's leadership training
- Finalisation of ToRs and recruitment of Gender Expert to conduct study on gender and climate change;
- Thematic workshops (7) on gender and climate change for policy-makers ;
- Training materials for community facilitators finalized and trainings delivered, including for Wealth Ranking Exercise;
- Appraisal report on participatory planning and gender mainstreaming;
- Appropriated social safeguard instruments into operations are set.

Relevant experience required: At least 5 years' experience in (i) conducting and coordinating gender and social inclusion activities; (ii) wealth ranking Exercises and trainings; (iii) gender and M&E and reporting.

Previous working experience with International Organisations in Gender and rural development/Gender and environment is an advantage.

ToR to conduct Leadership Training for Women (to be added to the ToRs for the SP responsible for the mobilization process)

Background: Women limited capacity to assume leadership role is often associated to cultural constraints and determining factors which include:

- Low status due to persistent gender discrimination and gender stereotyping, where women are generally viewed to be unfit for leadership, and subsequent lack of support for women's entry to leadership structures;
- Limited opportunity to engage full time in activities outside the home due to unequal burden of care work that falls upon them;
- Low self-esteem and inadequate leadership skills and experience as a result of the above factors.

In light of the above constraints, the project intends to support women's and women's leaders to increase their awareness about their rights, their presence in the decision making process of CBO and ability to exercise their rights and express their opinion/voice. Specifically the project will set quotas to ensure a minimum representation of women in decision making and representation positions. In order to succeed with the objectives above, a leadership training for women, has been planned as part of CASP+.

Objectives of the service

(i) The main objective of the training is to support women from targeted communities with leadership skills that will enable them to strategically use their strengths and abilities – their competitive edge while participating in key decision-making bodies (i.e. VOs, PUU, FMG) for the use and governance of NRM as well as planning processes for prioritization of investments (Adaptation and Forestry). The project set quotas for participation of women in key decision making process and the leadership training is key to ensure that women are capacitated to undertake the role in pro-active manner.

Leadership Training for women: Trainings for women leaders, targeting 6 women per village, for a total of 2,400 women across the 400 targeted villages. The objective is preparing women members of community organizations to be leaders and change agents in their organizations. They will be provided with sensitization on topics including gender relations, self-awareness, leadership and accountability, negotiation and conflict management, effective communication. The training should specifically include modules about: Effective and gender-responsive leadership and communication; group management; coping with challenges/conflict resolution strategy; and personal development.

The trainings (3 days training) will take place at district level (21). It will consider about 5 trainings per districts (considering about 20 participants each training).

Scope of the service

The service provider (SP) shall deliver all the services necessary to achieve the stated objective of these exercises, and in so doing, shall expeditiously execute the following:

- a. Develop training programs and modules.
- b. Conduct and submit pre training assessment report.
- c. Deliver on-site training session.
- d. Provide training materials and related documents.
- e. Conduct and submit post- training assessment report.

Education

The consulting firm must provide experts in the area of leadership and women empowerment. The lead consultant of the firm should have at least 10 years in handling similar projects in international private or public sector. The lead expert for this assignment must have at least an MA with specification in Leadership, Economics, Psychology or any related Social Sciences.

The lead expert must have proven track record in delivering similar assignments.

Deliverables

The service provider is expected to provide on-site training on leadership skills development for women farmers. The following deliverables are required under this assignment:

- a. Develop training programs and modules.
- b. Deliver on-site and remote training session (5 per districts, covering 21 districts and a total of 2,400 women).
- c. Provide training materials.
- d. Conduct and submit post training assessment.

Terms of reference for Gender and Climate Change Analysis (International Consultant)

Objectives of the assignment:

The goal of the gender and climate change analysis is to better understand the national context, particularly focusing at gender equality issues in key climate sectors from a gender and climate change perspective. The assignment will include conducting a comprehensive study elaborating gender climate linkages in relation to: (i) policy development and policy dialogues at national level (ii) diagnostic assessment conducted in the CASP + Targeted districts (district level).

The study should therefore be divided in two parts:

Part I: Findings and analysis from in-depth assessment to address gender gaps, challenges, issues, and strengthen opportunities with relevant policy recommendations, to enhance future policy documents to take into account relevant gender gap and proposed solutions. This part of the assignment will be conducted through desk review, and interviews with key policy makers (national level) CSOs. It is expected that the findings will contribute to key recommendations to integrate gender aspects into the formulation of key policy documents related to climate change agenda.

Part II: Findings and analysis from field work to be conducted in selected districts (at least 2 per region, for a total of 6 field visits) of the project target areas to interview women (at least 6 in each FGDs, for a total of 36 women) from different socio-economic level (poor WHHs, young girls, elders) and provide key examples of gender and climate change, including solutions related to women access to technology, knowledge, skills and livelihood diversification based on selected examples. The findings from the field work will: (i) support Part I of the study and gender thematic workshop (as above) and at the same time (ii) to enrich the diagnostic study conducted by an NGO covering the total target area of CASP+ (21 districts). The consultant will coordinate with the other partners while conducting the fieldwork in order to harmonize the work as needed.

The consultant should provide concrete short term and long-term recommendations as part of: (i) policy dialogue and policy formulation to enhance gender and climate change agenda and (ii) detailed technical solutions to be provided to poor rural women in order to minimize the negative impact of climate change and strengthen their resilience.

Duration; 30 working days to be divided approximately as follow: 15 days for part I to conduct research and consultation in Dushanbe with key policy makers and CSOs actors and (ii) 15 days for part II to conduct research in the field and FGDs with women.

Main Tasks:

- A. Develop a detailed methodology and work plan for the in-depth gender analysis, an approximate timeline needed to complete the study and the required technical resources.
- B. Conduct a desk review of the relevant climate and gender-related materials, mechanisms, institutional structures and frameworks to assess the national gender situational analysis.
- C. Conduct interviews, surveys, working sessions with key Government actors and other stakeholder groups (i.e. civil society, academia, private sector, UN Agencies, development partners, private sector) involved in the relevant climate and gender decision making and planning processes to ensure broad integration of perspectives.
- D. Conduct field visits to three locations relevant to the analysis and identified during the desk review.
- E. Conduct interviews with women to assess based on their vulnerability which priority solutions could help in terms of livelihood diversification and economic activities.
- F. At the end of the assignment, in coordination with PMU gender expert, facilitate a mini-workshop to validate the preliminary findings of the analysis and data from the field by the various organizations involved in CC policy development,
- G. Develop a concise report on the process, findings, challenges, and outcome of the gender analysis and assessment, and list concrete short term and long terms recommendations. The report will ensure a comprehensive gender integration and mainstreaming plan that will be consistent with the diagnostic study.
- H. Prepare a final version of the full report for publication Gender and Climate Change in Tajikistan.

Expected deliverables:

1. Gender and Climate Change Study (Full Report)
2. Summary of key findings and information materials to be disseminated during gender thematic workshops for policy makers which will be organized by the gender expert PMU (Focus gender and CC in policy dialogue).
3. Written inputs to enrich the diagnostic study in relation to gender and vulnerability to climate change with key example from the three CASP+ targeted regions (Focus should be on livelihood development and diversification).

Competencies:

- Substantive experience conducting research and analysis in the area of gender equality and at least one other related theme, including climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, environment and/or sustainable development.
- Demonstrated substantive experience in working with developing countries and undertaking policy and programmatic work in the area of expertise mentioned above.
- Demonstrated experience in designing and facilitating capacity building processes in developing countries.
- Strong understanding of the links between climate change/environment and gender issues.
- Demonstrated experience working on policy and programmatic issues with national and local governments and civil society organizations.
- Experience or strong familiarity with the work of IFAD and/or other multilateral, bilateral and civil society development partners.
- Excellent analytical, writing, and communications skills.
- Demonstrated ability to work in an independent manner and in teams.

Qualifications:

- Master's degree in any of the related areas: gender, climate change, environment, sustainable development
- 7 years of professional experience in relevant technical areas of gender equality, climate change/environment;
- Proven ability to undertake gender analysis, design relevant criteria and gender strategy;
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to climate change/environment
- Proven ability to facilitate workshops and trainings, as well as to lead discussions with researchers and government officials;
- Experience in designing and facilitating capacity building processes;
- Strong verbal and written communications skills in English;
- Demonstrated expertise in policy dialogue and high level advocacy is desirable;
- Prior work experience in the region on similar surveys;
- Experience and evidence in producing reports in English
- Familiarity with UN systems and procedures, management and monitoring tools is desirable;
- Proficiency in Russian and English. Knowledge of Tajik is advantage.

6. Planning, M&E, Learning and KM

6.1. M&E Structure

413. A monitoring and evaluation system will be established for the CASP+ project to measure the key indicators according to IFAD and GCF specific performance measurement frameworks. The indicators will be monitored and coordinated by the MoA (via SEPMU) as responsible for the major share of the work. Two M&E Units will be established, one in the SEPMU-LPD and one in CEP-CIIP, and M&E information will come from FAO-Tajikistan for the activities it is entrusted to implement. Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists will oversee the monitoring of all project activities and sub-activities, ultimately reporting for the respective outputs, outcomes and impact. The M&E Officer in SEPMU will consolidate all reports for submission to IFAD and GCF. CEP-CIIP and FAO and all other implementing partners will report to SEPMU to enable them to consolidate and submit regular progress reports to IFAD and GCF with inputs from each Executing Entity. IFAD, as the accredited entity (AE) of the GCF will oversee the process and submit the reports to the GCF.

6.2. CASP+ Logframe

CASP+ **Logframe** is provided in **Annex E** of the Funding Proposal.

6.3. M&E Responsibilities

414. All executing agencies will be responsible for ensuring that the agencies working under their supervision provide them quarterly progress reports. These reports will be consolidated into annual progress reports and sent by CEP and FAO to MoA (PMU) who will submit an Annual Performance Report to IFAD and GCF. The responsibility for reporting on the progress under each activity and sub-activity will be assumed by the agency responsible for ensuring its implementation in the field directly or through supervision by another implementing partner. All contracts or MOUs with implementing partners will specify their responsibility with respect to sex-disaggregated data collection and reporting. The implementing partners will submit reports to MOA (PMU), CEP-CIIP or FAO depending upon which agency is overall responsible for overseeing the specific aspect on the ground.

415. Specific M&E responsibility will follow the execution responsibility.

6.4. Monitoring System

6.4.1. Types of Reports

416. CEP-CIIP, MOA (via PMU) and FAO will formulate an Annual Work Plan & Budget based on the annual physical targets based on the implementation plan (Annex 5) which will be approved by the PSC and approved by both IFAD and GCF. Consistent with the AWP&B, reporting formats will be developed for each of the reports namely the monthly statistical reports, the quarterly statistical and narrative reports and the Annual Performance Reports (APRs) by the M&E staff of each of the executing agencies and coordinated at the level of the PMU into one consolidated report. The Annual Performance Reports (APRs) will document the progress towards achieving the indicators in GCF's Performance Managed Framework and any additional project level indicators. APRs will also contain a narrative with updates on the progress of each output and outcome envisaged at the project level. The GCF Logical Framework and the IFAD Logical Framework will both be monitored. While the two have been coordinated and synergized as much as possible, the two agencies focus on somewhat different elements and the reporting formats of both GCF and IFAD ORMS will be respected and reported upon. The contracts with each implementing agency will specify their reporting responsibilities, the frequency of the reports to be produced and provide them with the formats to be used. All partners will be required to review the Gender Action Plan which is an integral part of the proposal and report on the implementation and indicators of specific aspects related to gender. All data will be disaggregated by sex to enable an assessment of the progress in inclusion of women in the project.

417. The key reports that will be submitted have been identified in the M&E Reporting Matrix given below together with their timelines and reporting responsibility. More details are provided in the Monitoring and Evaluation plan. MoA (via PMU), CEP and FAO will be responsible for maintaining records on all project activities on standard reporting formats. All implementing partners will be required to provide information on the core indicators, impact, outcome and output level indicators specified in the PMF. The APRs will include the status of each funded activity throughout the relevant reporting period, including a narrative report on implementation progress based on the logical framework attached to this Funding Proposal. The APR will be submitted to IFAD and the GCF Secretariat on an annual basis for the period ending on 31 December within sixty (60) days after the end of the relevant annual period, with the first APR required to be submitted following the end of the calendar year after the Parties have entered into the relevant FAA, and the last APR required to be submitted within six (6) months of the end of the relevant Reporting Period.

6.4.2. MIS System

418. An MIS system will be developed for the project to record key information of all beneficiary households. The M&E Unit in SEPMU will coordinate and produce a consolidated MIS report for the project as a whole. Within the first quarter of the second year, when activities have been initiated and sufficient outreach has been achieved and the M&E data base begins to get populated, thematic maps will be generated by the project and will be monitored through consolidated remote sensing practices or geospatial analysis. This is expected to yield a better understanding of trends and patterns and make the analysis more meaningful in understanding the relationship between climate parameters and the pattern of adoption and participation in project activities. The MIS system will geo-reference all activities using FAO's Remote Sensing application- Earth Map. The MIS system will also record beneficiary phone numbers for feedback from participants. The MIS system will also be used for tracking beneficiaries over time and assessing impact.

6.4.3. CSCAP Monitoring

419. innovative methods will be employed to engage and incentivise stakeholders, including youth, to use smartphones for field reporting and ground truthing of remote sensing. A bridge will be established between the diagnostic output and citizen reporting to provide a means of tracking the realisation of predictions made, and the effects of CsCAP implementation. The approach will be integrated into updated formats of the annual reports submitted by these bodies. These will also appear as geotagged report points on the mapping portal produced under Component 1, alongside the layers that report on the status of NRM. The project will also introduce and pilot test some innovative approaches to assessing bio-diversity in pastures by using apiculture techniques (see component 1).

6.4.4. Survey Methods

420. The project will commission a Baseline Survey by a third party in year one against which subsequent changes and impact will be measured. To measure attributable changes, the evaluations will draw on mixed-methods, using qualitative methods (e.g. participatory rural appraisal, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, etc.) in combination with counterfactual analysis (e.g. quasi-experimental methods, depending on the existence of reliable control group data from the project's baseline and completion surveys, which will be confirmed during project inception). All surveys and impact assessments will be sex-disaggregated and key gender-sensitive indicators both quantitative and qualitative outlined in the Gender Action Plan will be captured in the initial and subsequent surveys and findings. In addition, all impact evaluations will be conducted by external parties to ensure independence.

6.4.5. Interim and final evaluations

421. IFAD has a well-structured system for undertaking annual supervision missions, a mid-term review and a project completion report. The project will undertake surveys at mid-term and at completion to assess the performance of the project, draw important lessons and incorporate beneficiary feedback. The evaluator will assess the paradigm shift potential and sustainable development potential via a three-point scale scorecard that is being developed by the GCF Secretariat. The external surveys will feed into these review reports. The interim or mid-term survey will incorporate key aspects of impact on the targeted households up to that period and will be incorporated in IFAD's Mid-Term Review Report. At project completion, a final impact assessment will

be undertaken to assess the overall impact of the project on the beneficiaries. The mid-term and final impact will compare project results with the expected outreach, adoption of climate adaptation practices and assess the overall impact on the paradigm shifts outlined in the project log-frame and the indicators of resilience outlined at the impact level. The project completion review will also assess the extent to which the intervention has contributed to the Fund's higher-level goal of achieving a paradigm shift in adaptation to climate change at the national level and in the selected project districts in Tajikistan. The AE will also hold participatory workshops at the interim and final evaluation stages as necessary

Table 12. Types of report, timeline and responsibility

Types of Reports	Reporting Timeline	Responsibility
Baseline Survey	Year 1	Independent Third Party
Annual Work Plan and Budget	Two months prior to the start of the relevant PY.	SEPMU
Quarterly Statistical and Narrative Reports on physical and financial progress.	Two weeks after the end of the relevant quarter.	CEP-PIU-M&E Unit PMU- M&E Unit FAO-M&E
Policy notes and briefs to highlight the project progress with policy and regulatory reform.	On a periodic basis at each significant point of reform.	Technical Assistance
Geospatial analysis through thematic maps.	Annual basis	PMU-M&E Unit CEP-PIU-M&E Unit FAO
Annual Progress report on outputs and key performance indicators.	One month after the end of the relevant PY.	PMU- M&E Unit CEP-PIU-M&E Unit FAO-M&E
Supervision Missions	Annual	IFAD
Report on Co-financing in absolute numerical terms in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legal agreements between the AE and the GCF.	One month after the end of the relevant PY.	SEPMU-Financial Specialist and CEP-PIU
Environmental & Social Safeguards Quarterly Report	Two weeks after the end of the relevant quarter	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist
Beneficiary Feedback Analysis with both men and women.	On a regular basis at the completion of key project investments.	SEPMU- M&E Unit
Learning and Knowledge Products	Periodically	TA
Interim Evaluation incorporating paradigm shift and impact based on GCF CIs.	Year 4	Third party Survey
Mid-Term Review incorporating paradigm shift and impact based on GCF CIs..	Year 4	IFAD
Final Impact incorporating paradigm shift and impact based on GCF CIs.	Six months prior to end of the project in PY 7.	Independent Third Party
Completion Report incorporating paradigm shift and impact based on GCF CIs..	Three months prior to the project end in PY 7.	IFAD

6.4.6. Quality control and quality assurance measures.

422. Each agency will establish a system for a periodic audit of the quality of its reports by fact checking 5% to 10% of the reports submitted by its staff. In addition, the M&E Units of SEPMU and CEP will also depute its staff in the field to fact check and verify 5% to 10% of the reports submitted by the implementing agencies or its own staff. Regular field visits will be undertaken for the verification with a well specified approach to engaging the beneficiary group representatives in the process and recording how the process and consultations were conducted.

6.4.7. Beneficiary Feedback

423. Each partner will also establish a mechanism for beneficiary feedback and demonstrate how they have incorporated the feedback in improving their implementation approach. A beneficiary feedback will also be prepared by each implementing partner on an annual basis and will form part of the Annual Performance Report (APR). The implementing agency will ensure that the beneficiary feedback is organized so that the reports provide sex-disaggregated perspectives. The SEPMU and CEP-PIU will also establish a grievance redress system which will be communicated by each implementing agency to the participants to enable them to directly access the system in a manner which guarantees their confidentiality. IFAD and GCF's procedures for complaints related to the Environmental and Social Standards will be adopted.

6.5. Learning and knowledge management

The Project will also synthesize the lessons that emerge from the Project in a separate section in the APRs, including lessons on innovations and mainstreaming gender. These lessons will be shared with the NDA and the NCCC to enable them to incorporate them in the strategies and plans being developed by the country in its NAP and other key strategy documents. TAs working on specific topics and policy briefs will be required to develop these products. IFAD and FAO will also capitalize on their in-house experience to undertake the development of knowledge products for wider dissemination.

6.6. Communication

424. All the interventions, data and results generated by the project will be effectively communicated and disseminated to the different stakeholders and beneficiaries at the national and district level. Specialized services will be contracted to implement gender-sensitive communications campaigns which will include the use of knowledge-sharing platforms and social-media networks to promote participation, awareness raising and to strengthen project's partnerships. Communication services will also make sure that all the documents requiring multi-lingual support will be available in Russian and English.

Annex to Chapter 6 – M&E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring			
Data/Source	Collection Tool	Frequency	Indicators
Baseline study	Baseline study	Project Year 1	Baseline socio-economic status of households with particular focus on capacity to deal with climate change and risks.
Project MIS	GIS data	On-going	Location of project activities and beneficiaries
Government Data/GIS	Remote sensing and ground truthing through field observations and interviews	Annually	Pasture and forest cover, density and biodiversity
			<i>M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions</i>
			<i>A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation</i>
	Document Review	On-Going	<i>A.7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability.</i> <i>A.8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses.</i> ACrC1: Technologies introduced (including gender – sensitive technologies) to effectively implement adaptation actions.
M&E Reports	Project Reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual	Overall Financial and Physical progress Reports. Environmental & Social Safeguards Quarterly Report
Interim survey	Survey/questionnaire	Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A.1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options.</i> <i>M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq) reduced or avoided (including increased removals) - forest and land use.</i> <i>A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)</i>
Final survey	Survey/questionnaire	Year 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A.1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options.</i> <i>A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change.</i> <i>M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq) reduced or avoided (including increased removals) - forest and land use</i>
Knowledge Management	Combination of tools and methods	Periodic	Special reports

Evaluation schedule

Evaluation		
Type	Timing	Independent/Self-evaluation
Outcome	Year 4	Independent
Mid-term review	Year 4	IFAD
Impact	Year 7	Independent
Project Completion Report	Year 7	IFAD

7. PROCUREMENT

7.1. CASP+ Procurement Rules and Guidance

CASP+ **Procurement Rules and Guidance** is available at the file linked below:



CASP+

425. Procurement of goods, works and services under the project will be conducted by the SEPMU and PIG CEP Procurement Units. Procurement goods, works and services for the proposed project will be carried out in accordance with the IFAD's Procurement Guidelines and provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement/Letter to the Borrower. If there is conflict between the Government decrees, rules and regulations and the IFAD Procurement Guidelines, then IFAD Guidelines shall prevail.

426. The following basic principles shall guide the work of CASP+ while implementing the procurement activities:

- economy and efficiency;
- equal opportunities to all eligible bidders;
- fairness, transparency, integrity and good governance.

Arrangements for procurement under the project

427. The PMU/PIG operational mode is to assign a Procurement consultant to each of its projects. Thus, new Procurement consultants/Assistants would be recruited and specifically assigned for the CASP+ and provided with appropriate training to develop the requisite capacity. Required qualifications and job descriptions for this position are detailed in Annex 1 of this section. Tentatively, in the initial Project phase, support could be given by PMU staff.

428. The team's procurement and technical specialists will work closely with the PMU/PIG to provide continuous inputs into and feedback on the preparation of procurement packages and to carrying out procurement as such.

429. As per current practice under LPDP-II and CASP, an Evaluation Committee for the evaluation of each procurement would be appointed and composed of persons qualified in terms of relevant expertise, seniority and experience, depending on the type, value and complexity of the procurement. The number of members of the Evaluation Committee would depend on the value and complexity of the procurement requirement, but would in all cases be a minimum of three. A member of the Evaluation Committee will always declare when he/she has a conflict of interest in the procurement, which may impact on impartiality in the evaluation process.

430. For each contract financed from IFAD proceeds, the Recipient and IFAD will agree in advance in the procurement plan (PP) the following:

- types of procurement methods;
- need for pre or post-qualification by IFAD;
- estimated cost;
- prior review requirements and timeframe.

431. PP will be available in the PMU/PIG's project database; and will be updated in a manner agreed upon with project team, annually or as required, to reflect the needs and improvements in the implementing agencies' institutional capacity. All the procurements of goods, works and services will be as per approved PP. Any revisions proposed to the PP shall be furnished to IFAD for its prior approval.

432. **Goods and Non-consulting services** shall be procured adhering to the following thresholds for procurement methods:
- International Competitive Bidding (ICB): Any contract estimated to cost more than US\$ 200 000 or equivalent;
 - National Competitive Bidding (NCB): any contract estimated to cost more than US\$ 70 000 or equivalent or less than US\$ 200 000;
 - National Shopping (NS): any contract estimated to cost less than US\$ 70 000 or equivalent;
 - Direct Contracting (DC): as an exception to the above regardless of value and if warranted by circumstances with due justification in line with IFAD procurement guidelines or contracts estimated to cost less than US\$ 2 000 or equivalent.
433. **Civil Works and Non-consulting services** shall be procured adhering to the following thresholds for procurement methods:
- International competitive Bidding (ICB): Any contract estimated to cost more than US\$ 800 000 or equivalent;
 - National Competitive Bidding (NCB): any contract estimated to cost more than US\$ 190 000 or equivalent or less than US\$ 800 000;
 - National Shopping (NS): any contract estimated to cost less than US\$ 190 000 or equivalent;
 - • Direct Contracting (DC): as an exception to the above regardless of value and if warranted by circumstances with due justification in line with IFAD procurement guidelines or contracts estimated to cost less than US\$ 3 000 or equivalent.
434. **Consulting and Non-consulting services** shall be procured adhering to the following thresholds for procurement methods:
- Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS): Any contract estimated to cost US\$ 100 000 or more shall be awarded on the basis of QCBS, unless the use of another procurement method is expressly allowed. Advertising of REOI shall be international for any contract estimated to cost US\$ 100 000 or more and where there is expected to be interest internationally. Otherwise the advertising shall national.
 - Quality Based Selection (QBS), Fixed Budget Selection (FBS) and Least Cost Selection (LCS): Any contract for consulting services estimated to cost US\$ 100 000 equivalent or less may be awarded on the basis of QBS, FBS, LCS from a shortlist prepared by the PMU/CEP PIG and comprising three to six firms. Advertising of REOI shall be international for any contract where there is expected to be interest internationally. Otherwise the advertising shall national.
 - Selection based on Consultants' Qualification (CQS): Any contract for consulting services estimated to cost US\$ 70 000 equivalent or less may be awarded on the basis of CQS from a shortlist comprising three to six firms. Advertising of REOI shall be international for any contract where there is expected to be interest internationally. Otherwise the advertising shall national.
 - Individual Consultant Selection (ICS): Any contracts for consulting services regardless of value may be awarded on the basis of ICS with due consideration of the principles set out in the Procurement Guidelines.
 - Single Source Selection (SSS): as an exception to the above regardless of value and if warranted by circumstances with due justification in line with IFAD procurement guidelines and/or contracts with firms estimated to cost US\$ 2 000 equivalent or less and contracts with individual consultants estimated to cost US\$ 1 000 equivalent or less or with a contract duration of three months or less may be awarded on the basis of SSS.

Prior review of Procurement Decisions by IFAD

435. IFAD's procurement supervision would foresee three main tasks: (i) procurement plan review; (ii) prior review of procurements; and (iii) prequalification of bidders (if envisaged).

436. For purposes of IFAD's Procurement Guidelines, the following shall be subject to prior review by the Fund:

- Goods/Non-consulting services - The first three (3) contracts regardless of value and thereafter all contracts for goods estimated to cost more than US\$ 70 000 or equivalent;
- Civil works/Non-consulting services - The first three (3) contracts regardless of value and thereafter all contracts for civil works estimated to cost more than US\$ 150 000 or equivalent;
- Consulting services/Non-consulting services - The first three (3) contracts regardless of value and thereafter all contracts for consulting services estimated to cost more than US\$ 60 000 or equivalent;

- Awarding of any contract based on DC or SSS regardless of their costs.
- All Terms of References (TORs), regardless of their costs.

437. The aforementioned thresholds may be modified by the Fund during the course of Project implementation.

438. **Post review.** All other contracts will be subject to post-review and procurement audit by IFAD. The CASP+ procurement consultant will maintain accurate records and separate files for each procurement activity. Details with regards to the content of a procurement file or dossier can be found in the Module C of the Procurement Handbook.

439. **Contract register.** All contracts, with or without IFAD prior approval, shall be listed in the register of contract maintained by the CASP+ procurement sections within the PMU/PIG including any amendments and cancelled contracts, the information will also be recorded, providing the relevant background. The register will to be updated and submitted to the IFAD Country Director on a monthly basis. Additionally, the contract data will be registered use NOTUS procurement system.

440. **Bidding Documents.** All bidding documents for the procurement of works, goods and services will be prepared by the PMU/PIG procurement sections, with the support of technical experts, as needed, who will provide specifications, terms of reference, and bill of quantities so forth as required. Sample procurement documents developed by PMU under the on-going IFAD projects will be available for the CEP PIG.

441. **Responsibility.** The procurement units within the PMU and CEP PIG will be responsible for undertaking the following tasks:

- consolidate annual procurement plans;
- implementation and monitoring of procurement activities;
- interface with IFAD and GCF for procurement reporting;
- ensure that the procurement under the project is undertaken in line with the Project Design Report and IFAD Procurement Guidelines.

442. **Filing and Records Keeping.** The PMU and CEP PIG will use the existing filing, record keeping and storage systems established under the on-going projects, including hard and/or electronic copies of related procurement documents. The originals of various valuable documents (such as bid security, performance guarantee, advance guarantee) will be kept in the safe of the financial unit.

Please refer to a separate detailed Project Procurement Manual for further information, which constitutes an integral part of this PIM.

ANNEX to Chapter 7 – Awards of Grants ⁵⁴

Grants: Award of grants (whether monetary or in-kind) is as provisioned in the Project Design. Grants may be executed (i.e. disbursed in case of monetary grants or procured and distributed in case of in-kind grants) by the **MoA (via PMU)** and **CEP CIIP** solely or in partnership with an Implementing Partner based on the provisions of the design. The selection of Implementing Partners for this purpose will be based on the following provisions under section 3.4.1.

Loans: In the case of micro-credits and loans (inclusive of refinancing), the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** will rely on Partner Financial Institutions (PFI) either as nominated in the project design, or as competitively selected based on the provisions of the Financing Agreement and National Law.

Selection of Grant or Refinancing Partners

Grants: In some cases, the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** may not be the direct entity responsible for disbursing grants. Disbursement of monetary grants is sometimes conducted through intermediaries, such as Implementing Partners (I.P.). The engagement with such I.P.'s can be made through a proper procurement process resulting in an agreement with each partner. This means that such first level agreements shall be duly registered separately in the PP with the proper selection method of the I.P. When the I.P. is stated in the Financing Agreement, the selection process will be SSS (Single Source Selection). Otherwise, it would be through a competitive process. The value, where applicable, of such agreements may be composed of several components depending on the case: (i) the fees that such I.P.'s charge for the services entrusted to them; and (ii) the other fees and expenses that the I.P. may be required to spend in providing support to beneficiaries (e.g. training, events, coaching, etc.). In very rare cases, if provisioned in the design, the grant funds may also be included in the agreement with the I.P. In any case, the I.P. agreement should be processed in NOTUS (No Objection Tracking and Utility System) and recorded in the CMT (Contract Management Tools).

Whenever the grant funds to be disbursed to beneficiaries are included in the I.P. agreement, the I.P. will be responsible for the selection of those beneficiaries through a Call for Proposals (CfP) issued and managed by the I.P. In this case, the selection process is entered in the PP of the I.P. (and in NOTUS if subject to prior review) and the resulting grant contracts are entered in the CMT. In the other case, where the grant funds are to be disbursed by the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** to beneficiaries, the CfP shall be issued and managed by the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP**. In this case, the CfP is entered in NOTUS (if subject to prior review) and the resulting grant contracts are entered in the CMT. For both cases, details of issuing the CfP and awarding the grants are found in section 3.4.2 below.

Loans: PFI's must meet eligibility criteria set in Government Decisions and following national legislation. Where Ministry of Finance RT has a role in the selection of such partners, such agencies may be a signatory to such Agreements. The draft agreement shall be subject to the prior review by IFAD; each such agreement shall be planned in the PP and registered in the CMT. However, credit and refinancing agreements (second-level agreements such as micro-credits) with third parties are neither entered in NOTUS nor in the CMT, but should be maintained in a separate CR.

The table below summarizes the various types of agreements/contracts normally associated with grants and loans and specifies whether use of NOTUS and CMT are required:

Type of Agreement/activity	Entered in NOTUS	Entered in CMT
Grant Call for proposals launched by PMU and CEP CIIP and subsequent Grant contracts signed between PMU and CEP CIIP and beneficiaries (first-level agreements)	Yes ⁺	Yes
Agreement between PMU and CEP CIIP and I.P. for the disbursement of monetary grants (first-level agreement)	Yes ⁺	Yes
Agreement between PMU and CEP CIIP and I.P. for the procurement of in-kind grants (first-level agreement)	Yes ⁺	Yes
Agreement between PMU and CEP CIIP and PFI for the refinancing of micro-credits (first-level agreement)	Yes ⁺	Yes
Grant Call for proposals launched by I.P. and subsequent grant contracts signed between I.P. and beneficiaries (second-level agreements) for either monetary or in-kind grants	Yes ⁺	Yes
Procurement of grant assets by PMU and CEP CIIP (in-kind grants)	Yes ⁺	Yes
Procurement of grant assets by I.P. (in-kind grants)	Yes ⁺	Yes
Loan contracts signed between PFI and borrowers (second-level agreements)	No	No*
+ if above the prior review threshold as per the LtB.		

⁵⁴ This Section refers to the Project Grants to Beneficiary individuals or entities concerning scholarships, research grants.

* even though not entered in the CMT, those contracts are entered in a dedicated and separate CR specific to the I.P./PFI.

Table - Guidance on whether NOTUS and CMT apply for some types of contracts or agreements

Grant Beneficiary Selection

As mentioned under section 3.3.1 above, Grants provisioned in the Financing Agreement shall be openly advertised by the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** and/or an Implementing Partner (I.P.) as the case may be. In either case, the process shall follow the following steps:

- Planning the call(s) for proposals in the respective PP(s) (**PMU's** and **CEP CIIP's** PP or the I.P.'s PP as the case may be); the total value of grants provisioned under the CfP and the method used shall be the basis for the determination of the review procedure (prior or post). Grants award processes can be done through one of the services' methods;
- Preparation of the Request for Proposals (by **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** or I.P.) using the appropriate selection method and the detailed Terms of Reference elaborating the requirements, selection criteria, evaluation criteria, etc. for award of grants in multiple contracts; since the ceiling of the grant is usually fixed, selection should ideally follow the Fixed Budget selection. The template to be used shall be reviewed by IFAD in advance and N.O. issued for adoption of the template;
- The use of REOI facilitates shortlisting of qualified applicants who later submit proposals in response to the RFP; all applicants meeting the eligibility criteria can be shortlisted for the next stage of the application. However, REOI is not mandatory as the CfP for grants may be launched directly subject to N.O. without threshold limitation;
- The grant proposals are evaluated based on the pre-disclosed criteria, and an evaluation report is prepared recommending award of grants in the requisite numbers within the grant cap and total ceilings set; evaluation shall include scoring of applications based on the evaluation criteria of the RFP to (i) identify those who pass from those who don't and (ii) enable selection of the passing applicants that will be awarded grants in case the total number of eligible and passing applications exceeds the financial resources available. In the latter case, the selection will be starting from the top ranked applicant downwards;
- When an I.P. launches the Call for Proposals, the I.P. will submit to **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** the evaluation of the applications as well as the applications received for **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** verification; **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** will prepare a verification report approving/amending the evaluation process as is necessary;
- The resulting evaluation and selection reports shall be uploaded on NOTUS. In case the CfP is managed by the I.P., the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** will handle NOTUS submissions. If applicable, IFAD's review will ensure consistency with the Financing Agreement, PIM, and CfP. Once N.O. is issued by IFAD, the grant contracting process with the selected beneficiaries may start by signature of Agreements by the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** or the I.P. as the case may be;
- All monetary grant agreements disbursed directly by the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** will be entered in the CMT. Monetary grants disbursed by an I.P. will also be recorded in the CMT;
- All In-kind grant agreements where the distributed assets are procured by the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** will be entered in the CMT with a monetary value set to zero. The purpose is to avoid double accounting for the grant amount since the value of the grant will appear in the procurement contract through which the **PMU** and **CEP CIIP** will procure the subject of the grants (assets). Similarly, in-kind grant agreements where the assets are procured by an I.P. are registered in the CMT with a value of zero as the Partner will be procuring those assets through a separate contract.

The flowcharts below summarize the basic steps in the selection process of grant beneficiaries:

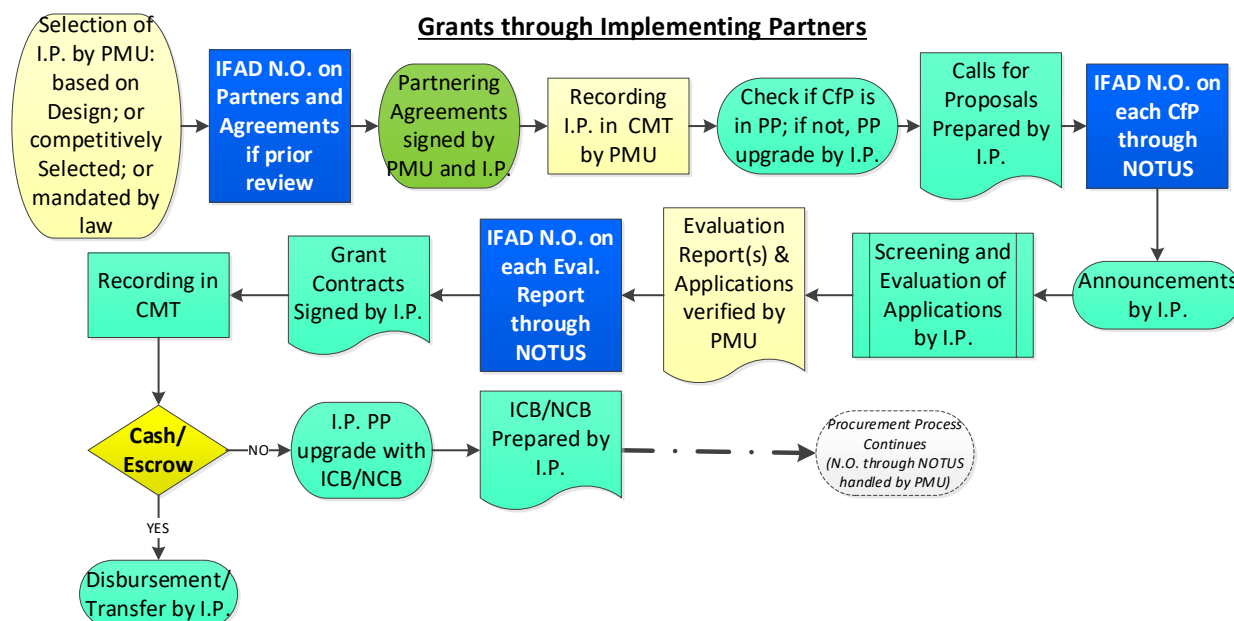


Figure 3 - Grants through Implementing Partners

Grants through PMU

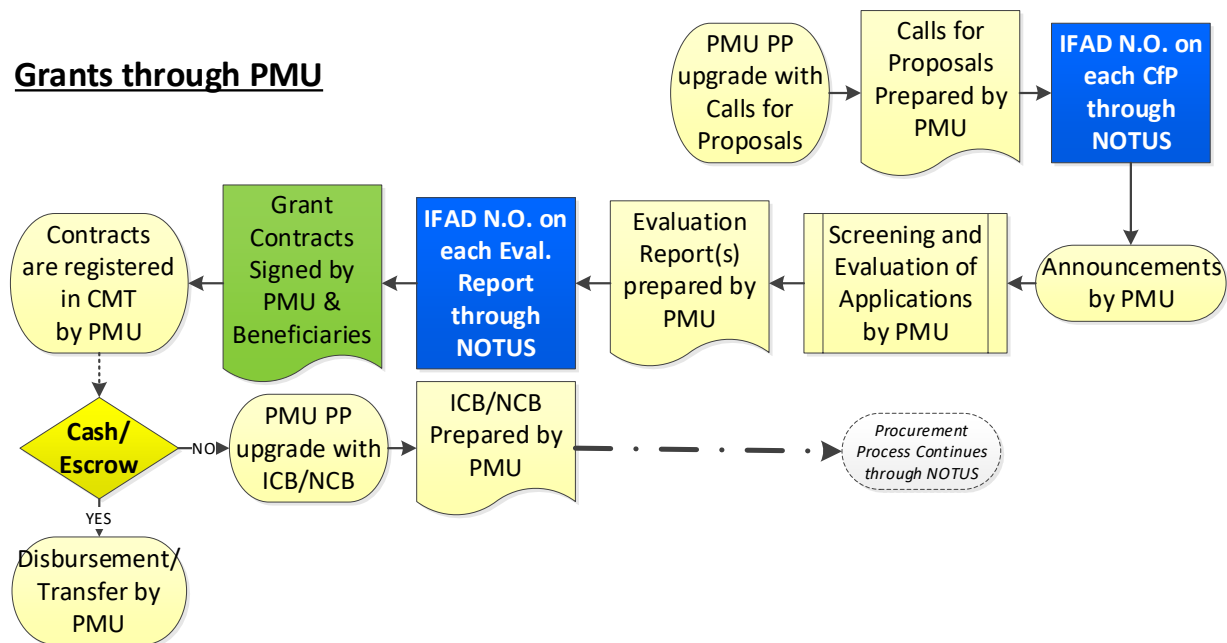


Figure 4 - Grants through PMU

ANNEX to Chapter 7 – Terms of reference

PROCUREMENT CONSULTANT

Responsible to: Project Director

Qualifications and Experience

A higher degree or an equivalent qualification in Law, Economy, Management or equivalent with sound knowledge of the procurement procedures applicable under the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and foreign donors' funded Programmes. A minimum of three years working experience and technical capacity, and proven ability to work in a multi-disciplinary team. Familiarity with relevant legislation and procedures of the Republic of Tajikistan. Good analytical skills, skills to write reports and other materials. Fluent Russian and English, both spoken and written. Computer literate. The selected candidate will have a pragmatic, creative and energetic approach to problem solving and decision-making and the capacity to operate effectively with suppliers.

Job Description

Under the direct supervision of the PMU/CEP Director the Procurement Specialist would be responsible for procurement of goods, works and services in the framework of the CASP+. Within this overall role, the following tasks would be the specific responsibility of the PMU/ CEP Procurement Specialist.

- To fulfill all obligations concerning the procurement of all kinds of works, goods and services in accordance with the applicable procurement guidelines of IFAD and other relevant project documents;
- Prepare the annual Procurement Plans in accordance with the Annual Work Plans and Budgets and ensure their timely implementation;
- Draft the public announcement for each tender;
- Prepare Bidding Documents for each contract in accordance with the approved Standard Bidding Documents;
- Coordinate bid opening, evaluation and preparation of required documentation such as minutes of bid opening ceremony, written proposals and recommendations for contract award;
- Participate in Bid Opening and Evaluation Committee meetings and prepare the minutes;
- Prepare and submit bid evaluation reports and recommendations for contract award to the Tender Committee for review and approval.
- Prepare and submit to IFAD all required information for prior review and no-objection for bids, evaluation, contracts award as per the Financing Agreement requirements.
- After agreement with IFAD for contract award initiate the contract signing procedure;
- Maintain a Contract Register for all the contracts signed under the project;
- Coordinate all procurement procedures within PMU/PIG CEP regarding the CASP+ implementation;
- Carry out proper monitoring of the procurement process;
- Administer contracts concluded under the projects managed by the PMU/ CEP, as well as with the Government agencies for specific works and/or components of the projects;
- Keep, systematize and store procurement files including bid correspondence.

8. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

CASP+ **Financial Manual** is available at the file linked below



CASP+ Financial
Manual 05.07.2021.doc

ANNEX to Chapter 8 – Terms of reference

Terms of Reference (TOR): Financial Manager

Terms of reference: Financial Manager

Post title: Financial Manager of (PMU/CEP)
Organisation: (PMU/CEP)
Location: Tajikistan, Dushanbe
Name of Project: CASP+
Duration: One-year renewable
Type of contract: Fixed term
Closing date: XXX

Objective

The main objective of the assignment is to maintain accounting procedures and manage activities related to the project financial management arrangements. In his/her activity the Finance Manager shall be guided by the Project Implementation Manual and current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Scope of Services and Key Tasks

The Financial Manager's tasks and responsibilities include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- ensuring proper management of project funds and their disbursement in accordance with the accounting, budgeting, and financial control procedures established for the PMU/CEP in the light of IFAD and other donors requirements;
- preparing, and securing approval of budgets based on the operating plans of the projects' subcomponents;
- periodically evaluating the financial reporting and internal control arrangements for the projects' subcomponents and preparing proposals for improvements;
- performing a monthly review of the projects' general ledgers with a view to identifying and clarifying any errors and anomalies, and particularly with reference to receivables and payables which have been overdue for more than one month;
- scrutinizing financial reports submitted by project components and subcomponents and agencies or institutions implementing or managing such components and subcomponents to ensure that they follow established procedures, and to take corrective action where necessary;
- monitoring the status of budget utilization by project component and category of expenditure and reporting to the Director on any significant variances, together with recommendations for appropriate actions;
- liaising with officials of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Tajikistan other concerned government bodies on financial issues pertaining to the PMU and the projects, for which it is responsible, and particularly on the timely payment of government counterpart funds;
- paying periodic visits to remote project locations to check the operation of the system of internal control and control of reports submitted by the components;
- ensuring the timely preparation of financial, activity and monitoring reports to the Republic of Tajikistan Government, donors, and providing the projects' internal and external auditors with all information, documentation and explanations required for the purposes of audit;
- Review and confirm the final version of the interim financial reports (IFRs) required for withdrawing funds from IFAD as indicated in the LTB/R;
- approving and updating the PMU Financial Manual and ensuring adherence to its provisions;
- preparing TORs for the annual external audits; technical and financial assessment of auditors' proposals; preparing annual financial statements and explanatory notes in accordance with donor requirements and with IAS, to the extent applicable; agreeing with the auditors the form of their report;
- organizing and providing training workshops in accounting and financial management topics for finance staff of the PMU and components;
- supervising the operation of the projects' Designated Accounts and project accounts in accordance with IFAD and other donors' procedures;
- standing in for the Financial Unit specialists and performing their routine duties during periods when they are absent;
- Preparation and submission Government required financial reports to relevant Government Agencies;

- Responsible for consolidation of all financial reports for both PMU & CEP, coordination with external auditors on audit for all project accounts and submission to IFAD final consolidated report;
- Ensure that procedures for collecting, checking and preparing documentation required for verifying Supplier's invoices are maintained. Supervise record of payment documentation and payments to Suppliers. Ensure that all payments are made on a timely basis and according to contract terms and conditions as well as the IFAD relevant guidelines, regulations, legal agreements and other applicable documents;
- Review and maintain appropriate Fixed Assets register to safeguard assets of the project;
- Perform such other duties as may be required by the PMU Director.

Institutional Organization

The Financial Manager will work closely with PMU staff, CEP staff, all partners, implementing agencies of the project and its components, government agencies and other organizations that have a direct link to the project implementation.

Reporting and Approval

The Financial Manager will report to PMU Director who will evaluate performance of his/her responsibilities every year.

Client's Contribution

The client will provide a local specialist with relevant information on the Project, the basic documents of the Project, procurement plans and available technical materials on assignments described in the scope of work. The client will provide a specialist with necessary working conditions in PMU (room, furniture, office telephone, access to Internet, etc.).

Qualification Requirements

- MBA or equivalent qualification in accounting and finance for international standard;
- Broad experience of budgeting, accounting and reporting procedures of IFAD and other donors;
- Knowledge of Tajik Accounting and Tax regulations;
- Hands-on experience of setting up and running a project financial management and accounting information system in accordance with best international practice;
- Complete, practice-based command of double-entry bookkeeping;
- Ability to present financial information in a clear, concise manner and in formats suitable for non-specialists;
- Fluency in Tajik and Russian; English is an asset;
- Experience in training staff of local counterparts and subcontractors in disbursement procedures and in accounting theory and practice;
- Computer literate; familiarity with Windows-based programs such as Word and Excel, PowerPoint, 1C Accounting Program and other MIS.
- CAP Certificate (Certified Accountant Practitioner) will be considered as advantage;

Duration of Appointment

The period of assignment in the position will be initially 12 months and may be extended by mutual agreement, with probation period of three months.

Terms of Reference (TOR): Financial Specialist

Terms of reference: Financial Specialist

Post title: Financial Specialist of (PMU)
Organisation: (PMU)
Location: Tajikistan, Dushanbe

Name of Project: CASP+
Duration: One-year renewable
Type of contract: Fixed term
Closing date: XXX

Objective

The main objective of the assignment is to maintain accounting procedures and support PMU Finance Manager in managing the activities related to the project financial management arrangements. In his/her activity the Finance Specialist shall be guided by the Project Implementation Manual and current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Scope of Services and Key Tasks

The Financial Specialist's tasks and responsibilities include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Support the Finance Manager in ensuring proper management of project funds and their disbursement in accordance with the accounting, budgeting, and financial control procedures established for the PMU/CEP in the light of IFAD and other donors requirements;
- Assist the Finance Manager in preparing, and securing approval of budgets based on the operating plans of the projects' subcomponents;
- Assist in the periodic evaluating of the financial reporting and internal control arrangements for the projects' subcomponents and preparing proposals for improvements;
- performing a monthly first review of the projects' general ledgers with a view to identifying and clarifying any errors and anomalies, and particularly with reference to receivables and payables which have been overdue for more than one month; this is subject to the Finance Manager final review.
- scrutinizing of financial reports submitted by project components and subcomponents and agencies or institutions implementing or managing such components and subcomponents to ensure that they follow established procedures, and to take corrective action where necessary; subject to the Finance Manager final review
- support the Finance Manager in monitoring the status of budget utilization by project component and category of expenditure and reporting to the Director on any significant variances, together with recommendations for appropriate actions;
- paying periodic visits to remote project locations to check the operation of the system of internal control and control of reports submitted by the components;
- follow up on timely preparation of financial, activity and monitoring reports to the Republic of Tajikistan Government, donors, and providing the projects' internal and external auditors with all information, documentation and explanations required for the purposes of audit;
- preparing and submitting the interim financial reports (IFRs) required for withdrawing funds from IFAD as indicated in the LTB/R;
- play a key role and be proactive in updating PMU Financial Manual and ensuring adherence to its provisions;
- preparing drafts of TORs for the annual external audits; technical and financial assessment of auditors' proposals; preparing annual financial statements and explanatory notes in accordance with donor requirements and with IAS, to the extent applicable; agreeing with the auditors the form of their report;
- support the finance manager in organizing and providing training workshops in accounting and financial management topics for finance staff of the PMU and components;
- standing in for the Financial Unit specialists and performing their routine duties during periods when they are absent;
- assist in the preparation and submission of Government required financial reports to relevant Government Agencies;
- assist in maintaining procedures for collecting, checking and preparing documentation required for verifying Supplier's invoices. Supervise record of payment documentation and payments to Suppliers. Ensure that all payments are made on a timely basis and according to contract terms and conditions as well as the IFAD relevant guidelines, regulations, legal agreements and other applicable documents;
- prepare, update and monitor Fixed Assets register to safeguard assets of the project;
- Perform such other duties as may be required by the PMU Director and Finance Manager.

Institutional Organization

The Financial Manager will work closely with PMU staff, CEP staff, all partners, implementing agencies of the project and its components, government agencies and other organizations that have a direct link to the project implementation.

Reporting and Approval

The Financial Specialist will report to PMU Director and Finance Manager who will evaluate performance of his/her responsibilities every year.

Client's Contribution

The client will provide a local specialist with relevant information on the Project, the basic documents of the Project, procurement plans and available technical materials on assignments described in the scope of work. The client will provide a specialist with necessary working conditions in PMU (room, furniture, office telephone, access to Internet, etc.).

Qualification Requirements

- Bachelor degree in accounting and/or finance for international standard;
- MBA or equivalent qualification in accounting and finance for international standard is preferred;
- Experience of budgeting, accounting and reporting procedures of IFAD and other donors;
- Knowledge of Tajik Accounting and Tax regulations;
- Experience in project financial management and accounting information system in accordance with best international practice;
- Complete, practice-based command of double-entry bookkeeping;
- Ability to present financial information in a clear, concise manner and in formats suitable for non-specialists;
- Fluency in Tajik and Russian; English is an asset;
- Experience in training staff of local counterparts and subcontractors in disbursement procedures and in accounting theory and practice;
- Computer literate; familiarity with Windows-based programs such as Word and Excel, PowerPoint, 1C Accounting Program and other MIS.

Duration of Appointment

The period of assignment in the position will be initially 12 months and may be extended by mutual agreement, with probation period of three months.

Terms of Reference (TOR): Disbursement Specialist

Terms of reference: Disbursement Specialist

Post title:	Disbursement Specialist of (PMU/CEP)
Organisation:	(PMU/CEP)
Location:	Tajikistan, Dushanbe
Name of Project:	CASP+
Duration:	One-year renewable
Type of contract:	Fixed term
Closing date:	XXX

Objective

The main objective of the assignment is to assist in maintaining accounting procedures and activities related to the project financial management arrangements. In his/her activity the Disbursement Specialist shall be guided by the Project Implementation Manual and current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Scope of Services and Key Tasks

The Disbursement Specialist shall perform with all responsibility the works specified in the Terms of Reference and scope of services in detail. The main responsibilities of the Disbursement Specialist (hereinafter, the Consultant) include but do not limit to:

- Prepare Withdrawal Applications, Statement of Expenditures, Interim Financial Reports package, Direct Payments in accordance with the Disbursement Guidelines of IFAD and other donors financing projects implemented by PMU;
- Keep accounting; provide duly control of the project funds and their cash flow and payments following the adopted procedures and standards of the Republic of Tajikistan accounting in accordance with IFAD and other donors' requirements;
- Make payments on advancing the component expenses according to their requests; pay out PMU expenses from the Project(s) designated accounts;
- Process the component reports and primary documents; enter all accounting transactions and daily bank operations into 1C Accounting Program according to bank statements;
- Make cash and advance payments from the project cash on the project operation and other expenses; enter all daily accounting transactions into 1C Accounting Program; their correct classification and proportion of expenses according to their categories;
- Prepare all confirming and supporting documents on the Project(s) expenses for withdrawal application;
- Prepare monthly reports on fund cash flow on all available accounts of the Project(s);
- Prepare monthly and quarterly reports for the TR Ministry of Finance, IFAD and other donors;
- Assist the Financial Manager to prepare Interim financial reports, financial statements for auditors during Project(s) audit;
- Process accounting records for all temporary and permanent assets; participate in an annual inventory of the Project(s) and its component equipment;
- Prepare various reports, information materials at the request of the Ministry of Finance, IFAD, other donors and organizations;
- Replace financial manager/specialist, accountant-cashier; perform their responsibilities during their absence;
- Carry out other appropriate responsibilities upon request of the PMU Director and/or Financial Manager.

Reporting and approval

The disbursement specialist shall report to PMU Director, Financial Manager who will evaluate performance of his/her responsibilities on a regular basis.

Institutional arrangement

The disbursement specialist will work closely with PMU staff, all partners, implementing agencies of the project and its components, government agencies and other organizations that have a direct link to the project(s) implementation.

Client's contribution

The client will provide a specialist with relevant information on the Project, the basic documents of the Project and available technical materials on assignments described in the scope of work. The client will provide a specialist with necessary working conditions in PMU and ensure his (her) all necessary materials and tools to carry out this assignment.

Qualification and experience

The disbursement specialist should meet the following qualification criteria:

- Higher education in accounting and finances;
- At least 5-year work experience in accounting;
- At least 3-year relevant work experience in donor funded project finances;
- Good knowledge of financial management, Republic of Tajikistan accountancy, tax policy and other legislative financial norms;
- Knowledge of procedures of international organization financial management such as IFAD/other donors etc.;
- Fluency in Russian and Tajik, knowledge of English is an asset;
- Compulsory knowledge of 1C Accounting Program;
- Compulsory computer knowledge of Windows, such as knowledge of Microsoft Office package.

Duration of Assignment

The period of assignment in the position will be initially 12 months and may be extended by agreement of the parties.

Terms of Reference (TOR): Accountant

Terms of reference: Accountant

Post title: Accountant of (PMU/CEP)
Organisation: (PMU/CEP)
Location: Tajikistan, Dushanbe
Name of Project: CASP+
Duration: One-year renewable
Type of contract: Fixed term
Closing date: XXX

Objective

The main objective of the assignment is support the finance unit to maintain accounting procedures and manage activities related to the project financial management arrangements. In his/her activity the Finance Manager shall be guided by the Project Implementation Manual and current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Scope of Services and Key Tasks

The Accountant must responsibly perform the activities detailed in the Terms of Reference and Scope of Services. The Accountant's duties include the following:

- Disbursements for advancing the project components' costs according to applications, payment of the PMU costs from the project designated accounts;
- Preparation of monthly cash flow reports for all available project accounts;
- Inventory of fixed assets, assets procured under the projects, monitoring and the like;
- Accounting, ensuring proper control over the project (projects) financial resources, flow of resources and disbursements following the adopted procedures and accounting standards of the Tajik Republic complying with the requirements of IFAD and other donors;
- Processing the reports by components and primary documents, keeping the entire entries and daily banking operations in the 1C accounting software according to bank statements;
- Processing the advance reports of both the PMU staff and the components' staff;
- Keeping the electronic cash book and control over bank statements;
- Control over the fuel consumption and keeping the SOE;
- Cash payments and advances from the project (projects) cash for operating and other project (projects) costs;
- Preparation of all supporting documents on the project (projects) costs accompanying the withdrawal application;
- Preparation of monthly cash flow reports for all available project (projects) accounts;
- Participation in preparation of various reports, information materials at the request of the Ministry of Finance, IFAD and other donors or organizations;
- Act as a Disbursement Specialist, Finance Manager, Finance Specialist and perform specific duties during their absence;
- Conduct regular reconciliations of the bank account balances to the project accounts;
- Perform other relevant duties at the request of the PMU management and/or the PMU Finance Manager.

Reporting and approval

The accountant will report to the PMU Director, Finance Manager who will assess fulfillment of his/her duties regularly.

Institutional arrangement

The accountant will work closely with the PMU staff, with all partners, implementing agencies of the project(s) and its(their) components, state institutions and other organizations relative to the project(s) implementation.

Client's contribution

The Client will provide the Consultant with relevant information on the Project(s), the basic documents of the Project(s), work plans and available technical materials on assignments described in the scope of work. The Client will provide the employee with working place in PMU as well as all necessary materials and tools needed to carry out this assignment.

Assignment venue

The accountant shall perform main part of works at PMU office. If necessary, the Consultant shall travel to districts and regions of the country to perform certain project(s) tasks.

Qualification and Experience

The Accountant shall meet the following criteria and qualifications:

- Higher education in accounting and finance;
- At least 3-year experience in accounting;
- At least 3-year experience in international organizations for a similar position;
- Good knowledge of procedures for financial management, accounting of the Tajik Republic, tax policy and other legislative regulations on financial management;
- Knowledge of the procedures for financial management in international organizations such as IFAD, other donors etc.;
- Good knowledge of Russian and Tajik languages, knowledge of English is preferable;
- Mandatory knowledge of the 1C accounting software;
- Mandatory knowledge of computer programs based on Microsoft Office.

Duration of work

The period of this position assignment initially will be 12 (twelve) months and may be extended by agreement of the parties, with a trial period of 3 months.

Terms of Reference (TOR): Accountant Assistant

Terms of reference: Accountant Assistant

Post title: Accountant Assistant of (PMU/CEP)
Organisation: (PMU/CEP)
Location: Tajikistan, Dushanbe
Name of Project: CASP+
Duration: One-year renewable
Type of contract: Fixed term
Closing date: XXX

Objective

The main objective of the assignment is support the finance unit/staff to maintain accounting procedures and manage activities related to the project financial management arrangements. In his/her activity the Finance Manager shall be guided by the Project Implementation Manual and current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Scope of Services and Key Tasks

The Accountant Assistant must responsibly perform the activities detailed in the Terms of Reference and Scope of Services. The Accountant Assistant's duties include the following:

- Assist in preparing disbursements for advancing the project components' costs according to applications, payment of the PMU costs from the project designated accounts;
- preparation of cash disbursement vouchers for approval;

- participation in project audits; including preparation and timely submission of required information;
- ensure proper documentation for payments for maintenance of project equipment and vehicles;
- Assist in updating the fixed asset register by ensuring correct tagging of assets and by inputting correct information about location of asset, invoice/payment details, etc;
- Assist the Accountant and the Disbursement Specialist in recording all expenditures/receipt, monthly bank reconciliation for operating/Designated accounts in 1C accounting software;
- Proper documentation and monthly check for fuel consumption;
- Assist the Accountant in project cash payments and advances from the project (projects) cash for operating and other project (projects) costs;
- Assist the Accountant in preparation of all supporting documents on the project (projects) costs;
- As requested, assist the finance staff in preparation of various reports, information materials at the request of the Ministry of Finance, IFAD and other donors or organizations;
- Act as an Accountant to perform specific duties during the Accountant absence;
- Assist in conducting and filing regular reconciliations of the bank account balances to the project accounts;
- Perform other relevant duties at the request of the PMU management and/or the PMU Finance Manager.

Reporting and approval

The accountant Assistant will report to the PMU Director, Finance Manager, Accountant who will assess fulfillment of his/her duties regularly.

Institutional arrangement

The accountant Assistant will work closely with the PMU staff, with all partners, implementing agencies of the project(s) and its(their) components, state institutions and other organizations relative to the project(s) implementation.

Client's contribution

The Client will provide the Consultant with relevant information on the Project(s), the basic documents of the Project(s), work plans and available technical materials on assignments described in the scope of work. The Client will provide the employee with working place in PMU as well as all necessary materials and tools needed to carry out this assignment.

Assignment venue

The accountant Assistant shall perform main part of works at PMU office. If necessary, the Accountant Assistant shall travel with other finance staff to districts and regions of the country to perform certain project(s) tasks.

Qualification and Experience

The Accountant shall meet the following criteria and qualifications:

- Bachelor degree in accounting and finance;
- 0-2 years experience in accounting;
- 0-2 years experience in international organizations for a similar position;
- Good knowledge of procedures for financial management, accounting of the Tajik Republic, tax policy and other legislative regulations on financial management;
- Knowledge of the procedures for financial management in international organizations such as IFAD, other donors etc.;
- Good knowledge of Russian and Tajik languages, knowledge of English is preferable;
- Knowledge of the 1C accounting software;
- Mandatory knowledge of computer programs based on Microsoft Office.

Duration of work

The period of this position assignment initially will be 12 (twelve) months and may be extended by agreement of the parties, with a trial period of 3 months.

