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Terminal Evaluation Report

Atlas Project ID: 00070411; PIMS: 3647

Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan



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July 2015

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABD	Agrobiodiversity
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARR	Annual Review Reports
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
CWR(s)	Crop Wild Relative(s)
DfID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
EA	Executing Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IA	Implementing Agency
IBT	Indicator-Baseline-Target
IPBES	Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
JRC	Jamot Resources Centre
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLF	Micro-Loan Fund
mln	million
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NBBC	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre
NCGR	National Centre on Genetic Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OVis	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PB	Project Board
PC	Project Coordinator
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSCC	Project Steering and Coordination Committee
SAHM	State Agency on Hydrometeorology
SGP	Small Grants Programme (GEF)
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SKBP	Scientific Knowledge Brokering Portal
SRs	Sub-Recipients
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (analysis)
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP AO	United Nations Development Programme Area Office
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WOCAT	World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

PROJECT DETAILS

UNDP/GEF Project Title:	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change in Tajikistan
GEF Project ID No:	3129 (Atlas Project ID: 00070411)
UNDP Project ID No:	PIMS: 3647
Evaluation Time Frame:	5 June 2015 – 31 July 2015
Date of Evaluation Report:	31 July 2015
Region and Countries included in the Project:	Europe & Central Asia, Tajikistan
GEF Focal Area:	Multi-Focal Area (Biodiversity and Climate change)
GEF Operational Program:	13 (Strategic Priority for Adaptation)
GEF Strategic Program:	BD-2
Implementing Agency	UNDP Tajikistan
Executing Agency:	National Biodiversity & Biosafety Centre
Project Partners:	UNDP Communities Programme, GEF Small Grants Programme
Evaluation Team Members:	German Kust, Alisher Nazirov

Evaluation team

The terminal evaluation was performed by international evaluator German Kust and national consultant Alisher Nazirov.

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The opinions and recommendations in this report are those of the Evaluation Team and do not necessarily reflect the position of GEF, UNDP or the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Summary Table

Project Summary Table				
Project Title: Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change in Tajikistan				
GEF Project ID: Atlas ID:	3129 00070411		<i>At endorsement (Million US\$)</i>	<i>As of 31/05/2015 (Million US\$)</i>
UNDP Project ID:	PIMS: 3647	GEF financing:	1.90	1.74
Country:	Tajikistan	IA/EA own:	1.03	1.01
Region:	Europe & Central Asia	Government:	0.57	0.67
Focal Areas:	Biodiversity & Climate Change	Other:	0.00	0.90
Operational Program:	13 (Strategic Priority for Adaptation)	Total co-financing:	1.60	2.58
Executing Agency:	UNDP	Total Project Cost:	4.000	4.32
Other Partners involved:	UNDP Communities Programme, GEF Small Grants Programme	Prodoc Signature (date Project began):	22.06.2009	
		(Operational) Closing Date:	Proposed: 21.06.2014	Actual: 31.08.2015

Project Description

Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan is a full-sized UNDP-GEF multiyear project (thereinafter 'Project'), designed by UNDP in partnership with the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre (NBBC), UNDP Communities Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP).

The Project can be considered as a response to the national and global initiatives. It meets the Strategic Objectives of the GEF such as the Conservation of Agro-Biodiversity, in particular: (i) sustainable use of agro-biodiversity and the improvement of the population welfare; (ii) appropriate political support; (iii) biodiversity and adaptation of agro-ecosystems to climate change.

It pursued the aim of embedding globally significant agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change into the agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan at national and local levels. The **objective** of the Project, as defined in the Project Document, is *"Globally significant agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change are embedded in agricultural and rural development policies and practices at national and local levels in Tajikistan."*

The Project took advantage of important opportunities to develop socio-ecological resilience among agricultural ecosystems and their dependent farming communities by addressing immediate threats to agrobiodiversity while enabling farmers to anticipate and plan for climate-related changes over the longer term. The Project was structured and carried out through three inter-linked issues that also encompass socio-ecological adaptation measures to climate change: (i) capacity development at system, institutional and individual levels, through strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks; (ii) *in situ* and *ex situ* agrobiodiversity conservation measures; and (iii) market development.

The Project has been designed to focus mainly on the conservation of perennial germplasm, specifically fruits and nuts, by understanding the likely impacts of climate change using a *Homologue approach*.

To address the above, the Project was meant to target globally significant plant agrobiodiversity in Tajikistan focusing on an area of 1.5 million hectares in a productive landscape covering four areas and 36 Jamoats with a total population of approximately 152,000 people. The Project intended to provide financial and technical support for the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity and ensuring that the additional threats imposed by the climate change are duly addressed through appropriately designed regulatory frameworks and farm-based adaptation practices.

The key Project stakeholders and their roles were identified in the Project Document and Inception Report. There are UNDP as implementing agency of the Project, NBBC as the executing agency, 7 governmental bodies, such as Committee for Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Agency for Forestry, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, State Agency for Land Management, Geodesy & Cartography, and State Agency for Hydrometeorology (SAHM), Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection. There were also several scientific organisations listed at the Project start: Tajik Academy for Agricultural Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, National Republican Centre for Genetic Resources, Institute of Botany, and a few others involved during its implementation: Institute of Agriculture and Khatlon Research Centre.

At the local level, Project was implemented in cooperation with Jamoat Resource Centres (JRCs), supported by UNDP Communities Programme through its Area Offices in the Project areas. Besides, there were number of initiatives implemented at the communities level using the support and platform of the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme.

The Project document was elaborated and submitted for approval in the late 2007 and officially commenced on 22 June 2009 upon signing the Project Document. Actual implementation is dated September 2009 with an Inception Phase launched, which lasted till March 2010. In 2012, as per standard requirements for GEF projects, Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) was conducted resulting in a number of changes in the Project structure that are described in the subsequent chapters.

The total budget (utilized financial expenditures and leveraged funds) as to the beginning of the terminal evaluation (by 31 May 2015) was US\$ 4,777,883, of which US\$ 1,735,722 (36%) was grant-aided by Global Environment Facility, US\$ 473,481 (10%) by UNDP, and US\$ 2,568,679 (54%) of co-financing were disposed by Tajik Government via NBBC (US\$ 665,835), UNDP Area Offices (US\$ 1,006,075) and leveraged from other sources (in total US\$ 896,769). The remaining funds of GEF (US\$ 164,278) and UNDP (US\$ 26,519) granting and of co-financing NBBC US\$ 35,044 and UNDP Area Offices US\$ 23,925 will be disbursed to the end of the Project.

Context and purpose of the evaluation

The overall purpose of the terminal evaluation (TE) is assessing the achievement of Project results and drawing lessons that can both improve the sustainability of Project benefits and inform the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

In achieving the above, the terminal evaluation was designed to examine the extent to which the Project successfully responded to the priorities of the Government of Tajikistan, UNDP and GEF. In addition to assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, the terminal evaluation also looked into other dimensions such as ownership and gender considerations among others. In general, the terminal evaluation assessed the Project design and formulation, implementation and the achievement of results.

Structure of the evaluation report

The report consists of the Cover page with main Project data, Executive summary, and four chapters: Introduction, Project description and development context, Findings (along Project design, implementation, and Project results), and Conclusions. The report contains also some obligatory annexes and those also considered by the evaluation team to be important for further dissemination along with the main Project achievements.

Conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt

The Project was in general very successful in all means according its overall objective and outcomes. In addition, it generated a number of growing points and developed an enabling environment to support efforts all over Tajikistan to promote ABD conservation and sustainable use (see Section 3.3. Project results).

The most remarkable are:

Policies and institutional mechanisms

- Effective awareness raising through strategic and consistent approach;
- Capacity building on the possible use of ABD resources for climate change adaptation;
- Elements of extension service generated and embedded at the municipal level;
- Training model developed on the issues of ABD conservation;
- Exit strategy in the form of draft National Strategy for ABD Conservation (anticipated to be approved by the government in late 2015), which opens numerous perspectives for further activities;
- High indirect catalytic and replication effect (including practical applications of biotechnologies and scientific experiments, capacity building, policy making, new projects and scientific entities).

Practical

- Available practical tools for ABD conservation ex-situ and in-situ;
- Incentives for farmers to use local varieties and CWRs in agricultural practice;
- Small grants programme as an encouragement effective mechanism to implement ABD conservation and climate change adaptation activities of key importance.

Science and technology applications

- Inventory of important CWRs and natural habitats;
- Development of agroclimatic models of valuable genetic resources to be used further in the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (currently under review of the Government);
- Adaptation of different mechanisms for ABD conservation ex-situ and in-situ, including good science both available technologies.

Financial mechanisms and tools

- Methods providing local farmers with incentive to actively participate in ABD conservation in mountains by adding competitive value to their production, and therefore increasing their total income, thus helping farmers in adapting to climate change;
- Providing incentives for further development of business through marketing ABD products and involvement of local microloan funds;
- Elements of payments for ecosystem services introduced and effectively demonstrated.

The Project was also effective in **co-financing** and leveraging additional funds. The formally calculated direct co-financing exceeds that was anticipated by more than 60%, and indirectly evaluated (by expert view) value of Project supporting activities and encouraged actions and impact exceed the Project cost at least twice.

Evaluation Rating Table

The Evaluation team framed the evaluation using the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, taking into account the basic recommendations of UNDP Evaluation office.

Criterion	Rating
Monitoring and Evaluation	
M&E design at entry	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
M&E Plan Implementation	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Overall quality of M&E	Satisfactory (S)
IA& EA Execution	
Quality of UNDP Implementation	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Outcomes	
Relevance	Relevant (R)
Effectiveness	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Efficiency	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Overall Project Outcome Rating	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Sustainability	
Financial resources:	Moderately Likely (ML)
Socio-political:	Likely (L)
Institutional	Likely (L)
Environmental:	Likely (L)
Overall likelihood of sustainability:	Moderately Likely (ML)
Impact	Significant (S)
Environmental Status Improvement:	Significant (S)
Environmental Stress reduction:	Significant (S)
Progress towards stress/status change:	Minimal (M)
Overall Project Results:	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Project design

The overall comprehensive evaluation of the quality of Project Design was made by the MTE and rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS). That conclusion was based on SWOT analysis of objectives and pathways, Project feasibility for implementation within the time frame, effective and efficient governance and implementation mechanisms and relevancy to other work. Our analysis of the Project design and Logical Framework agrees with the conclusion of MTE and emphasizes that the Project was important, relevant and feasible, project objectives and outcomes, as well as main stakeholders were well identified, although Project's overall timeframe and objectives were a bit ambitious. We also concur with MTE that there were weaknesses in the arrangements to the Project sustainability and there was sometimes nonconformity between intentions based on the baseline assessment and indicators. Some disadvantages were removed during Inception phase and after MTE, but nevertheless, the TE notes that the lack of quantifiable indicators/targets in the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) and overlapping between some outputs and outcomes contributed to the disappointing discoordination in targets and reporting.

Nevertheless, the M&E implementation plan and related activities were fully in line with UNDP Evaluation Manual. They were pretty clearly defined, data sources and data collection instruments were appropriate, and the frequency of various monitoring activities specified and adequate.

Overall quality of M&E is evaluated as Satisfactory (S).

Project Results

The **Project Overall Outcome Rating** is evaluated as **Highly Satisfactory** with respect to the achievement of its objective, based on overall assessment of Project outcomes and outputs and Project performance indicators, although the results of some of the activities were not ideal. However, the Project final results exceeded the very ambitious target of 1.5 mln. hectares and shows the area of 2.5 mln ha involved in the Project activities. A number of other formal targets/indicators were also surpassed: number of jamoats involved, increase of the total income, number of varieties conserved, policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks supported, etc. Informally, the good and effective friendly partnership established and big progress in capacity

building, and implementation of the Project Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity, as well as innovations in design and supporting small grants programme, fruitful collaboration with local financial institutions and business contribute to the overall Project success.

Relevance

The Project was **relevant** to the UNDP-GEF BD2 strategic objective and fully in line with the GEF's approach to mainstream adaptation into other GEF focal areas and contributed to meeting the targets of the GEF Strategic Priority "Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation", as well as it was consistent with the win-win objectives of the GEF Small Grants Programme to secure global environment benefits that also generate local benefits.

The remarkable examples of positive results for local communities are those particularly related to mainstreaming UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation (increasing communities' income and generating new jobs), improved governance (strengthening national commitments addressing international conventions, as well as improvement of self-governance at local level and such developing national institutes as extension services), the prevention and recovery from natural disasters (protection slopes from gullies and mudflows by reforestation and horticulture).

The Project direct impacts were targeted also at the improvement of the national strategies, legislation and regulations that promote updating and modernization of governance approaches at the state level, and also the Project made a few effective interventions (mainstreaming agrobiodiversity and climate change issues in the development and action plans) at the municipal level.

Effectiveness

The detailed assessment of the Project anticipated results and actual achievements, as well as the results of interviewing Project stakeholders at different levels shows the high success of the Project and satisfaction of all Project partners from grass-root to the government.

Figuratively speaking, the Project managed to start the assembly of a puzzle of ABD, its links to other components of ecosystems, and conservation and management issues. The main social effect of the Project is that by outreach awareness raising campaign it managed to strengthen the priorities of agrobiodiversity conservation in rural development and local policies basing on participation approach used by local communities. The main political effect of the Project is that it mainstreamed ABD issues in the government policies, and helped to coordinate the efforts of different relative ministries. The scientific effect is that the Project promoted more intensive involvement of national science in the global knowledge management process. The economic effect resulted in finding good examples and perspective elements of value chains in the marketing of the ABD products locally, nationally and abroad

The overall rating on effectiveness is **HS (highly satisfactory)**.

Efficiency

The evaluators found that the Project was handled efficiently and well. The management team attempted to minimize possible disruptions by seeking and securing funding from other sources that would support the activities. All disbursements and reallocation of savings were in time, effective and transparent.

In terms of cost effectiveness, an excess of US\$ 0.98 million of 'in kind' funding has been generated, much of which is a direct result of partnership working. This does not include additional support received from GEF SGP projects and local microloan funds. The small size of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and its close working relationship with its client, NBBC, have also contributed to cost effective implementation of the Project.

The overall rating on efficiency is **highly satisfactory (HS)** in view of cost efficiency, and efforts in leveraging not only financial resources but also existing expertise, partner knowledge, networks and global events.

Implementation/Execution

The Project was implemented by UNDP-Tajikistan as implementing agency of the Project in partnership with the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre as the executing agency.

UNDP's support to the Project has been at two levels: technical advisory support from the Regional Centre, and operational support from Country Office, including administration, procurement and financial management support (all transactions are processed by UNDP). The UNDP CO provided timely advice and support in drafting PIRs and TORs for international consultancies, etc. The Project staff is under UNDP CO contracts. All partners considered the support and advice provided by UNDP as very instrumental in the success of the Project.

UNDP is in good working relationship with the NBBC and this is further enhanced by the Project PIU. NBBC together with UNDP and its local bodies have raised the profile of agrobiodiversity nationally and locally and in so doing they have engaged effectively with a wide range of stakeholders.

The Overall quality of Implementation / Execution is Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Sustainability and catalytic role

The Project generated a number of supportive tools and mechanisms to ensure that Project benefits will be continued after the Project ends.

Socio-political sustainability

The Project implementation corresponded to the peak of the development of agrarian reform in the country, so this mitigated main political and some institutional risks, because mainstreaming horticulture and agrarian development in mountainous regions promoted local authorities to maintain and encourage Project investments.

The sustainability of the most Project results will be ensured by the National Strategy for Agrobiodiversity Conservation, which is intending to be adopted by the Government of Tajikistan in late 2015. This Strategy is based on the results of the Project, supposes different financial resources for its implementation and includes 11 basic priorities organized in three categories:

- First category – action plans related to development of scenario of climate change and forecast of changes in agricultural ecosystems of various ecoregions, and conduction of monitoring.
- Second category – action plans, which envisage collection, determination of characteristics, documentation, conservation and use of genetic resources.
- Third category is composed of action plans, which are related to and ensure establishment of complex awareness for effective system of adaptation to climate change through exchange of germoplasm of valuable genetic resources on national and global levels.

Actually this Strategy serves as a clear exit strategy of the Project considering different supportive tools and methods.

The evaluation rating of socio-political sustainability is **Likely (L)**.

Institutional sustainability

Sustainability of the Project was enhanced through strengthening of different scientific and public institutes. The Project supported several scientific institutes and centres of the Tajik Academy of Sciences and the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Now several programmes related to the agrobiodiversity conservation and gene banks management are implemented in these academies independently from the Project.

All these and other institutions involved in the Project are still providing unofficial, so called “silent” in-kind support to the Project for example: energy supply, security, lab equipment, storage of collections, qualified personnel, etc. Also, academies and universities have an informal influence on governmental policies through participation in expert and advisory groups and committees, outreach programmes, etc.

Educational modules and demonstration sites elaborated and created by the Project will also be used in universities and by other donors throughout their basic and targeted training programmes.

The evaluation rating of institutional sustainability is **Likely (L)**

Financial sustainability.

Although the Project from its start did not develop any strategy for financial sustenance of its results, the Project investments were directed towards self-sustaining initiatives, based on grants and micro-

credits that enable farming communities to help themselves, rather than capital costs and the creation of new institutions that require long-term support to sustain them.

To the Project end, the NBBC managed to make a comprehensive analysis of other existing and possible sources of funding and reflect it in the above-mentioned National Strategy for Agrobiodiversity Conservation. It includes: State budget, Special means for nature preservation, Local budgets, Microcredits, Small grants initiatives of different donors, Programs “Food for Work”, and further granting from the GEF. Nevertheless, the flows and planning of the most of these sources of supply are not clear.

The evaluation rating of financial sustainability is **Moderately Likely (L)**: there are moderate risks affecting this dimension of sustainability.

Environmental sustainability

By its title and objective the Project is emphasized on biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change, therefore, its results were designed to be environmentally sustainable and were not anticipated to negatively impact on the environment.

Environmental sustainability also will be maintained through achieved Project results. To support agrobiodiversity conservation ex-situ and in-situ, the Project identified important local species and varieties, created several nurseries, planted thousands of fruit and nut trees and shrubs, developed friendly institutional, social, economic and political support to this. The Project identified also those natural habitats and developed the georeferenced database (GIS), where existing agrobiodiversity will remain alive 50 years later.

The evaluation of environmental sustainability is **Likely (L)**: there are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Catalytic Role and Replication

By sharing good practices and innovative approaches, the Project team has attempted to sensitize stakeholders about the benefits that can accrue through biological methods in agriculture and forestry. Nevertheless, in the absence of a favourable environment, it is too early to discuss direct replication effects, as the Project's broader outcomes are likely to take longer time to be achieved.

Document reviews and field assessment provided the evidence of a few replication activities and of the catalytic role played by the Project:

Technologies:

- Use of local varieties in farms to increase sustainable production and adapt technologies for possible climate changes
- Methods for adapting seedlings of local varieties.
- Use of tree stocks of wild relatives for increase sustainability and survival potential of productive plants
- Reforestation and afforestation using native species and varieties
- Intercropping and multi-cropping (with legumes and cereals in row-spacings)

Business ideas:

- Sustainable value chains based on the processing of local products and organic agriculture
- Small manufactures (dryers, canning lines, etc)
- Private plant nurseries in different agroclimatic conditions
- Micro-financial support of initiatives on ABD conservation

Knowledge-exchange for/between donors:

- Demonstration plots
- Training modules
- Joint forest management
- Sustainable horticulture on slopes and rainfed lands
- Joint activities with technical and financial support from local microloan funds

Awareness raising

- Contribution to the awareness and capacity of farmers and other stakeholders on the management options for conservation of ABD and climate change adaptation through farmer field days, demonstration days, and farmer participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises.

Thus, we assess the **overall Project sustainability as Moderately likely (ML)**, because overall rating for sustainability cannot be higher than the lowest rated dimension.

Impact

The TE team wants to emphasize that the **overall impact of the Project, both environmental status improvement and environmental stress reduction is very significant** and is strongly corroborated by its effective results and sustainability. No negative impact of the Project is expected.

Key long-term effects and aftereffects of the Project are supposed as further development of the following aspects:

- Common knowledge and awareness about biodiversity conservation transfer from the abstract idea of “protecting wild plants and animals” and “prohibiting” damage to natural habitats to the way that “biodiversity is among us, and we are the part of it”, and that resources of biodiversity are very important for agricultural development, climate change adaptation, and rural people livelihoods.
- Synergetic upgrowth of the complex Project results: farmers improved their skills in growing fruit and nut trees, and at the same time found producing local varieties as effective and perspective activity, which in turn promotes biodiversity conservation in the area and also improve environment by providing secure options against landslides, mudflows and soil erosion, as well as locally based assets for climate change adaptation.
- Long-term support for national scientific institutions to exchange knowledge and technologies with international audience in given domain.
- Methods and technologies for long-term conservation of CWRs will progress in recovery, *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation and sustainable use of land races of fruits, nuts, some cereal crops and legumes on farms and in gardens and in seed banks.
- Identified plant wild relatives of national priority, a survey of their location and status in four mountainous regions of Tajikistan, regarding to be the motherland for many species and varieties used in agricultural planting will be gradually considered in international banks of genetic resources.
- Providing practical schemes for joint forest management with local plants will promote mutually beneficial reforestation of desertified slopes and pastures.
- Strong incitement for business ideas and building value chains based on the processing of local products of horticulture and associated goods will provide additional value to the rural people welfare.
- Stimulus and growing opportunities for microloan foundations and their involvement in agriculture based on ABD products will promote increasing investments in organic agriculture and scaling up ABD conservation practices.
- Growing points of the approaches to PES can be incorporated in the design of the further Projects.
- Successful stories / good practices and demonstration plots (including those for possible trainings) can be effectively used for replication and scaling up by other donors and investors.
- Drafting comprehensive, multifocal and perspective National ABD Conservation Strategy actually serving as a Project exit strategy will support the overall Project result and make the impact more effective.

The TE team considers the overall Project impact had not been achieved to the time of the evaluation. Its indirect impact will be growing at least during 5-7 years after the formal Project completion. So we assess the **progress towards stress/status change as Minimal (M)**.

Weaknesses

Overall there were some minor disadvantages in the Project implementation and results, though they did not much influence the Project success. Nevertheless we need to highlight the following

- Only to the end of the Project its overall strategy and “outcomes-impacts pathways” became consistent. At the beginning the project strategy was not very clear with regard to complementarities and synergy between and among its different components. Nevertheless,

such an approach on the contrary helped to discover a diversity of approaches to ABD conservation and management.

- The Project spent a lot of time to integrate the Homologue approach in the practice using CIAT modelling software, but because the application of this modelling is limited to agroclimatic conditions of Tajikistan and those fruits and nuts of the Project particular attention¹, its practical effectiveness remains ambiguous and needs either further development of methodology or replacement by another more adequate approach. The Project consistently worked on the development of Homologue approach and even prepared the guidelines for its application by the local suborders of the Ministry of Agriculture, but nevertheless we consider the capacities of local specialists are weak to inform farmers of what best to grow where in response to climate change impacts. It seems unlikely that local agricultural specialists in districts and jamoats will have generate Homologue models and apply them on practice in short-term perspective.
- Although the ABD databases developed (including those of NCGR) and NBBC website (supposed to serve as an essential tool for transferring information beyond the Project sites and elsewhere, and securing global benefits) in general were used to support successfully several national initiatives like climate change adaptation strategy and agroclimatic zoning, it might be considered as a Project unfinished job. To the time of this evaluation the GIS-based information system and website are not operational and not integrated into national information system that limits the possibilities of their wider use and application.
- The results in marketing ABD products are lower than anticipated but anyway exceed the Project possibilities, because of the weak overall market development conditions in the country..

Lessons learnt. Best and worst practices.

The short digest of lessons learnt includes the following.

Best practices

- Strong, mutually supporting partnerships built between the Implementing Agency (UNDP), Executing Agency (NBBC) and its partners.
- Implementation under National Implementation Modality by the NBBC, which increased the national ownership and sustainability of the Project.
- Project is driven by scientifically grounded knowledge provided by relevant institutions involved.
- Successful use of the UNDP advantage: collaboration with institutions previously developed and established within UNDP projects, such as JRCs, microloan funds; complementarities with UNDP/GEF SGP.
- Development and effective testing of SGP arrangements and practical tools before launch of the “big” UNDP/GEF SGP.
- MLF: sustainable financing mechanism (revolving fund) that enabled synergies generated from combination of scientific and traditional knowledge, good economic background and professional business plans.
- Development of climate change adaptation models based on Homologue Approach.
- Pilot testing of: (i) extension services; (ii) marketing ABD products and value chains improvement; (iii) microfinancing sector; (iv) payments for ecosystem services.
- Project exit strategy in a form of National Strategy of ABD Conservation to be adopted by the Government.

Worst practices

- Long procrastinating at the beginning of the Project because of weakly understood “outcomes-impacts pathways” and complicated targets/indicators of the Project.
- Proper M&E framework and progress tracking should be in place from the beginning. For this, Project probably had to hire more responsible and qualified M&E specialist.

¹ This modelling also needs detailed information on soils and genetic coefficients, which is not exist, as well as it needs the development for perennial crops and horticultural plants in particular

- Not complete preliminary testing of Homologue modelling software in Tajikistan context before the start of the project.
- Not complete analysis of market readiness for embedment of perspective economic tools and financial mechanisms, such as value chains, selection of ABD products for certification,
- Web-site was not developed as an integral multifunctional tool for the Project management and information exchange.

Recommendations and corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project

A number of recommendations related to the lessons learnt were given for the Project design, implementation, monitoring. The most important among them are the following

- Need of specific attention to the Project “Theory of Changes”, coordination and synergy of intermediate results, removing barriers, risks and assumptions
- Developing SMART indicators to the outputs, not only objective and outcomes
- Any investments in agriculture should not avoid assessment of land degradation/desertification issues.
- Payments for environmental services is likely to be evaluated in all the projects like this even if there are no evident capacities in the country to realize it from the project start. Building national capacities could be one of the Project’s aims in this connection.
- More attention should be given to establishing cooperation with other donors working on the similar issues
- Without good web-site the Project is lacking in most of the Project means: constraining communication, ready access to Project’s information resources, business opportunities, knowledge products, data bases, forum, etc.
- To strengthen the M&E system following overall Project logic the national executive team needs regular M&E trainings and seminars.

Actions and proposals to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the Project

The most important follow-up action to reinforce Project benefits is the implementation of the National Strategy for ABD Conservation. This Project was organized as a pilot effort, it found and tested a number of perspective activities, demonstrated their effectiveness, but was not aimed at systematic and integrated measures by all means, which are now reflected in the text of the Strategy.

However some other key accents with reference to reinforce initial benefits should be given to:

- important role of the web-site with multifocal purposes;
- recommendation to include the relevant Project products in different international data-bases on conservation technologies, approaches, tools, etc., as well as scientific data-bases and information resources of 3 Rio conventions and related ones;
- close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, especially in case of the development of extension services;
- the development of extension services in conjunction with payment for ecosystem services can also be considered as an idea of a new multifocal project;
- developing niche marketing strategy using traditional varieties of fruits and nuts;
- UNDP and NBBC are in a strong position to encourage government to move forward in these directions, providing policy advice, technical assistance and coordination as appropriate.

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the evaluation

The overall purpose of the terminal evaluation is assessing the achievement of Project results and drawing lessons that can both improve the sustainability of Project benefits and inform the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

In achieving the above, the terminal evaluation was designed to examine the extent to which the Project successfully responded to the priorities of the Government of Tajikistan, UNDP and GEF. In addition to assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, the terminal evaluation also looked into other dimensions such as ownership and gender considerations among others. In general, the terminal evaluation assessed the Project design and formulation, implementation and the achievement of results.

1.2. Scope & Methodology

The evaluation pursued two basic targets: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned within UNDP as the project implementing agency, NBBC as the project executing agency, the Project national partners at governmental and scientific institutions and donor community, and the GEF. The evaluation had a purpose to identify lessons and successes of operational relevance for future Project formulation and implementation, and replication.

The evaluation methodology was based on the “The evaluation policy of UNDP” (UNDP/2011/3), “Guidance for conducting terminal evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed projects” (UNDP Evaluation office, 2012); Handbook on planning, monitoring and evaluating for development results (UNDP, 2009); Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations (GEF Evaluation office, 2008), Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) GEF Evaluation Office: ROTI Handbook (2009).

An assessment of Project performance was carried out against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework, which provides outcome and impact indicators for Project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification.

The Evaluation Team framed the evaluation using the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, taking into account the recommendations of UNDP Evaluation Office as well as evaluation ratings provided by the terms of reference for this evaluation, and also questions drafted and included with Terms of Reference (attached in Annex 5.1.). The evaluation table was completed and is presented in the Section 4.

The methodology included:

- desk review of Project documents;
- interviews with major stakeholders, including Project implementing partners, government agencies and administrations, and local communities (mostly farmers); and
- site visits to three of the four pilot areas to meet locally based representatives of the Project partners, and farmers.

The evaluation was carried out in a way to build consensus on achievements, short-comings and lessons learnt. Nevertheless it was a process independent of GEF, UNDP, NBBC and Project partners. Opinions and recommendations in this TE are those of the Evaluation Team, comprising of an international and a national consultant. These do not necessarily reflect the position of GEF, UNDP, NBBC or any other Project stakeholders.

Informal interviews of stakeholders focused on using the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, as well as on the quality of monitoring and evaluation system. Evidence was cross-checked between different sources to confirm its accuracy. Initial findings were shared at a meeting with the Executing Agency (NBBC), partners and experts on 27 June 2015, and during debriefing in UNDP country office on 19 June 2015.

Timeframe, data collection and limitations of the evaluation

The evaluation took place between 5 June and 31 July 2015 and was carried out by external international and national consultants. It included 9 days in-country (13-19, 26-27 June) meetings and interviews with partners and other stakeholders in Dushanbe and in six of the ten target jamoats² visited in three of the four pilot areas. The team also visited other Project sites in Kulyab, Dushanbe, and Dangara, such as plant nurseries, fruit gardens, ex-situ and in-situ collections of plant gene banks, local microfinancing organizations.

In total, about 60 people were met and interviewed. The list of main persons interviewed during the course of evaluation is provided in Annex 5.4 and the itinerary and evaluation timeline are provided in Annex 5.2 and 5.3. Summary of field visits is given in Annex 5.5.

More time was devoted for reviewing a large amount of information, report writing and following up on comments received on the draft report. The team reviewed all relevant sources of information, such as the Project document, Project progress reports – including Annual Progress Reports, PIRs, GEF focal area tracking tools, Project budget revisions, midterm evaluation report, Project files, national strategic and legal documents, and other materials useful for evidence-based assessment. A list of documents reviewed is provided in Annex 5.6.

An evaluation questionnaire (Annex 5.7) was developed addressing Project expected results, M&E procedures and indicators, and referred particularly to different Project stakeholders.

In terms of constraints, it should be noted that the evaluation was organized before the Project end, which limited complete evaluation of the progress, because some activities are still under implementation.

In addition to a descriptive assessment, Project achievements (outputs and outcomes), sustainability of outcomes, monitoring and evaluation system (design and application), were rated in accordance to the criteria recommended by the UNDP Evaluation office (Annex 6 in ToR)

UNDP CO was provided with draft final report on 13 July 2015 to share with the Executing Agency and its partners. Feedback from PMU was received by the Evaluators on 1 August 2015 and reviewed, contributing to significant improvements in the report. The answer for PMU's comments was sent on 15 August 2015, and updated text – on 20 August 2015. There was a final iteration of feedback from UNDP CO and other partners received in August and reviewed by evaluators in July –. In a few cases where the Evaluators have not incorporated feedback from the Implementing or Executing agencies directly into the body of the report due to differences in opinion or interpretation, such feedback has been presented in the response of the Evaluators.

1.3. Structure of the evaluation report

The structure of this report is based on that provided in ToR (see Annex 4 of the ToR for Terminal Evaluation presented as an Annex 5.1 to this report). The outline consists of the Cover page with main Project data, Executive summary, and four chapters: Introduction, Project description and development context, Findings (along Project design, implementation, and results), and Conclusions. The report contains some obligatory annexes and those also considering by the evaluation team to be important for further dissemination of the main Project achievements.

2. Project description and development context

2.1. Project duration

The Project Document was signed on 22 June 2009. This was approaching two years from when the original Project Identification Form (PIF) was submitted on 15 October 2007.

Main Project milestones are described in Section 2.2.

Most of the Project's activities are completed to the time of terminal evaluation, providing the opportunity to assess the final status of outputs within the terms of the Terminal Evaluation.

² See the list of these jamoats in Annex 5.9.

The Project end will be on 31 August 2015, thus the total Project duration will be approximately 6 years and 2 months.

Implementation status

The Project was implemented through the UNDP Country Office and executed nationally by NBCC, which (in coordination with the Committee for Environmental Protection) appointed a senior official to be the Project Coordinator (PC). The PC ensured full government support of the Project. Overall guidance was provided by the Project Board (PB) consisting of key national governmental and non-governmental agencies, appropriate local level representatives, and UNDP. To implement current work a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was established with a few full-time staff members

The total budget (utilized financial expenditures and leveraged funds) as to the beginning of TE (by 31 May 2015) was US\$ 4,777,883, of which US\$ 1,735,722 (36%) was grant-aided by Global Environment Facility, US\$ 473,481 (10%) by UNDP, and US\$ 2,568,679 (54%) of co-financing were disposed by Tajik Government via NBCC (US\$ 665,835), UNDP Area Offices (US\$ 1,006,075) and leveraged from other sources (in total US\$ 896,769). The remaining funds of GEF (US\$ 164,278) and UNDP (US\$ 26,519) granting and of co-financing NBCC US\$ 35,044 and UNDP Area Offices US\$ 23,925 will be disbursed to the end of the Project (see Annex 5.10).

Delays and extensions

The Project was two times extended from 21 June 2014 to 28 February 2015 and from 28 February 2015 to 31 August 2015 at no additional cost. Although the Project was implemented in full swing, it was not sufficient due to a complexity of the Project expected results. The Project team realized that the components on policy and market development would take longer than planned within the Project framework. Besides, the need for extension had been also stated in the MTE Report from 2012.

2.2. Milestones in Design, Implementation and Completion

- 3 March 2006 – approval of the UNDP Project initiation document - Project Development Facility Block A (PDF A);
- 15 October 2007 - PIF was submitted for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Endorsement;
- 8 April 2008 – approval of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG);
- 22 February 2008 - Project approval;
- 29 May 2009 - CEO Endorsement;
- 22 June 2009 - Project approval by GEF Agency;

Project Implementation and Completion Milestones

- 1 July 2009 – Official Project start;
- 13 August 2009 - Project Coordinator was hired;
- September 2009 – Inception Phase launched, corresponding to the establishment of the PIU in September-October 2009;
- March 2010 – Inception Phase completed: Inception Workshop (hold 9-10 March 2010) reviewed the draft Inception Report. The final version of the Inception Report was completed in June 2010 and approved at a meeting of the Project Board³ on 6 April 2011
- March 2010 - The Project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) resigned due to illness. His resignation did not affect the implementation of the Project and cause any significant change. Based on consultations with UNDP, the responsibilities of the CTA were shared among the Project consultants.
- May-August 2012 – Project Mid-Term Evaluation was conducted. There were no tremendous changes in the Project design except some clarifications in the Project governance and M&E in terms of introducing changes in the LFM and basic recommendations;
- June-July 2015 – Project Terminal Evaluation;

³ Project Board is also referred to as the National Coordinating Committee.

- 31 August 2015 - closing date anticipated.

In addition to key implementation milestones highlighted above, the Project has signed and implemented numerous agreements and contracts for providing various services. The counterparts include scientific research institutes, government institutions, dehkan farms, local authorities, JRCs and UNDP Area Offices, among others. For the list of contracts and agreements, their duration and scope of work, please refer to the Annex 5.11.

2.3. Problems that the Project sought to address

The Project can be considered as a response to the national and global initiatives. It meets the Strategic Objectives of the GEF such as the Conservation of Agro-Biodiversity, in particular:

- sustainable use of agro-biodiversity and the improvement of the population welfare;
- appropriate political support;
- biodiversity and adaptation of agro-ecosystems to climate change.

The Project aims to preserve the globally significant agrobiodiversity in the face of climate change. Tajikistan has a unique agro-biodiversity in 1,880 species and varieties of plants that are of global importance. Many of them provide the local population with food, fodder, industrial products, medicines and serve for decorative purposes. Local crops and their wild relatives, certainly contain valuable genes adapted to the difficult environmental conditions.

The collection, characterization, and *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation of agro-biodiversity can make genetic material available to global crop improvement programmes, resulting in better crop. The conserved agro-biodiversity and its global and problem-solving potential thus comprise the Project's Global Environmental Benefits. Domestic benefits were supposed to include broad stakeholder participation in conservation of fruit species, availability and accessibility of genetic stock for development of new robust and resilient varieties, stability in agricultural production, and increased incomes and well being from agro-enterprises based on local fruit and nuts and associated value-added products. Thus, providing the tools and methods to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity considered to help strengthening the national agricultural economy, eradicate poverty in the region and enable Tajikistan – from the national to local levels – to adapt to climate change and offset related shocks.

The MTE noted that agrobiodiversity may represent one of the best opportunities for communities in rural areas to maintain and improve their livelihoods in the face of climate change, provided the aforementioned threats to this natural resource base can be averted.

In connection to that the Project intended to test a so called Homologue approach to understand the impact of climate variability. This approach applied to mountain region considered the climates that will be encountered in years 2050s already existing at lower altitudes. The Project selected sites using an environmental agro-climatic model and paired that with their “years 2050s homologues” providing recommendations to follow the gradual transformation of land management and set of plant species using basically local varieties better adapted to any climatic and other environmental changes.

In this case agrobiodiversity conservation assumed to provide crucial opportunities to address climate change risks and unexpected threatening the mountainous ecosystems and rural livelihoods of Tajikistan. The main barriers to achieving this solution included:

- lack of institutional capacity, compounded by an inadequate policy and legislative framework to support agrobiodiversity conservation and its sustainable use;
- inadequate capacities and mechanisms to cope with increasingly frequent and intense climatic irregularities (floods, droughts, harsh winters) among rural communities; and
- market barriers, such as lack of access to markets and lack of value chains linking producers to consumers, exacerbated by poor infrastructure in rural areas and increasing competition in export markets.

The Project sought to remove the barriers to conservation and adaptation of the globally significant agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan by a combination of interventions targeting capacity development (at systemic, institutional and individual level), *in situ* and *ex situ* agro-biodiversity conservation measures and market development in support of socio-ecological adaptation to climate change.

Managing for socio-ecological resilience recognizes the opportunities provided by effectively managed agricultural ecosystems in supporting the environment and dependent communities to absorb shocks, regenerate and reorganize so as to maintain key functions, economic prosperity, social wellbeing and political stability. Strengthening the capacity of farmers to anticipate and plan for climate related changes while buying time for ecological recovery through effective local ecosystem management creates powerful and cost-effective opportunities for meaningful action to cope with unavoidable climate change impacts.

Thus, the Project has been designed to focus mainly on the conservation of perennial germplasm, specifically fruits and nuts, by understanding the likely impacts of climate change using a Homologue approach.

To address the above, the Project was meant to target globally significant plant agrobiodiversity in Tajikistan focusing on an area of 1.5 million hectares in a productive landscape covering four areas and 36 Jamoats with a total population of approximately 152,000 people. The Project intended to provide financial and technical support for the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity and ensuring that the additional threats imposed by the climate change are duly addressed through appropriately designed regulatory frameworks and farm-based adaptation practices.

2.4. Objectives of the Project

The Project's overall (development) objective was: "Globally significant agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change are embedded in agricultural and rural development policies and practices at national and local levels in Tajikistan".

Its overall strategy, as described in the Project Document and reflected in the original logical framework matrix, supposed to demonstrate three inter-linked processes that focus on: (i) strengthening existing policy and regulatory frameworks in support of agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change, with emphasis on local level implementation; (ii) developing community, institutional and system capacity to enable farmers and agencies to address climate-related risks through the protection and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity; and (iii) development of enterprises to support the production of agro-biodiversity friendly products that provide farmers and their communities with alternative sources of income to offset the negative impacts of climate change.

While not explicitly stated in the Project Document, this utilitarian approach to the strategy provides the motivation or incentive to conserve agrobiodiversity because it generates increased food security at the farmer's household level, increased income opportunities for farmers and helps to find long-term alternatives in conditions of climate change and high vulnerability of mountainous ecosystems and communities.

2.5. Baseline indicators established

Project baselines established were listed in the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) in line with Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) and Project targets. After MTE several indicators, baselines and targets were changed.

The updated LFM (Annex 3 in the ToR for Terminal Evaluation, attached in 5.1) contains two lines of indicator-baseline-target (IBT) for the Project objective, two IBT lines for the first outcome (supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks), four IBT lines for the second outcome (Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity), and two lines for the third outcome (Market conditions development).

More detailed analysis of the Project LFM and indicators used is given in Section 3.1.1 of this report.

2.6. Main stakeholders

The key Project stakeholders and their roles were identified in the Project Document and Inception Report. These are: UNDP as implementing agency of the Project, NBBC as the executing agency, 7 governmental bodies, such as Committee for Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Agency for Forestry, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, State Agency for Land Management, Geodesy & Cartography, State Agency for Hydrometeorology (SAHM), Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection. There were also several scientific organisations listed at the Project start: Tajik Academy for Agricultural Sciences, Academy of

Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan, National Republican Centre for Genetic Resources Institute of Botany, and a few others involved during its implementation: Institute of Agriculture and Khatlon Research Centre.

Other partners of the Project were among representatives of local (jamoat level), district and oblast authorities (Khukumats), and finance institutions, which activities were incorporated to the Project outputs and facilitated the social, economic and ecologic development of the targeted Project areas. The implementation of pilot activities was supported through JRCs supported in turn by the UNDP Communities Programme and with the GEF Small Grants Programme. Several NGOs were also involved to support and raise awareness about biodiversity conservation principles, providing linkages between communities and government. Committee on Women and Family Affairs was a project partner to address the needs of women and children.

Identification of the targeted Jamoats of the Project was a key component of the Project in 2009-2010. The Project document envisaged the implementation of the Project practical outputs on the territory of four pilot areas, including Zeravshan, Rasht, Baljuvan and Shurobad. However, in each of the pilot area the targeted Jamoats (territory and community of several villages, and lowest level of local government body) had to be considered as main implementing bodies of the Project in the field. Therefore, in order to identify the basic Project Jamoats, a number of studies were undertaken to envisage consultative meetings with local administration, JRCs representatives, farmers and local population.

The local communities, notably famers, and local authorities (jamoats) were the primary beneficiaries of the Project. Farmers were the leaders in introducing and utilizing traditional crop varieties on their farms, using seed and other plant materials provided by the Project partners.

2.7. Results Expected

The Project expected results are specified in the impact or goal, outcomes and outputs to them. They had been twice reviewed; in the Inception Phase (2010) and during MTE (2012). In the Inception Phase the changes were mainly introduced to the indicators and targets. However, changes made during MTE were evident. For example, in addition to changes in some targets and indicators, the number of outputs were brought down from 23 to 18 and the statements of some outputs were revised. These changes are reflected in Annex 5.12 (A).

Worth noting that the goal and outcomes statements remained unchanged as provided in the Project document. Below is the latest version of the Project results from 2012, which have a Project goal, three outcomes and 18 outputs. The achievements described throughout this Evaluation Report are built around the logical framework revised upon the MTE in 2012.

Project Objective: Globally significant agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change are embedded in agricultural and rural development policies and practices at national and local levels in Tajikistan.

Outcomes	Outputs
<i>Outcome 1:</i> Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks.	1.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation principles mainstreamed into local and national policies and programmes. 1.2. Extension package for promoting climate resilient farming varieties developed and integrated into the national extension service and delivery system. 1.3. Local authority capacities improved with regard to strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to climate change in 4 pilot areas, which is implemented in cooperation with NGOs, communities, farmers through joint integrated practices, including market development. 1.4. Capacity building programs implemented to ensure institutions charged with responsibility for managing ex-and in-situ gene banks are effective. 1.5. ABD policies applied in 4 pilot areas and adopted in >40 home gardens/farms. 1.6. The long-term strategy for conservation of ABD and adaptation to climate change is developed.

Outcomes	Outputs
<i>Outcome 2:</i> Improved capacity for sustaining agrobiodiversity in the face of climate change	2.1. Farmers in the 4 pilot areas provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices. 2.2. Community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) developed and implemented for <i>ex situ</i> conservation, especially of recalcitrant materials (seed that cannot be stored <i>ex situ</i>). 2.3. Database of Tajikistan's valuable ABD germplasm established and networked for global, regional, national and local access (including communities) to support development of ABD programmes and improvement of cultivars. 2.4. Identification of CWRs of local ABD and its <i>in situ</i> protection in natural forest ecosystems, ensures its long-term conservation and provides a reservoir of germplasm adapted to climate change impacts for use in increasing productiveness of local fruits and nuts in 4 pilot areas. 2.5. Climate change and crop modelling facilitates the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions. 2.6. Sustainable management strategies for the 4 Project areas and their designation as sources of climate resilient wild crop relatives. 2.7. Awareness campaigns in partnership with the GEF SGP address conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to climate change.
<i>Outcome 3:</i> Market conditions favour sustainable agrobiodiversity production	3.1. Supply chain approach developed for marketing certified, climate resilient ABD products from 4 Project areas. 3.2. Improved marketing of climate resilient ABD products (including international export) in 4 Project areas, based on added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification. 3.3. Crop certification established for ABD products, increasing farmers' ability to market products and sell them at a premium. 3.4. Establishment and development of food processing agro-enterprises supported by small grants (GEF SGP) and microcredits (MLFs facilitated by UNDP Communities Programme, JRCs and Business Advisory Centres) within 9 target jamoats. 3.5. Improved Business Advisory Centres and Jamoat Resource Centres implement programs on capacity development to support agro-enterprises and farmers supply markets with climate resilient ABD products.

The Project was designed to address threats and root causes by focusing its technical and financial resources in three main areas of activity, as addressed in Section 3.1.2.

3. Findings

The overall performance was rated in terms of Project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impacts in line with GEF requirements (UNDP-GEF 2012), as well as the quality of M&E systems. These ratings are based on evidence described below in this report in the relevant sub-sections.

3.1 Project Design / Formulation

The overall comprehensive evaluation of ***the quality of Project Design was made by the MTE and rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS)***. This conclusion was based on SWOT analysis of objectives and pathways, Project feasibility for implementation within the time frame, effective and efficient governance and implementation mechanisms and relevancy to other work. There have been some concerns risen that the Project timeframe and objectives were a bit ambitious, there were weaknesses in the arrangements to the Project sustainability and there was sometimes nonconformity between intentions based on the baseline assessment and Project performance indicators. Some specific concerns were also about applicability of the CIAT Homologue software programme to the natural conditions of the mountainous temperate Tajikistan.

Because of this in Terminal Evaluation we did not pay much attention on what has been already discovered about Project formulation at Inception stage and in the mid-term review, but noted those issues which influenced the methodology and concerns of this TE.

We agree that the Project had ambitious targets and in fact at the beginning was implemented as three relatively independent components weakly linked to each other. We see these links were although formally anticipated, but actually there were more expectations about this compared to the systematic strategy. Nevertheless, it is important to note that thanks to the Project team the Project to its end began to function in holistic way, which was realized in the form of the integral National Strategy for ABD Conservation (see section 3.3.7).

3.1.1. Analysis of LFM/Results Framework (Project logic /strategy; Indicators)

The Project Logical Framework Matrix containing performance indicators, means of verification, list of risks and assumptions related to the objective and each outcome has been successfully used for general communications, M&E and adaptive management (discussed in Section 3.2), and reporting. The formulation of several outputs as well as some performance indicators and means of verification were improved after the MTE to clarify intended results, but did not influence the overall Project context. The comparison of the Project outputs, targets, indicators and baseline before and after MTE is presented in the Annex 5.12 (A).

The Project has collected and presented a comprehensive set of baseline information, which relates to the Project objective and outcomes with the indication of data sources and methods to further collect information and monitor results. This information was used in the logframe and PIRs to monitor the Project progress.

Indicators used in the logframe to assess Project objective and outcomes were SMART⁴ basically, but at the same time they provided difficulties in reporting, which did not enable to track the project progress properly. At it is reflected in the Annex 5.12 (B), the comparative analysis of the project outputs, targets, indicators within Project LFM demonstrates that some targets do not correspond to relative indicators and baselines; some of outputs are described in very common words and hardly measurable; some outputs are formulated as to be outcomes; etc.

To our opinion the Project had at least two opportunities (at the end of Inception phase and during MTE) to revise and improve the LFM to make it useful instrument for Project monitoring and evaluation, but it failed, so the M&E process was although formally well implemented but discursive (see also section 3.2.2) that, for example, in PIRs appeared in long descriptions of the project activities, but sometimes those inconsistent with relevant indicators or targets and difficult to be used for tracing the achievement of the Project development objective and outcomes.

In this case the assessment of the Project success throughout its anticipated outcomes and outputs and evaluating progress towards impact were made by the evaluation team according our own view and selection of the possible measures to indicate the Project effectiveness and basic results (Annex 5.13).

3.1.2. Assumptions and Risks

The Project risks and assumptions as well as risk mitigation measures were well articulated in the PIF and Project document, and further updated during Inception Phase. Among them there were economic, political, social and environmental risks, as well as those related to different levels from farmers to national government, for example a stalling in economic development; insufficient economic returns from the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity; insufficient access to credit for farmers; climate change threats to agrobiodiversity; and outstanding legal issues concerning land ownership and access rights. Although all risks were rated as medium or low, the Project addressed most of them through its targeted activities. Some of the Project outputs were directly oriented on the risk mitigation. For example, it is true to say the Project managed to build a very successful public awareness and knowledge management strategy to overcome the mostly important risk of low interest to the agrobiodiversity issues either in local communities or at the level of key ministries. It can be stated that biodiversity in the country is no more considered as an abstract matter of “wild biota not closely relating to the people livelihoods and real life”. The Project also succeeded in seeking a number of self-supporting market and social mechanisms to support those farmers agreed to experiment with growing local varieties and species instead of seeming more productive and effective commercial plants. The Project sustainability is also supported by the development of the National Strategy for Agrobiodiversity Conservation anticipating to be adopted by the national Government in late 2015.

⁴ SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound

The Project by its design was devoted to discovering opportunities to adapt to climate change and mitigating the climate change externalities for local communities. Actually by embedding the more resilient local plants in the horticulture and agriculture the Project managed to develop the capacity of farmers to better plan and implement adaptive measures and models of farming production, so as to take into account the potential consequences of climate change.

More risks and assumptions were identified for each outcome and added to the LFM during Inception Phase and after MTE, in particular the most essential were: the limitation for CIAT homologue methodology to be applied for Tajikistan conditions, possibilities for Tajikistan to join the World Trade Organization and meeting the international quality standards to export agrobiodiversity products, alternative poverty reducing strategies, as well as other bureaucratic and social risks

One of the challenges for the ABD market and value chains development (outcome 3) was only partly identified from the beginning. We concern the risk related to the weak development of market mechanisms in the country and also to predictable growth of amount of fruits, which is supposed to be a strong factor for market relationships. In particular, the lack of infrastructure, lack of processing industries and manufactories, lack of related technologies, weak and primitive market mechanisms, strong administrative barriers, etc. should be considered as critical gaps for ABD market development. Nevertheless the Project managed to trace marketing possibilities for further application and also to figure out and support some perspective growing points mainly related to linking agrobiodiversity products with organic farming practices and development of small enterprises.

One more environmental risk/assumption which was not identified in the Project is that local people will follow the environmentally sustainable land management technologies for gradual improvement of soil fertility and mitigation of land degradation. As we could notice during our visits to the Project field sites, the land degradation over the country is huge, and many people do not care a lot about combating this ongoing process. This is a big risk which can reduce the sustainability of the Project results if not providing support (extension services) for those farmers who would decide to scale up Project results in creating gardens on steep slopes and badlands.

3.1.3. Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into Project design

The Project design incorporated the results of several projects on the biodiversity and agrobiodiversity management implemented by different implementing agencies in Tajikistan and also in the countries with similar natural and economic conditions as Tajikistan. Among them the most important were: the Central Asia Transboundary project *"Biodiversity Conservation of West Tien-Shan to conserve unique and threatened ecosystems of the West Tien Shan in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan and to strengthen and coordinate national policies and regulations"* implemented in 2007-2011 by World Bank/GEF. This project focused on ecosystems and species level diversity in protected areas. UNDP/GEF funded project *"Demonstrating new approaches to Protected Areas and Biodiversity Management in the Gissar Mountains as a model for strengthening the national Tajikistan Protected Areas System"* implemented in 2006-2011 also provided some ideas on biodiversity conservation in-situ and ex-situ, as well as the World Bank/GEF project *"Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in South-west Tajikistan"* implemented in 2007-2011 project, which both gave the emphasis on biodiversity conservation and the development of local responses to combat land degradation and improve land management. The UNDP/GEF project *"The Recovery, Conservation, and Sustainable Use of Georgia's Agrobiodiversity Project"* implemented in 2004-2010 served as a good prototype for the agrobiodiversity conservation activities by local communities.

Some ideas were taken from more new projects implemented in Tajikistan, especially those on agricultural market development and financial mechanisms, such as IDRC/DFID *"Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAA)"*, Regional project *"Aid for Trade"* funded by the Government of Finland, UNDP Small Grants Programme, etc.

3.1.4. Planned stakeholder participation

The Project Document identified and outlined the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders and target groups both at national and local level. A separate annex in the Project document was devoted to stakeholder involvement plan, their identification, support, and long-term participation, and information dissemination and consultation including those at benchmark sites.

The planned stakeholders listed above in section 2.6 were actively engaged in the Project activities from its start. The role of different stakeholders varied that is reflected in the table in Annex 5.20.

The consultations with all relevant stakeholders were planned and held on participatory and consensus base at all Project stages and throughout all Project activities. As it has been noted in the MTE report, a series of reconnaissance visits were made to the four pilot areas to meet with local administrations and farmers to collect basic information, as well as to define areas of cooperation for implementation of Project activities. Feedback from these meeting indicated that stakeholders were keen to participate in Project activities and, more specifically, local communities within the target jamoats were willing to set up nurseries for conservation and propagation of landraces, etc.

At local level special attention was paid to ensure adequate participation of women. For this purpose the Project established additional contacts and worked closely with the Committee on Women and Family Affairs.

Through local and national public awareness and dissemination efforts, all relevant stakeholders became better aware not just of the issues and best practices for addressing them but also their potential role and opportunity in contributing to the conservation of globally significant agrobiodiversity, which will serve at the same time as a means to adapt to climate change and generate additional income.

3.1.5. Replication approach

The Project potential for replication is based on three constituents:

- Tajikistan is a storehouse of globally significant agrobiodiversity, by virtue of which it has an international role;
- opportunities for the impacts of climate change on agriculture to be mitigated through use of agrobiodiversity (i.e. landraces and CWRs); and
- possibilities for income generation, based on agrobiodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.

Also the replication approach is in line with all three anticipated Project outcomes and relevant outputs, in particular: local development plans and extension package contributing to improved agrobiodiversity conservation in the face of climate change in four Project areas covering 150,000 ha; improved capacity of farmers to implement the results of homologue approach in four Project areas so as to enable the adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability; sustainable value chains developed for organic environmentally-friendly ABD products.

In general, the experience gained from the Project's demonstrations helps inform the government's land reform and land use policies and regulations, in order to: (i) promote and facilitate the conservation of the globally-significant agrobiodiversity in the face of climate change; (ii) enable communities to adapt and cope with climate change; and (iii) develop agrobiodiversity-based markets that help farmers to generate additional sources of income.

There is also considerable opportunity for replication beyond the life of the Project, given the NBBC and relative authorities at national and local levels remain committed to sustainable farming and special interest in promoting the organic farming of landraces in the long term.

3.1.6. UNDP comparative advantage

The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (2006-2010) stated that UNDP actively supports initiatives intended to improve the management and conservation of natural resources. UNDP in Tajikistan is a trusted partner for public authorities, civil society and donors in providing development information and advice, as well as cost effective implementation services to achieve visible results in a transparent, accountable and timely manner. UNDP shares its experience and knowledge in order to build capacity and empower national counterpart and helps the International community to deliver results oriented aid programmes. UNDP is also connected to global and regional knowledge through its state of the art Web 2.0 knowledge platform, Teamworks, currently used to host the Rio Public Dialogues. UNDP maintains a Roster of external experts that can be called upon at short notice to support its programmes.

In Tajikistan, the UNDP Country Office is operational since 1994. It implements global, regional, and country level initiatives covering both national and local levels. UNDP's field operations in Tajikistan are implemented through 5 Area Offices (AOs). Through its AOs, UNDP has been able to support

219 jamoats (out of 400) and 50 districts (out of 67), to reach the most vulnerable community segments and to support Government in elaborating pro-poor policies. Using these networks and mechanisms, UNDP successfully applies integrated approach across all sectors (thematically and institutionally) by employing synergies and cross disciplinary approach that results in sound development programming and leads to sustainable development.

UNDP works on the basis of national ownership, and direct engagement of the Government counterparts results in ownership of the achieved outcomes. The national ownership and integration of UNDP's work further results in its overall strategic goal of sustainable human development.

The Project complies with comparative advantages matrix approved by the GEF Council. It builds on UNDP's Communities Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme, which were closely involved in the implementation of selected parts of the Project, particularly those connected to the work at the community level. Much of this work (including participatory analysis, trainings, etc.) was facilitated and scaled up through nine JRCs and associated micro-financing initiatives that UNDP has created under its Programme.

The partnership with the SGP complemented the broader rural development focus of the UNDP Communities Programme, and ensured a continued focus on the delivery of global environmental benefits.

The PIU hosted by NBBC, following UNDP procedures, increased capacities to identify experts and consultants as appropriate to undertake technical work. These consultants were hired under standard prevailing UNDP procedures on implementation of NIM projects. The UNDP CO provided specific support services for Project realization through the Administrative and Finance Units, in particular for Project monitoring and evaluation conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures.

UNDP also provided the services of its Area Offices, including UNDP managerial and technical staff, to support implementation in the different Project areas and procure local experts for the Project as necessary.

UNDP experience in policy development and links established with the government structures at national and local levels were those advantages that contributed to the promotion and implementation of the Project ideas.

Besides, UNDP implemented various projects in different areas, which helped to synergy activities around common goals as well as attracting co-financing for more efficiency of the Project.

3.1.7. Linkages between Project and other interventions within the sector

Linkages between the Project, GEF's strategic priorities on agricultural diversity and UNDP's emphasis on food security and sustainable resource use, as part of its corporate goals in environment and sustainable development. In this case, for instance, the Project was closely connected with UNDP's Communities Programme and GEF's SGP, aligned with the Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) initiative with respect to: (i) *Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in SW Tajikistan* - funded by GEF and implemented by UNDP, beginning in April 2007; and (ii) *Rural Development in Tajikistan* - funded by ADB and GEF, beginning in May 2008.

As it was mentioned in section 3.1.3 and in the MTE, the Project has also collaborated with and incorporated lessons learnt from the UNEP/GEF regional project on *In Situ/On-Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia*, which covers all five countries of Central Asia.

The Project also worked closely with SENACAM⁵ team to promote integration of ABD issues into the district development plans as well as in the methodology on the elaboration of those plans. By the time this report is prepared, the Government of Tajikistan initiated the elaboration of its long-term

⁵ *Support for Effective National Coordination of Monitoring the Implementation of National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015 and Living Standards Improvement Strategy (LSIS) for 2013-2015 (SENACAM)* is a UNDP-implemented and DFID-funded project that aims at strengthening the institutional framework and capacity of the government at all levels to efficiently implement reforms agreed with development partners, as well as implement and monitor the country's National Development Strategy for the period till 2015 (NDS) and the Living Standards Improvement Strategy for 2013-2015 (LSIS). It seeks to improve planning and communication between national and sub-national levels of government.

National Development Strategy for 2016-2030 and mid-term Development Strategy for 2016-2020. The process is orchestrated by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade with SENACAM facilitating the process and involving local and international experts. The Project team participates in group works and discussions to include ABD issues in the new strategic documents of the country, using the experience of the Project as well as knowledge generated.

3.1.8. Management arrangements

The Project has been planned to be implemented by UNDP and nationally executed, in accordance with UNDP procedures, by NBBC under the purview of the Committee for Environmental Protection. Overall guidance is provided by the Project Board⁶, consisting of representatives from UNDP, key national governmental and non-governmental agencies, and appropriate local level representatives keeping the gender balance.

The Project Board was supposed to meet at least every six months. To date meetings have been held on 10 December 2009, 22 May 2010, 6 April 2011, 15 February 2012, 7 December 2012, 8 June 2013 with extended exit meeting in Khovaling on 17-19 June 2013, 15 February 2014, 30 January 2015. A few of meetings were also extended to include representatives of all stakeholders, including farmers.

UNDP has established the project team, which comprised a permanent staff of the National Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager, National Project Experts (3), Finance Assistant and Project Assistant. These provisions were modified during the Inception Phase, key changes being the inclusion of a part-time Chief Technical Advisor and the three Project experts in lieu of technical support received from national/international consultants, and also the UNDP AOs, which provided effective mechanism for local delivery of certain Project outputs in target jamoats.

Further details of the implementation approach can be found in Section 3.2.1, including details of the Project's adaptive management framework for monitoring and evaluating the Project implementation.

3.2 Project Implementation

3.2.1. Implementation Approach and Adaptive management

The Project document contains a well-defined monitoring and reporting plan with relevant budget allocated and detailed description of M&E phases and instruments. Its adaptive management strategy includes the ramified M&E mechanisms and plan, such as (i) Project LFM with a set of performance and impact indicators, (ii) inception phase and workshop to make all parties understand their roles, functions, and M&E responsibilities within the Project's decision-making structures, and that reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms are clear to all; (iii) detailed schedule of Project review meetings; (iv) relevant Tracking Tool; (v) periodic reporting, including UNDP Atlas system and Combined Delivery Reports (CDRs), Annual Review Reports (ARRs), Project Progress Reports (PPRs), PIRs (with a section on risk assessment and top risk mitigation plan), and thematic reports; (vi) periodic planning; (vii) Project publications on the progress and achievements; (viii) independent evaluations and audits; (ix) Project Steering and Coordination Committee (PSCC) established, with membership constituted from representatives of the key agencies and ministries

The Project management also actively used the recommendations of numerous seminars and conferences, exhibitions and workshops, meetings with Project partners and other donors, NGOs, local authorities and farmers (the list 150 events is provided in Annex 5.18, ## 7-156).

In general, the Project monitoring and evaluation plans seem to be useful, in that they allowed for a structured monitoring and evaluation of the progress, which was useful for internal communication and planning as well as for the external communication (i.e. with donors and partners). The Project governance was top-down, but very "democratic" and flexible. National team was flexible in selecting ways and methods to implement the Project and this made it possible to take into account local peculiarities. It is necessary to recognize that there were no conflicts within Project governance either at national or local levels, except some working discussions, which were regulated, nevertheless, by the NBBC.

⁶ Also named as Project Steering and Coordination Committee (PSCC)

It is important to say that although the Project basic activities were in general defined from the very Project start, its adaptive management provided a possibility to experiment with different measures, which could bring more successful results within the Project framework. For example, such effective activities were the Project small grant programme, establishing value chains with mulberry processing and marketing, and some others

Review of the Project Board minutes, Project Implementation Reviews, Annual Progress Reports (APR) and Quarterly Progress Reports indicates that the Project has been implemented consistently satisfactorily, in line with the work plan, and adapting responsively to some new ideas and external events in appropriate and effective ways.

Many useful recommendations were made as a result of the MTE:

- the MTE helped to rationalize Project outputs to eliminate duplication, ensure consistency between outputs and outcomes, and to achieve a more realistic number of deliverables; the relevant changes and outputs revisions to Project targets were recommended for the Project's LFM;
- it provided good stimulus to develop a communications strategy and action plan as an integrated approach to raising local, public and political awareness;
- it pointed out the possible problems in using the Homologue Approach to fruit and nut agrobiodiversity because of its limitations for non-cereal plants and also boreal environment;
- MTE recommended to pay particular attention to developing an exit strategy of the Project

Actually the Project logframe served as a basic monitoring and adaptive management tool for guiding Project design and throughout the whole Project duration for its implementation/management, although MTE noted there were a number of weaknesses in the design of the LFM, limiting its usefulness as a monitoring tool (mostly concerned the correctness and SMARTness of its OVIs and targets. It was updated in 2012 to track possible progress towards achieving Project objectives, impact and sustainability. In general the M&E system was operational and facilitated timely tracking of results and progress towards basic Project objectives throughout the Project implementation period. This is evident from the Project reports, which were basically complete and accurate.

In total, the Project did well on supervision and backstopping, efficiency and achievement of outputs based on the good communication and meetings, partner updates and Project Board meetings.

3.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation: design and implementation

The Project M&E framework is fully in line with UNDP Evaluation Manual. The Project had inception period followed by inception workshop, independent mid-term evaluation followed by evaluation report and management response. The mid-term evaluation report and management response are all posted on UNDP's Evaluation Resource Centre website⁷.

The responsibilities for M&E activities were clearly defined, data sources and data collection instruments were appropriate, and the frequency of various monitoring activities specified and adequate. Targets for objectives and outcomes were specified by their titles and performance indicators. In general, the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan outlined in the Project Document has been followed rigorously, including routine quarterly (Quarterly Progress Reports) and annual (APR/PIR) reporting. The M&E Plan was reviewed and updated during the inception phase, details of which are documented in the Inception Report.

However, as it was already noted in Section 3.1.1, in spite of the branched M&E system (of might be because of that) the total system of Project baseline, indicators, targets, outputs and outcomes remained very confusing even after recommendations made in the MTE report, and provided some disorder in the Project reporting process and also in setting targets for the number of Project activities. In spite of the big number of indicators suggested in the Project logframe, the evaluators did not find in the Project reports detailed analysis of the approximation of the intended results measured against the overall set of performance indicators stated in the Project document.

To our opinion the reason of this situation was that the Project at the beginning did not have the logic concept of its implementation, and also did not elaborate in time the Project "theory of change", a

⁷ <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html?evalid=5676#>

sequence of its major strategies, outcomes, impact drivers, assumptions, intermediate stages, risks and sustainability. The Project reports obviously show that during first three years the Project components were implemented in non-conformity, as separate subprojects, and only to the Project end the interrelation of the Project results in different spheres became more distinct and synergetic.

3.2.3. Partnership arrangements

The Project managed to organize a multilateral and very effective partnership helping to assure the agrobiodiversity issues to be addressed at all levels of public life and in national priorities.

First, it was thanks to the different Project stakeholders involved in the Project (see sections 2.6 and 3.1.4) included governmental bodies, scientific organizations in Tajikistan and their foreign and international partners, NGOs, local government and participatory development centers (JRCs), farmers and their associations, foresters, microfinancing institutions, business, donors community, universities.

This partnership was developed through a big number of different conferences, exhibitions and excursions, seminars, farmer's days, trainings, meetings, workshops organized within the Project framework (Annexes 5.18 and 5.19). Also the representatives of the Project stakeholders participated in other events organized by the Project partners in Tajikistan and abroad. Thanks to this, strong links have been established between academic institutions and businesses, universities and farmers, government representatives and research institutes, etc.

Second, the Project was deeply involved in the design and development of the UNDP SGP, which starts already after the Project beginning. The UNDP SGP took much of the Project experience in organization of its own SGP and applied its effective approach to the broader scale. At the same time the UNDP SGP supported the scaling up and replication of those methods and approaches tested within the Project framework on the agrobiodiversity and wild relatives conservation, horticulture, afforestation, community plant nurseries, etc. (in total 21 small grants out of 46 implemented in 2010-2015 by UNDP/GEF SGP)

The Project SGP programme arrangements included the competition between farmers based on the participatory approach with a Project support of introductory seminars and trainings. This helped to attract more than 600 farmers (incl. more than 200 women) to the issue of the agrobiodiversity conservation. In total, 194 applications were submitted for the SGP competition.

Apart from SGP, the Project has collaborated with SENACAM project of UNDP (see section 3.1.7). Following elaboration of the District Development Planning Methodology (approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan), Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as a major planning institution, is now covering whole country (67 districts) to develop District Development Plans (three or five year development frameworks identifying major priorities at sub-national level). At the inception phase, the Project also collaborated with UNDP's Communities Programme⁸ to establish partnerships at the local level.

All CP interventions are designed to support the implementation of national development priorities and respond to the local challenges. While implementing its activities CP makes efforts to help the most marginalized to address their needs by building their capacity to identify common priorities, mobilize local capital and resources, and foster community ownership. At the local level, it aims at strengthening local governance system by adopting a two-fold strategy: a) to build capacities of sub-national governments to plan, budget and monitor development on their territories in a participatory and inclusive way, and b) enhance capacities of private sector and civil society to develop, participate in decision-making, exercise influence and hold governments accountable.

Third, in 2011 the Project developed the Strategy and Action Plan on Awareness Raising for ABD Conservation. The Strategy defined the main partners and target groups, gaps and incentives, as well as priorities, methods and instruments to increase awareness of the agrobiodiversity conservation goals at all levels: from governmental authorities to local farmers.

⁸ Communities Programme (CP) is a multi-year initiative that builds on the previous achievements of UNDP from 1996 and supports operationalization of MDGs and the implementation of Tajikistan's development strategies. Its central office is located in Dushanbe and at the local level, CP operates through its five area offices in Khujand, Ayni, Rasht, Kulyab and Shaartuz. CP aims at applying a more programmatic approach and strengthening its focus on sustainability. It intends to build strong linkages between its local level interventions and policy-making at the national level by supporting national institutions to enact key policies, reforms, and framework regulations relevant in the areas of CP intervention, which embody various projects and programs.

The relevant plan for people awareness raising was also elaborated, including such activities as monthly digest for farmers, seminars and trainings, establishment of Jamoat Resource and Advocacy Centers serving as an element of extension service, mass-media involvement, PR actions, knowledge-exchange tours, competitions for different target groups, support of the Project Web-site, exhibitions and share-fares of the Project products.

In accordance with the recommendation of MTE and further consultations with UNDP the NBBC in 2013 established the Project website (www.agro.biodiv.tj) aimed providing access to the Project publications and information, to maintenance awareness and understanding of the issues and practices of agro-biodiversity, communication between Project partners, facilitating the exchange of germplasm among institutions at both the national and international levels. In addition to the website, the Project also opened its page in "Facebook"⁹, which was an additional element in the maintenance of Project ideas. The possibilities of the web-site use were demonstrated in the model jamoat with an intention to apply the materials of this website for extension services in future, basing on long-term agreements signed with 42 jamoats.

Nevertheless, despite these successful examples, in the case of using modern communication technologies (Internet, social network, web-site, etc) the results of communication efforts for information dissemination and outreach is overall weak, mainly because there was no systematic targeted set of activities planned from the start of the Project. In spite of the recommendations on this issue in MTE report, the Project did not managed to make a big success in this direction. The web-site was not updated since summer 2014, and most of its pages have no content.

Gender

As there were no direct links between the Project design, implementation and monitoring with gender issues, the intervention is unlikely to have any big differential impacts on gender equality and relationship between women and the environment¹⁰. However women were very strongly represented in the Project team. As far as engagement of the farmer community is concerned, the Project always made sure there was adequate representation of women farmers and women in the group and surveys carried out, acknowledging the (sometimes specific) role of women in agriculture.

The Project also worked closely with the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, in particular the special festival was hold for girls from remote areas on the use of planting and manufacturing in cultural traditions. Moreover, it was noticed during the evaluation, that in some Project sites, the Project impact was significant in terms of the enhancing skills of women in agriculture and biodiversity management, because of their increasing involvement in agricultural activities in comparison with the past due to the growing labour migration of men abroad or to other areas within the country. Such migration also promotes involvement of old people and children into rural activities.

3.2.4. Project Finance / Co-Finance and Project efficiency

The Project accounting and financial systems supported by UNDP CO is in general efficient and adequate for Project management and producing accurate and timely financial information. The procurement (service, goods, etc.) is carried out in accordance to UNDP rules and regulations. All the funds are transferred by UNDP directly to recipients' bank accounts after provision of certification of compliance of work by Project staff. Direct contracting was applied when the amount of agreement/contract was lower than USD 2,500. For the agreements/contracts more than USD 2,500¹¹, it was advertised through the websites (UNDP, NBBC, Project) and local newspapers.

The audit conclusions and recommendations (three financial audits were carried out during the Project life cycle (2010, 2011 and 2012) concerned some minor notes related to the excess expenditure over some budget lines/accounts, but within the budget amount allocated to each account head, and recommendation reducing the levels of cash withdrawals.

Project financial planning was carried out by taking into account the indicators and means of verification out of the Project logframe in order to plan the timeframe and funds to get the end result.

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Tajikistan-Agrobiodiversity-Project/233369100086821?ref=ts&fref=ts>

¹⁰ However, for example in Shurobod it was reported that the major beneficiaries of the initiative supporting sorting fruits and drying with use of solar dryers are women because of local tradition. The benefits that women receive are both in terms of producing high quality dry fruits and attaining additional income, as well as benefit in terms of improved safety, as before women had to climb the roof of their dwellings to dry fruits under the sunlight.

¹¹ The limit is raised up to US\$5000 to the time of TE

Financial planning was carried out on an annual basis through Annual Work Plans (AWPs), which were finalized involving Project staff, NBBC and UNDP. For quality assurance, all AWPs were then discussed by National Coordinating Committee, and approved by UNDP and NBBC.

Besides AWPs, there were Project budget, financial control, reporting, planning and disbursement organised through the Quarterly Delivery Targets and reported through the Quarterly Progress Monitoring Matrix. The financial delivery also within the PIRs reported to GEF and within APRs reported to UNDP on an annual basis

Some changes occurred within the advance payment to SRs (sub-recipients' advances not more than three months). In order to minimize the risk in a period of three months the financial report were submitted by SRs to Project staff and after the certification of work compliance the next phase of payment were done. This method has shifted the Project to minimize the risks that were stipulated at audit report and more efficiently accomplish the signed contracts between the SRs and the Project.

Other budgetary changes based on annual revision concerned the reducing allocations for consultancy and adequate increasing for grants and travelling to remote areas.

Co-financing

Project actual co-financing were split into cash co-financing through UNDP USD 0.50 million, in-kind co-financing through UNDP USD 1.03 million and in-kind co-financing through NBBC USD 0.57 million. Thus, the total co-financing, both cash and in-kind makes USD 2.1 million, out of which by 31 May 2015 USD 2.15 million has been disbursed. By 31 May 2015 disbursement of co-financing, including additional unplanned co-financing is USD 3.05 million. By the end of the Project period, it is planned to get at least co-financing of USD 3.10 million.

During Project implementation additional unplanned co-financing were contributed to Project under the agreements with Project partners up to USD 0.07 million, under the Project small grant program up to USD 0.35 million, under the Micro-Loan Funds up to USD 0.10 million, and under the SGP-GEF program up to USD 0.38 million. Totally, unplanned additional co-financing makes USD 0.90 million.

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP own financing (mill. US\$)		Government (mill. US\$)		Partner Agency (mill. US\$)		Total (mill. US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants	0.50	0.47					0.50	0.47
Loans/Concessions								
• In-kind support	1.03	1.01	0.57	0.67	0.00	0.90	1.60	2.58
• Other								
TOTAL	1.53	1.48	0.57	0.67	0.00	0.90	2.10	3.05

The actual co-financing is more than the planned. The variance between the planned and actual co-financing has come from the contribution of the farmers who have been granted small-grants within the SGP-GEF initiatives, Project partners who have been financed in order to finalize the specific tasks and the Micro-Loan Funds that has contributed to conservation of biodiversity and small entrepreneurship of the region (Annex 5.10).

3.2.5. UNDP as Implementing Partner: execution, coordination, and operational issues

The Project Document established the roles and responsibilities of UNDP as GEF implementing agency, including responsibility for overall Project supervision to ensure consistency with the GEF and UNDP policies and procedures, guidance on linkages with related UNDP and GEF funded activities, monitoring implementation of the activities undertaken. Also, UNDP was responsible for clearance and transmission of all financial and progress reports to GEF.

UNDP's support to the Project has been at two levels: technical advisory support from the Regional Centre, and operational support from Country Office, including administration, procurement and financial management support (all transactions are processed by UNDP). The UNDP CO provided timely advice and support in drafting PIRs and TORs for international consultancies, etc. The Project staff is under UNDP CO contracts. All partners considered the support and advice provided by UNDP as very instrumental in the success of the Project.

UNDP is in good working relationship with the NBBC and this is further enhanced by the Project PIU. NBBC together with UNDP and its local bodies have raised the profile of agrobiodiversity nationally

and locally and in so doing they have engaged effectively with a wide range of stakeholders. As was mentioned earlier, many of these stakeholders, such as micro-financing institutions and also the GEF SGP, were contributing to Project outputs providing resources necessary for local people.

On the opposite, the Project has definitely impacted the development of new UNDP Country Strategy, with climate change issues being more prominently mainstreamed there, and also added value in the design of the UNDP SGP and establishment of new JRCs.

3.3 Project Results

3.3.1. Overall results (attainment of objectives)

The Project is evaluated as **Highly Satisfactory** with respect to the achievement of its objective, based on overall assessment of Project outcomes and outputs and Project performance indicators (Annex 5.13), although the results of some of the activities were not ideal.

The evaluation team followed Project achievements using the existing LFM as a main evaluation tool, although it was not easy to evaluate Project “outcomes-impacts pathways” because of complicated and sometimes confusing system of indicators and targets comparatively to baselines. Results related to the Project outcomes and outputs were scattered over different reports and other sources of information, and it needed more time to triangulate the proper information.

The complete Project Achievement Matrix with concrete examples of project successes is presented in Annex 5.13. In main text of the report we emphasize only key issues: main successes and shortcomings.

Project overall objective “Globally significant agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan”.

The basic indicator for the Project objective was the “Number of hectares of landscape where climate resilient agrobiodiversity conservation is mainstreamed”. The Project undisputed success is that the final result exceeded the very ambitious target of 1.5 mln hectares and shows the area of 2.5 mln ha involved in the Project activities.

Nevertheless, this is a very rough and approximate expert assessment of the total area of 42 jamoats of Tajikistan, where the share of arable lands and “long-term planting”¹² in average do not exceed 10%. At the same time the areas directly cultivated under Project activities, where local germplasm was used to adapt to climate change (mainly in horticulture and reforestation) was in total only 330.17 ha, which should be considered as big success for mountainous regions of Tajikistan. The “four-level” result according the “area” performance indicator is presented in the table.

Four levels of the Project area coverage

2 500 000 hectares –

Approximate expert assessment of the coverage of Project activities related to application of general approaches and activities, such as: homologous approach; dissemination of seeds and plants; Five-Year Operational Workplans incorporating priority ABD and CC issues; collection and engraftment of local genetic resources from different climatic zones; exhibitions and fairs; trainings and workshops; market analysis, and microfinance activities, in particular: (i) 84 Homologues sites established in the following districts: Khatlon Region: Temurmalik, Norak, Hamadoni, Shurobod, Baljuvon, Qabodiyon, Yovon, Vose, Kulob, Danghara; Sughd Region: Ghonchi, Aini, Istaravshan, Spitamen, Jabbor Rasulov, Ghafurov, Direct Rule Districts (DRD): Shahrinav, Rudaki, Vahdat, Varzob, Hisor, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Nurobod, Roghun, Rasht. (ii) Adaptation (mother seedlings engraftment from GBAO, Khatlon (Rumi, Danghara, Qabodiyon, Shaartuz, Sarband, Jilikul) and DRD (Tursunzoda); (iii) Dissemination of adapted planting stock through local and central markets in GBAO, Zerafshan (Aini, Panjakent, Mastchohi Kuhi), Khatlon (Danghara, Baljuvon) and Rasht Valley (Nurobod, Rasht, Tojikobod, Jirgatal, Tavildara); (iv) Collection of longstanding genetic seed materials jointly with the National Centre on Genetic Resources, practically covering all mountain systems of Tajikistan and exchange of germplasm; (v) Project sites in Rasht and Tavildara districts having not been targeted initially: 6 Jamoats (5 in Rasht, 1 in Tavildara).

1 500 000 hectares –

Initially planned Project territory in 36 Jamoats of 7 districts (excluding Rasht and Tavildara).

¹² Term taken from the Land Cadastre of the Republic of Tajikistan

The overall Project activity here was more comprehensive in comparison with described above, and included also: (i) Agreements with Jamoats; (ii) Study tours; (iii) Small grants programme.	
150 000 hectares – Total area of productive lands of 10 “target” Project jamoats, actively participated in the Project activities, including planting trees, application sustainable agricultural practices, seminars, trainings, etc.	Note: <i>Although the Project document refers initially to the 150,000 ha of the total area of productive lands in 9 pilot Jamoats, and the number of pilot Jamoats increased to 10 in the course of implementation, the area remained the same, because the part of Jamoat Khumdon will be under water after construction of dam. So the decision was to compensate this area by the additional Jamoat Dashtijum territory.</i>
330.17 ha – Areas directly cultivated under Project activities, where local germplasm was used to adapt to climate change: 234.10 ha of fruits and nuts (19.10 ha <i>in situ</i> , 215.00 ha <i>ex situ</i>); 96.07 ha cereals and legumes.	Note: <i>Products grown on 330.17 ha (gardens, nurseries, cereals and legumes) was spread as seed and seedlings and influenced the agricultural sector across the country by means of increasing the area of cereals, legumes, as well as in-situ and ex-situ gardens by more than 300,000 ha at country level. This does not necessarily mean of 300,000 ha directly cultivated, rather it means the area covered by disseminating Project products.</i>

In addition to that through implementation of Homologue Approach the adapted germplasm was provided for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes by *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation of 10 priority fruit and nut species and their 71 varieties¹³, as well as cereals and leguminous plants. These varieties of Tajik local germplasm were used and valued to adapt to climate change in model 50 farms/communities in Shurobod, Baljuvan, Khovaling, Tojikobod and Danghara districts.

One of the most effective method of application of homological approach is presented in Sayod site in Danghara district, where 62 thousand seedlings of varieties and species of fruits from different agroclimatic zones of Shaartuz, Kabodiyon, Jilikul, and Shurobod were adapted and planted with root- stub-grafting on the area of 80 hectares.

OUTCOME 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks

The following agro-biodiversity and climate resilience related policies and practices embedded into national policies (strategies, plans, programmes, laws, etc.) and developed (totally or partly) throughout Project activities will support the Project sustainability:

At national level:

- National Strategy on Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in the face of Climate Change (expected to be adopted by Government in late 2015);
- Ratification of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources;
- Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On collection, storage and rational use of the genetic resources of crop plants” adopted in 2012
- Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Pastures” adopted in 2013
- Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity
- “5th National Communication on Biodiversity Conservation, which includes issues on conservation and sustainable use of ABD”
- Manual on the Elaboration and Implementation of the Social and Economic Development Programs of Districts and Towns in the Republic of Tajikistan (of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade);
- Ongoing discussions on integrating ABD issues into the country’s National Development Strategy for 2016-2030 and Mid-Term Development Strategy for 2016-2020.

At local level:

- Five-year Operational Workplans of 42 Jamoats in nine districts;
- District Development Plans of Nurobod, Tojikobod, Rasht, Baljuvon, Shurobod, Panjakent and Aini.

The Project contributed to the introducing and adoption of common terminology used in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other international bodies into national priorities and strategies. Among them: The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity up to 2020, the Fifth National Report on Biodiversity (2014), Protected areas development program until 2015, Forestry

¹³ The list of varieties of apple (21), pear (7), apricot (8), plum (4), pomegranate (8), mulberry (8), almond (1), pistachio (1), fig (8) and walnut (7) is given in Annex 5.15

development program until 2015; the Law " On collection, storage and rational use of the genetic resources of crop plants " and the law "On Pastures"; manual "Forest genetic resources of Tajikistan" (2012).

Besides, the capacity was strengthened of SAHM and its branches started generating climate and crop models, including adaptation to CC model and one-year crop yield forecasting, that timely providing to individual farmers and jamoats. These models include climatic data (temperature, precipitation, humidity, etc.) and possibility to choose adapted varieties resistant to CC.

Some efforts were made for the development extension services in 10 target jamoats, based on the current work of JRCs. The Project strengthened the existing JRCs and also created two newest in remote areas of Sarikhosor and Dektur. Although the system of extension service was not fully developed, nevertheless the Project managed to establish some perspective and useful elements of it, such as: 22 training modules¹⁴ were developed, 66 brochures and booklets¹⁵ on conservation of ABD and management of crop wild relatives disseminated, and 30 trainings, workshops and working sessions¹⁶ conducted in 10 model Jamoats were attended by over 1,500 people, including more 400 women.

Particular attention was given to the capacity buildings of local authorities and national institutions responsible for managing ex- and in-situ gene banks. In total, 329 representatives of local authorities were capacitated through 109 workshops and trainings on strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to CC in 10 target Jamoats, as well as in Kulyab and Rasht districts. More than 100 scientists, experts and local authorities attended seminar on use of the database of the National Centre on Genetic Resources (NCGR) and Institute of Agriculture, and participated in study tour on collection materials of genetic resources.

Such Project partners as Agency on Forestry, State Agency on Hydrometeorology, NCGR, the Institute of Agriculture, the Khatlon Scientific Centre in total prepared 14 reports which included complex results on the both Outcomes 1 and 2, and partly on the Outcome 3: all these institutes participated in creating demonstration plots on in-situ conservation of globally important agrobiodiversity, inventory of rare species and varieties, field missions, providing seminars and trainings for local authorities, NGOs and farmers, publishing and dissemination of different papers (books, brochures, booklets) with recommendations and instruction of planting local varieties in different agroclimatic zones of Tajikistan, etc.

Although in general all these partners achieved close results, but in different thematic areas and locations, their achievements also have some peculiarities related to different outputs. For example, the Institute of Agriculture mainly worked with leguminous plants, NCGR paid specific attention to the development of the data base of genetic resources and ex-situ conservation, Khatlon Scientific Centre (Kulyab Botanical garden) provided some specific recommendations on the horticulture management and care, Agency on Forestry paid more attention on the reforestation of indigenous fruit and nut forests, and State Agency on Hydrometeorology worked out recommendations on climate change adaptation and forecasting.

The Project also supported expeditions of the scientific institutes not conducted for a long time to collect and update existing collections of local varieties for conservation in the gene banks of the NCGR and the Institute of Agriculture. Part of this collection was also shared and exchanged with international gene banks. Memoranda was signed with Russia, China, Japan, Norway, Sweden and other countries gene bank offices on gaining mutual benefit from genetic resources. Besides, the varieties collected are included in the global database of *in situ* and *ex situ* germplasms.

OUTCOME 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change.

The Project main results on the improving capacities for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change includes several interrelated outputs, as the following:

In total, 84 homologous sites were selected for 42 Jamoats, representing the present and future climate conditions (output 2.5.).

Ex situ conservation of 50 (23 cereals and 27 fruits) globally significant recalcitrant landraces and CWRs in seed and nursery gene banks and as living collections in botanic gardens, nurseries, and

¹⁴ Annex 5.16

¹⁵ Annex 5.17

¹⁶ Annex 5.19

farms belonging to: NCGR, Botanic Garden of Kulyab, 2 nurseries in Ieskhoz and 1 nursery of a Dehkan Farm (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate, fig, mulberry, apricot and almond) (outcome 2.1). Community-based mother garden was also firstly arranged in a mountainous area.

Agrobiodiversity is being effectively and sustainably conserved *in situ* on farms. Thus the capacity of farmers (outcome 2.2 and 2.4, output 2.1) was also improved by the on-farm conservation of 10 priority fruit and nut species and their 71 varieties¹⁷, as well as 6 varieties of cereals and leguminous plants. These varieties of Tajik local germplasm were used and valued to adapt to climate change in model 50 farms/communities.

Awareness raising (outcome 2.3., output 2.1., 2.7.) was realized through above mentioned comprehensive Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity developed by the Project, and relative set of numerous (198 in total) seminars, workshops and trainings in 10 pilot Jamoats/four pilot areas, as well as Kulyab and Rasht districts, Dushanbe, Khujand, Varzob and Danghara (Sayod)¹⁸, which were attended by over five thousand people. In addition to this awareness campaign was also organized in cooperation with the GEF SGP.

Besides, more than 150 information brochures, booklets, flyers and other materials on activities implemented and results achieved were developed and published¹⁹.

Community-based participatory methods (output 2.2.) mainly building on traditional knowledge were developed and implemented for *ex situ* conservation, among them: checklists and inventory on agrobiodiversity conservation issues, rural appraisals on organization and self-supporting of public mother gardens and plant nurseries, methods for agribusiness and local market development; support of the development of civil society through help in establishing NGO of “Lovers of genetic resources”; selection method of local varieties resistant to ecological and climatic changes in botanical garden, Days of Biodiversity conservation.

A number of activities on inventory and creation/support of agrobiodiversity databases/databanks were implemented (output 2.3.): (i) NBBC made an inventory of natural habitats for key agrobiodiversity varieties in the pilot jamoats; (ii) the live varieties collected within scientific expeditions were handed over to NCGR for the creation of mother gardens and database on germ plasms; (iii) NCGR created a database of genetic resources of cereal and fruit crops, which is constantly updated with collections of seeds, planting materials and information, fruit crops are reproduced in the nurseries for further transplantation into their habitat; species and varieties are exchanging with foreign countries on the basis of mutual benefits; (iv) two species were included into the Global Biodiversity Information Facility database; (v) the GIS-based information system on local varieties was created by the Project and used for the development of national climate adaptation strategy.

These information resources serve as a benchmark for the road map for the long-term planning of the ABD conservation and genetic resources management, including activities according Nagoya Protocol commitments, as well as they were used to justify the results of Homologue modelling performed by the Project.

Unfortunately, not all of these activities were completed. To the time of evaluation the GIS-based information system is not networked and associated with other information resources in the country or globally, although the intention to integrate it in the global system using the mechanism of Nagoya Protocol is high. Farmers of the Project Jamoats don't have access to established database of genetic resources due to the lack of communication. NCGR has a web-site, however, its database is not uploaded yet.

Some pointed activities on the identification of CWRs of local ABD (output 2.4.) and its *in situ* protection in natural forest ecosystems, succeeded in the following:

- Wild relatives of genetic resources (walnut, almond, apple, pear, mulberry, cherry, sweet cherries) were identified in Jamoat Sarikhosor and the restoration of fruit and nut forest ecosystems was carried out in the area of 18 ha

¹⁷ The list of varieties is given in Annex 5.15

¹⁸ Annex 5.19

¹⁹ Annex 5.17

- Two valuable areas of wild relatives (walnut-juniper forests and apple “Surkhseb”) were identified in Khovaling district on an area of 1.10 hectares, which are fenced and handed over to the supervision of Khovaling forestry.
- Rehabilitation of pistachio forests in the area of 3 ha was carried out in Kisht village of Shurobod district.
- Rehabilitation of Elaeagnus garden in the area of 2 ha was carried out in Jamoat Dashtijum of Shurobod district.

Households are benefiting in terms of improved levels of food subsistence, claims of improved health (due to better nutritional quality of these land races) and, for some farmers, income from the sale of seeds/seedlings and/or produce.

Land races are proving to be resistant to drought, frost and pests and can be grown on poorer soils. Thus, they are less dependent on irrigation and less reliant on agrochemical inputs, which avoids polluting the environment and provides farmers with a niche ‘organic’ type of market.

OUTCOME 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production.

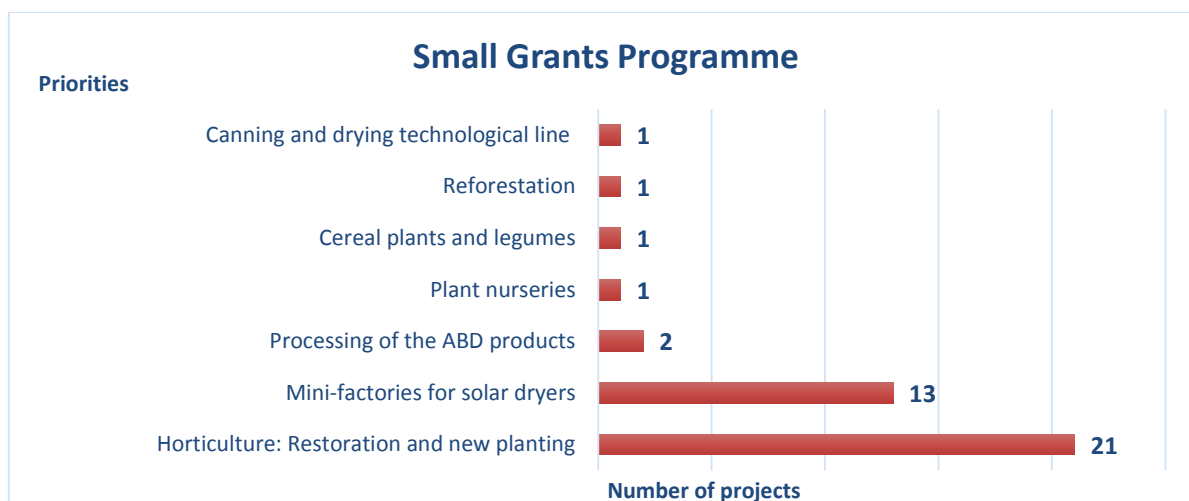
The Project managed to make deep analysis of the development of local, national and international market of local agricultural products (mainly fruits), including evaluation of role of different partners, dynamics of prices of different varieties, value chains, market environments and development trends.

It has been discovered that the horticultural market establishment in Tajikistan is at the initial stage of development, and it needs a complex of economic, land management and agricultural incentives and impulses. The total resource for the development of subtropical horticulture is high and accounts more than 100,000 ha. At the same time it was discovered that the development of value chains is suppressed through the lack of trust within possible partnership between farmers, buyers and businessmen. Most of householders are not ready to wait for adding value but prefer to sell products and receive payment immediately.

The Project found a few model climate change adaptation strategies (output 3.2.) depending on the variety of natural agroclimatic and economic conditions of Tajikistan in four Project areas, and supported their realization in the form of 40 small grants (Annex 5.22), including those supporting stub and root grafting, reforestation, intercropping and multicropping, creating fruit and nut gardens of local species and varieties of apple, pear, pomegranate, fig, cherry, plum, apricot, peach, unabi, persimmon, almond, pistachio, walnut, mulberry (24 grants), as well as a number of small grant supported the manufacturing and use of solar fruit dryers in Project jamoats (16 grants). The full list of small grants provided by the Project is given in the Annex 5.21.

The activities of SGP (output 3.4.) of the Project (which was further upscaled by the UNDP/GEF SGP) had a multifocal results connected with all of the Project outcomes:

- for Outcome 1, it strengthened national extension service providing farmers with knowledge based technologies and approaches to promote farmer varieties and climate resilience, and assisted in applying ABD policies in four pilot areas and their adoption in home gardens/farms
- for Outcome 2, it improved the capacity of farmers to design and implement on-farm agrobiodiversity conservation measures as an adaptive capacity to climate risks and variability; it also facilitated the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions
- in the framework of the Outcome 3 it generated sustainable income of at least 25% more than the current baseline, created favourable conditions for access to overseas markets, and for establishment and development of food processing agro-enterprises



Among key formal results of the Outcome 3 (see Annex 5.13 – Project Achievements Matrix) are the following:

- A number of ABD friendly agro-enterprises were established (outcome 3.1.), such as two medium manufactures (production of mulberry bars in Khorog and canning technological line in Panjakent), four small factories on producing solar dryers, two plant nurseries in Dangara and Shurobod. All of them generate sustainable income compared to the baseline accounting from 25% (canning line) to 150% (nurseries), and even up to 1000% (mulberry processing).
- A complete value chain (outcome 3.2.) was established on the example of mulberry processing and marketing. In partnership with LLC “Pamir Travel Ltd.”, more than a ton of mulberry (dried mulberry, sirup, halvah) was produced at the beginning of the initiative, and the volume of production of mulberry products first years was limited to 5 tons or about 22 000 packaged bars depending on the supply of raw materials. In 2015 producer is intending to increase production up to 100 tons. All products have national and foreign certificates of quality (output 3.3.) and presented at national and international markets, mostly in Russia and EU.
- In addition, certified seedlings of 9 fruit varieties had been marketed locally.
- Some non-certified products, including priority fruits identified by the Project such as apple, pear, pomegranate, apricot, plum, pistachio, almond and walnut are also marketed locally, and used in the elements of local value chains. Besides, fruits, herbs, dry fruits, jams, seeds were demonstrated in 4 fairs in Dushanbe and two in Kurgantybe, as well as in Shurobod and Baljuvon (Sari Khosor), and seedlings fair in Danghara. At the same time the attempt of conducting value chain in all Project regions did not give the desired result among farmers and households of the Project because of the small volumes of production, lack of logistics between farmers and weak market development (output 3.1).
- Certification of products (output 3.3.): In addition to certified mulberry products the Project also developed a “Roadmap on the procedures and regulations of national certification” and a special booklet titled “The main stages of the certification of fruits and vegetables” was developed for farmers, which was presented at seminars and trainings on ABD products processing in Project jamoats. Nine varieties of fruit seedlings produced by leskhozes were also nationally certified.

The perspective approach was also found by the Project on joint actions by Jamoat Resource Centres and Microloan funds. They provided 20 seminars and trainings on the development of agribusiness and business planning in 4 Project areas, and 864 farmers received financial assistance from MLFs “Imdodi Khutal” and “Faizi Surkhob” in in Jamoats Dektur (Baljuvon) and Khumdon (Nurobod).

3.3.2. Relevance. Global Environmental Benefits

In accordance with the Project Document the Project supposed to contribute achieving the main indicators under the UNDP-GEF BD2 strategic objective, namely: (i) Mainstreaming biodiversity into

the agriculture sector; (ii) More than 1.5 million ha in production landscapes contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components; (iii) Supporting the incorporation of biodiversity aspects into sectoral policies and plans at both national and sub-national levels and into the implementation of regulations; (iv) Mainstreaming biodiversity and climate resilience into UNDP's development assistance in Tajikistan; and (v) Contributing to the improved livelihoods of rural communities in Tajikistan based on sustainable use of agro-biodiversity.

The Project was fully in line with the GEF's approach to mainstream adaptation into other GEF focal areas and contributes to meeting the targets of the GEF Strategic Priority "Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation" (SPA).

The Project was consistent with the objectives of the GEF Small Grants Programme to secure global environment benefits in the GEF focal areas through community-based approaches that also generate local benefits.

The evaluation of the Project relevance is **Relevant** that is also confirmed by the country ownership.

3.3.3. Country ownership / drivenness

The Project design was fully fitted to national priorities relating to the conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to climate change are laid out in the inter-connected draft Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRS) for 2007-2009 and National Development Strategy (NDS) for the period up to 2015. These national development planning documents set out that agricultural production and natural resources would be the backbone of economic development and poverty reduction over the coming decade. Specifically, these documents target the need to promote the conservation and proper management of biodiversity and ecosystems and measures to promote adaptation to climate change. Other relevant government-led programmes include the Economic Development Plan for Tajikistan for the period to 2015 and the Public Investment, Grants and Technical Assistance Programme (PGI) for 2007-2009. The Project has become more relevant since it was implementing in the time of global financial crisis, resulting in more commodities being imported and inflation officially rising to 13% and more, or even above in rural areas where farming is still largely a subsistence economy.

Also relevant to the policy framework in which the Project is operating were the following: National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (NBSAP, 2003); National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP, 2006); National Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan on Climate Change Mitigation (NAP, 2003); National Action Plan and Report on Building Capacity to Implement Commitments on Global Environment Conventions (2005); Third National Report on Biodiversity Conservation in Tajikistan (2006); The State Programme on Protected Areas Development (2006) and the Law on Specially Protected Territories (2002); and a number of laws: Law on Nature Protection; The Law on Environmental Protection (1993); The Law on Protection and Use of Flora (2004); The Law on Ecological Expertise (2003); The State Program on Forestry Development (2006-2015) and the Forestry Code (1993); and The Law on Hydrometeorological Activity.

These policies and laws outline the state regulations on nature protection, the promotion of agro-biodiversity, the mitigation of climate change and the promotion of adaptation measures in the field of agro-biodiversity.

The Project's design was entirely relevant to this policy environment and, as evident from observations made in the Mid-Term Evaluation, its conception was timely and designed strategically, in terms of potentially sustainable outcomes and clear linkages with existing policies and initiatives, and tactical with respect to its grass-roots approach and NGO execution.

The Project initiatives related to the assistance in preparation and development of National Strategy on Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in the face of Climate Change (expected to be adopted by Government in late 2015); Ratification of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On collection, storage and rational use of the genetic resources of crop plants" adopted in 2012; Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Pastures" adopted in 2013; Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity; 5th National Report on ABD were implemented in close collaboration with government officials and incorporated into national policies, strategies, development plans and legal codes.

Country ownership was strengthened also by involving relevant representatives from government and civil society in the Project through their participation in the Project Board. Moreover, participation

of government officials in training and monitoring activities throughout Project implementation was a great support to the Project plans.

3.3.4. Effectiveness & Efficiency

Effectiveness concerns the extent to which objectives are achieved or likely to be achieved, Efficiency concerns the extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible; also called cost effectiveness or efficacy.

Effectiveness

The evaluation finds that this ***Project has no negative results.***

The detailed assessment (see Annex 5.13) of the Project anticipated results and actual achievements made on the base of criteria developed by the evaluation team on the base of initial formulations of the Project baselines, targets, outputs and outcomes, as well as the results of interviewing Project stakeholders at different levels shows the high success of the Project and satisfaction of all Project partners from grass-root to the government, although a number of discrepancies between intended outputs/performance indicators and actual effects were noticed.

It's a big pity the Project did not systematize measurable indicators and outputs more precisely. The result was the variability of explanations in the reporting documents of different Project's successful results and approaches, which sometimes are even hard to compare and/or to draw the integral Project picture. On one hand, it decreased the possible strength of the general results of the entire Project, but on the other hand this helped to discover a diversity of approaches to ABD conservation and management, which is important for seeking most effective tools and mechanisms

Figuratively speaking, the Project helped to start the assembly of a puzzle of ABD, its links to other components of ecosystems, and conservation and management issues. The whole picture is not drawn yet, there are still a number of gaps to be filled in future (major of them, as we see, are related to the coordination with effective SLM practices), but if at the beginning of the Project it was just a knot of separate pieces of information, by the end of the Project this knot became a structured pattern, and ways on how to fill gaps are definitely known. This is in and of itself a great Project success.

The main social effect of the Project is that by outreached awareness raising campaign it managed to strengthen the priorities of agrobiodiversity conservation in rural development and local policies basing on participation approach used by local communities.

The main political effect of the Project is that it mainstreamed ABD issues in the government policies, and helped to coordinate the efforts of different relative ministries. It also promoted the idea of the FAO project on the development of the National Strategy for Food Security, which is now under designing.

The scientific effect is that the Project promoted more intensive involvement of national science in the global knowledge management process

The economic effect resulted in finding good examples and perspective elements of value chains in the marketing of the ABD products locally, nationally and abroad.

The Project was also effective in achieving its main result, which reached 2.5 mln ha of the Project affected area instead of planned 1.5 ml hectares at the cost of involvement additional territories.

The MTE mentioned, and we totally agree with, that the Project was also heralded as being innovative in national and international terms. The Project strategy was to strengthen the regulatory framework by complementing ongoing market and governance reforms under the UNDP Communities Programme at national level. From an international perspective, this is the first GEF project within Central Asia to use a comprehensive approach to policy and institutional development within the biodiversity sector both climate change adaptation planning, which is fully responsive to actual needs, rather than based on national trends or international guidance.

Benefits also included new investments in agricultural industry, technology and knowledge transfer, improved skills of specialists, appearance of new ideas and approaches in agriculture and forestry, scientifically enlightened farmers and communities, strong support in solving gender issues in rural areas, etc. Direct biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management activities were less successful.

The successful example on the mulberry products manufacturing and marketing has shown how science and technology can move “from labs to market”. The overall production grew from 1 ton to 100 tons during four years, and this is not limited to.

However we need to underline limited success of the Homologue modelling and its post-project sustainability as well as limited success in integrating knowledge products of the Project (data bases, GIS, technologies and finding) in relevant international systems.

The overall rating on effectiveness is **HS (highly satisfactory)**.

Efficiency

Reference to the Project’s financial planning (Section 3.2.4) and Annex 5.10 shows that to the date of this TE the Project funds were almost exhausted with a small portion remained in UNDP own financing (USD 0.05 mln) and GEF grant (USD 0.16mln). In terms of cost effectiveness, an excess of US\$ 0.98 million of ‘in kind’ funding has been generated, much of which is a direct result of partnership working. This does not include additional support received from GEF SGP projects and local microloan funds. The small size of the PIU and its close working relationship with its client, NBBC, have also contributed to cost effective implementation of the Project.

The GEF alternative added a layer by addressing gaps relating to the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant agro-biodiversity, which will in turn provide the basis for adaptation to climate change at both the national and international levels; and provide opportunities to generate new sources of demand and income for products derived from local agro-biodiversity in Tajikistan. The total value of the GEF alternative scenario is approximately US\$ 27,850,000 (US\$ 23,800,000 baseline plus US\$ 4,050,000 of incremental costs (GEF and co-financing)). This incremental cost needs to be re-evaluated but it is likely to have risen to at least US\$ 4.8 million, in the light of the additional co-financing received and disbursed during the Project’s implementation.

Cost-effectiveness of the Project activities was also noticed by the local farmers. All of them stated that the approaches and technologies of ABD goods production provided by the Project brought at least 25% of additional income comparing to the baseline, and in some cases it provided the monetary income of 4-5 times more than ever. Good informal indicator was that some farmers decided not to migrate to Russia for seasonal job, but to develop own farms.

All persons interviewed stated that Project funds were delivered as promised. All persons interviewed claimed that the administration of funds was effected in a transparent manner. National level team managers and members praised the project’s administration for exceptional efficiency and transparency. There were no issues raised about inefficiencies in the management of the financial resources of the Project.

The evaluators found that the Project was handled efficiently and well. The management team and attempted to minimize possible disruptions by seeking and securing funding from other sources that would support the activities. All disbursement and reallocation of savings were in time, effective and transparent.

Timeliness

Generally, the Project was implemented according to the timelines agreed upon in the Project Board meeting for the upcoming year. There were some delays in the beginning of the Project due to that the components on policy and market development would take longer than planned within the Project framework. These delays (totally of about 1 year 2 months) were discussed at the Project Board meetings and a no-cost extensions were agreed with the implementing agency (UNDP). The Project delays did not adversely affect the overall Project results.

The overall rating on efficiency is **highly satisfactory (HS)** in view of cost efficiency, and efforts in leveraging not only financial resources but also existing expertise, partner knowledge, networks and global events.

3.3.5. Other Results

To have a whole picture of the Project results it is necessary to underline those which are beyond the Project logframe, but have emerging long-term effects, indirect outcomes and impacts.

The main Project results at global level are as follows:

- The hypothesis was proved on the examples of Project homologous benchmark sites that, by appropriate management of agrobiodiversity the optimal conservation of biodiversity for national

and global benefits and adaptation to climate changes can be achieved, and furthermore results in simultaneous gains in sustainable agricultural production.

- The inventory and discovery of new traditional varieties in remote globally important areas.
- Involvement of Tajik scientists in a network for international collaboration on ABD conservation.
- Provision of assets and methods for systematic inventory of ABD in the Project benchmark areas
- Globally important collections of different local varieties of fruits and nuts and banks of germoplasm created or enhanced
- Influence on international agreements and initiatives (CBD, Nagoya Protocol, etc. improved at national level
- Growing role of Tajikistan as a country of heightened global interest and UNDP demonstration site of global importance.

Basic Project results at national and local levels included:

- The Project played a catalytic role for national and regional initiatives related to biodiversity conservation and land use.
- The Project has filled the knowledge gap about possible practical use ABD in Tajikistan, and its opportunities to adapt climate changes.
- Cooperation between different stakeholders was improved (local and national authorities, science, universities, local people, business, civil society).
- Knowledge and skills of local farmers were enhanced.

3.3.6. Mainstreaming

As it was noted above, the objectives and outcomes of the Project conform to the UNDP country programme strategies as well as GEF-required outcomes towards global environmental benefits. By its title and overall objective the Project is closely connected with main purposes of CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as have an impact on stipulating sustainable land with local groups, improvement in policy framework for resource allocation and distribution.

The remarkable examples of positive results for civil society are those particularly related to UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation (increasing local communities income and generating new jobs), improved governance (strengthening national commitments addressing international conventions, as well as improvement of self-governance at local level and such developing national institutes as extension services), the prevention and recovery from natural disasters (protection slopes from gullies and mudflows by reforestation and horticulture). The gender issue was not raised by the Project specifically, but specific attention to gender balance was paid in the Project at all levels of implementation: the Project team composition, representatives of the key stakeholders, composition of the PB, local people involvement shows obviously that there were no gender restrictions during Project implementation: ladies were even more active in the discussions and decision making in the Project issues rather than the “stronger” sex.

It was also mentioned earlier that the Project was integrated with UNDP’s Communities Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme making synergy in the implementation of selected parts of the Project, particularly those connected to the work at the community level, much of which was facilitated through the UNDP-created JRCs and associated micro-financing UNDP initiatives. The partnership with the UNDP/GEF SGP complemented the broader rural development focus of the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan, and ensured a continued focus on the delivery of global environmental benefits.

It is important to note, that the Project indirectly made some steps towards the development of the concept of the payments for ecosystem services (PES) and its practical application. Although PES issue was not in the Project design, the Project shew that the PES schemes related to the use of natural genetic resources in different forms can be effective. These schemes also integrally concern other ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, cost of wild relatives, soil conservation, reforestation, which were indirectly considered in the report on the economics of agrobiodiversity issues by the Project in 2014.

The Project direct impacts were targeted also at the improvement of the national strategies, legislation and regulations that promote updating and modernization of governance approaches at the state level, and also the Project made a few effective interventions (mainstreaming

agrobiodiversity and climate change issues in the development and action plans) at the municipal level

Role of NGOs, academic sector, universities and other public entities has been discussed earlier and demonstrate a growing rate in the Project activities and follow-up.

3.3.7. Sustainability and catalytic role

The Project generated a number of supportive tools and mechanisms to ensure that Project benefits will be continued after the Project ends.

Socio-political sustainability

The political context was more or less stable and predictable and so far was not a threat to Project implementation and the sustainability of results. The level of ownership by the main national and local stakeholders seems sufficient to allow for the Project results to be sustained. In the interviews with Project stakeholders it was evident that local or national authorities and also business and communities are interested in supporting the Project initiatives.

The Project implementation corresponded to the peak of the development of agrarian reform in the country, so this mitigated main political and some institutional risks, because mainstreaming horticulture and agrarian development in mountainous regions promoted local authorities to maintain and encourage Project investments.

Nevertheless, as it has happened during the Project time, the authorities in key ministries were twice changed, that took time for reconciliation of working plans. It shows the same can take place in future, so necessary measures should be predictable to keep Project long-term impact on-going.

The sustainability of the most Project results will be ensured by the National Strategy for Agrobiodiversity Conservation, which is intending to be adopted by the Government of Tajikistan in late 2015. This Strategy is based on the results of the Project, supposes different financial resources for its implementation and includes 11 basic priorities organized in three categories:

- First category – action plans related to development of scenario of climate change and forecast of changes in agricultural ecosystems of various ecoregions, and conduction of monitoring;
- Second category – action plans which envisage collection, determination of characteristics, documentation, conservation and use of genetic resources;
- Third category is composed of action plans, which are related to and ensure establishment of complex awareness for effective system of adaptation to climate change through exchange of germoplasm of valuable genetic resources on national and global levels.

Actually this Strategy serves as a clear exit strategy of the Project considering different supportive tools and methods.

The UNDP's Communities Programme being operating for over a decade in the rural development of Tajikistan adds value to the social sustainability, and the GEF Small Grants Programme related to securing global environment benefits through community-based approaches also helps to generate and support local benefits and enhance existing social capital in the Project areas. Nonetheless, the evaluation team has to notice not all JRCs in the Project areas are active. A lot depend on individual leaders of these bodies and their incentives to work effectively, which differ from one village or jamoat to another.

It is also important to note that during the Project time a social environment has been improved: many men farmers came back from immigration, and women feel more comfortable and sustainable, which promotes the development of small farms.

A new department in the Ministry of Agriculture is taking care on the development of national system of extension services. The Project findings and approaches in this sphere will be presented at the final meeting of PB and transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The risk of that Tajikistan becoming a member of the World Trade Organisation pointed out in MTE was well realized by the Project management, so a lot has been done by the Project in last years to find ways of helping farmers and those involving in marketing agrobiodiversity products to establish and strengthen value chains. Frankly the risk is high, but the Project managed to find a number of perspective growing points, such as small manufactures, competitive organic farming products, innovative products processed, etc.

In spite of well sound socio-political sustainability of the Project results, we would like to note, that the Project and its “exit strategy” did not analyze thoroughly all possibilities and effective socio-political incentives to scale-up successful approaches and technologies, except financial sources and mechanisms, thus decreasing the sustainability of its results and progress towards anticipated impacts in ABD management, including environmental benefits, reduced environmental threats and sustainable agricultural production.

The evaluation rating of socio-political sustainability is **Likely (L)**: there are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Institutional sustainability

Sustainability of the Project was enhanced through strengthening different scientific and public institutions.

The Project supported NBBC as a national focal point for CBD Nagoya Protocol. The NBBC already tested the Nagoya Protocol approach of “Access and Benefit sharing Clearing-House” and is developing its activity on the information resources for CBD.

The Project also supported several scientific institutes and centres of the Tajik Academy of Sciences and the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Now several programmes related to the agrobiodiversity conservation and gene banks management are implementing in these academies independently from the Project.

The institutional base for extension service development, including complex recommendations to use local varieties, is maintained by the UNDP founded JRCs. Leskhoses (local forest enterprises) also have a perspective plans for reforestation based on the ABD conservation approaches, in the framework of so called “Joint forest management” programme supported by GIZ.

All these and other institutions involved in the Project are still providing unofficial, so called “silent” in-kind support to the Project for example: energy supply, security, lab equipment, storage of collections, qualified personnel, etc. Also, academies and universities have an informal influence on governmental policies through participation in expert and advisory groups and committees, outreach programmes, etc.

Educational modules and demonstration sites elaborated and created by the Project will also be used in universities and by other donors throughout their basic and targeted training programmes.

At the same time some Project products, like GIS-based data bank on natural habitats and local varieties, as well as a number of knowledge materials, models developed, all remain slightly known beyond the narrow sector of ABD conservation. This reduce the possibilities to use effective Project results in sustainable land management activities, agribusiness development, supporting rural people livelihoods planning and implementing by other projects (national and international). New data bases on biodiversity created are not viable if not integrated with existing and functional national or international data and knowledge systems. The recommendation is to strengthen the Project and/or NBBC website with uploading all these materials to make them available for wider audience, and also to make attempts to present Project technological findings in the internationally recognized data bases, not only scientific but practical as well (such as WOCAT, different e-markets, e-learning tools, etc).

The evaluation rating of institutional sustainability is **Likely (L)**: there are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Financial sustainability.

Although the Project from its start did not develop any strategy for financial maintenance of its results, the Project investments however were directed towards self-sustaining initiatives, based on grants and micro-credits that enable farming communities to help themselves, rather than capital costs and the creation of new institutions that require long-term support to sustain them. The close collaboration with existing Micro-financing institutions (*Imdodi Khutal* in Kulyab, *Rushdi Vodii Zarafshon* in Zaravshan and *Faizi Surhob* in Rasht) on the establishment of revolving funds for agrobiodiversity ensures that increasing levels of funds will be available beyond the life of this Project. It means that the risk of paying back was mitigated.

To the Project end, the NBBC managed to make a comprehensive analysis of other existing and possible sources of funding and reflect it in the above-mentioned National Strategy for Agrobiodiversity Conservation. it includes: State budget, Special means for nature preservation,

Local budgets, Microcredits, Small grants initiatives of different donors, Programme “Food for Work”, and further granting from GEF. Nevertheless, the flows and planning of the most of these sources of supply are not clear.

The evaluation rating of financial sustainability is **Moderately Likely (L)**: there are moderate risks affecting this dimension of sustainability

Environmental sustainability

By its title and objective the Project is emphasized on biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change, therefore, its results were designed to be environmentally sustainable and were not anticipated to negatively impact on the environment.

Environmental sustainability also will be maintained through achieved Project results. To support agrobiodiversity conservation ex-situ and in-situ, the Project identified important local species and varieties, created several nurseries, planted thousands of fruit and nut trees and shrubs, developed friendly institutional, social, economic and political support to this. The Project identified also those natural habitats and developed the georeferenced database (GIS) where existing agrobiodiversity will remain alive 50 years later.

Project sites are subjected to more or less predictable disasters or changes, so, significant environmental factors were not anticipated, which can influence the future flow of Project benefits, as well as any Project outputs or higher level results.

Moreover, due to the Project activity some environmental risks, for example related to the use of wooden plants for fuel, even decreased, because of the Project awareness campaign and also burning and cutting off were prohibited by law (not without lobbying this from the Project side).

On the other hand, although Project was concentrated on climate change and biodiversity conservation issues, wide-scale adoption of sustainable land management practices was beyond the scope of this Project, so environmental benefits in terms of improved soil productivity, reduced erosion, reduced incidence of pest and disease, or sequestration of soil carbon, etc. have not been evaluated within the Project even though they took place. Only very few of site-specific “good” land use practices have been demonstrated and that cannot be considered as sufficient to further replication and dissemination, because some of others assumed ploughing along steep slopes, avoiding crop rotation, weak control of pests and plant diseases, etc.

We consider this as a Project's weakness, because no projects related to agricultural activities, especially in mountainous region can avoid the synergy of problems in concern of all the three Rio conventions: CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD. The sustainability of ABD conservation activities in mountains cannot be secured without sustainable land management

The evaluation of environmental sustainability is **Likely (L)**: there are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Thus, we assess the **overall Project sustainability as Moderately likely (ML)**, because overall rating for sustainability cannot be higher than the lowest rated dimension.

3.3.8. Catalytic Role and Replication

There is no doubt the Project is suitable for replication as it benefits important management practices in agrobiodiversity conservation linked to sustainable land management and adaptation to climate change. By sharing good practices and innovative approaches, the Project team has attempted to sensitize stakeholders about the benefits that can accrue through biological methods in agriculture and forestry. Nevertheless, in the absence of a favourable environment, it is too early to discuss direct replication effects, as the Project's broader outcomes are likely to take longer time to be achieved.

Document reviews and field assessment provided the evidence of a few replication activities and of the catalytic role played by the Project:

Technologies:

- Use of local varieties in farms to increase sustainable production and adapt technologies for possible climate changes;
- Methods for adapting seedlings of local varieties;
- Use of tree stocks of wild relatives for increase sustainability and survival potential of productive plants;

- Reforestation and afforestation using native species and varieties;
- Intercropping and multicropping (with legumes and cereals in row-spacings);
- Creation of cost-effective participatory mother gardens and farmers' mother collections of local agrobiodiversity;
- Programmatic activities on the construction of storage facilities for fruits.

Business ideas:

- Sustainable value chains based on the processing of local products and organic agriculture;
- Small manufactures (dryers, canning lines, etc);
- Private plant nurseries in different agroclimatic conditions;
- Support of small agribusiness through development of local business plans;
- Micro-financial support of initiatives on ABD conservation.

Knowledge-exchange for/between donors:

- Demonstration plots ;
- Training modules;
- Joint forest management;
- Sustainable horticulture on slopes and rainfed lands;
- Joint activities with technical and financial support from local microloan funds.

Awareness raising:

- Contribution to the awareness and capacity of farmers and other stakeholders on the management options for conservation of ABD and climate change adaptation through farmer field days, demonstration days, farmer participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises, particular PR actions targeted on gender, schoolchildren, and jamoats;
- Creating knowledge sharing platforms for farmers and specialists on the base of botanical garden and forestries.

As it could be seen from the examples provided, the Project has: catalyzed some *behavioural changes* in terms of use and application by the relevant stakeholders of technologies and approaches show-cased by the demonstration subprojects and small-grants programme; provided *incentives* (mainly competencies) to contribute to catalyzing changes in stakeholder behaviour from grassroots to policy makers. To some extent this has contributed to *institutional changes* by mainstreaming of project-piloted approaches; contributed to *policy changes*, created opportunities for national teams and lead scientific institutes to catalyze change.

The catalytic effect of the Project could have been higher when the Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation developed by the Project if being adopted and successfully implemented, will scaling up its activities and outcomes.

3.3.9. Impact

The anticipated long-term impact of the Project is directly stipulated by the Project Objective and Title and concern the embedment of agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change approaches in agricultural and rural development policies and practices.

The TE team wants to emphasize that the **overall impact** of the Project, **both environmental status improvement and environmental stress reduction is very significant** and is strongly corroborated by its effective results and sustainability. No negative impact of the Project is expected. Even some more impacts on mitigating land degradation in mountains and preventing soil erosion and mudflows were provided by fixing slopes with trees.

Key long-term effects and aftereffects of the Project are supposed as further development of the following aspects:

- Common knowledge and awareness about biodiversity conservation transfer from the abstract idea of "protecting wild plants and animals" and "prohibiting" damage to natural habitats to the way that "biodiversity is among us, and we are the part of it", and that resources of biodiversity are very important for agricultural development, climate change adaptation, and rural people livelihoods.
- Synergetic upgrowth of the complex Project results: farmers improved their skills in growing fruit and nut trees, and at the same time found producing local varieties as effective and perspective activity, which in turn promotes biodiversity conservation in the area and also

improve environment by providing secure options against landslides, mudflows and soil erosion, as well as locally based assets for climate change adaptation.

- Long-term support for national scientific institutions to exchange knowledge and technologies with international audience in given domain.
- Methods and technologies for long-term conservation of CWRs will progress in recovery, *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation and sustainable use of land races of fruits, nuts, some cereal crops and legumes on farms and in gardens and in seed banks.
- Identified plant wild relatives of national priority, a survey of their location and status in four mountainous regions of Tajikistan, regarding to be the motherland for many species and varieties used in agricultural planting will be gradually considered in international banks of genetic resources.
- Providing practical schemes for joint forest management with local plants will promote mutually beneficial reforestation of desertified slopes and pastures.
- Strong incitement for business ideas and building value chains based on the processing of local products of horticulture and associated goods will provide additional value to the rural people welfare.
- Stimulus and growing opportunities for microloan foundations and their involvement in agriculture based on ABD products will promote increasing investments in organic agriculture and scaling up ABD conservation practices.
- Growing points of the approaches to PES can be incorporated in the design of the further Projects.
- Successful stories / good practices and demonstration plots (including those for possible trainings) can be effectively used for replication and scaling up by other donors and investors.
- Drafting comprehensive, multifocal and perspective National ABD Conservation Strategy actually serving as a Project exit strategy will support the overall Project result and make the impact more effective.

The TE team considers the overall Project impact had not been achieved to the time of the evaluation. Its indirect impact will be growing at least during 5-7 years after the formal Project completion.

Although the overall project impact is high, in order to mobilize additional financing and aim for targeted efforts the practical approaches and mechanisms for ABD conservation in the country are to be integrated as best practices in climate change adaptation within the framework of larger scale investment initiatives, such as Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund.

4. Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons

The overall ratings of the Project performance are provided in the table below.

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
Monitoring and Evaluation		
M&E design at entry	Overall M&E approach was holistic and totally in line with UNDP policy. However it was difficult to follow the sequence and coordination between many of outcomes, established baselines, targets, outputs and indicators, which made tracking success and reporting confusing.	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
M&E Plan Implementation	The responsibilities for M&E activities were clearly defined, data sources and data collection instruments were appropriate, and the frequency of various monitoring activities specified and adequate	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Overall quality of M&E		Satisfactory (S)
IA& EA Execution		
Quality of UNDP Implementation	All partners considered the support and advice provided by UNDP as very instrumental in the success of the Project.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	The overall management of the Project was adaptive, well-timed, responsive, flexible and targeted. The partnership strategy was well defined and executed.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Overall quality of Implementation / Execution		Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Outcomes		
Relevance	The results are relevant and consistent with GEF, UNDP and country strategies, policies and programmes	Relevant (R)
Effectiveness	The Project has no negative results. The assessment of the Project results shows the high success of the Project and satisfaction of all Project partners from grass-root to the government. Although there were very few minor shortcomings, many of the Project results exceed the targets set.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Efficiency	The Project was cost-effective, and efforts in leveraging financial resources exceed those anticipated. The Project was also efficient in developing new methods, partnerships, knowledge, national and global networks.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Overall Project Outcome Rating		Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Sustainability		
Financial resources	The comprehensive analysis of possible financial sources was done and presented in the Draft National Strategy of ABD Conservation. However the strategy for financial sustainability of Project results was not well developed, so the further supportive funding is obscure.	Moderately Likely (ML)
Socio-political	The current socio-political context is overall conducive to the results of the projects to be sustained, with Government prioritizing the implementation of the Land Reform and Freedom to Farm, and National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy being developed. There are low level negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability: relatively low incentives among main stakeholders.	Likely (L)
Institutional	This dimension of sustainability was enhanced through: - testing the CBD Nagoya Protocol approach of "Access and Benefit sharing Clearing-House" within the NBBC activity as a national focal point for Nagoya Protocol; - strengthening different institutions: Academies, UNDP founded JRCs, Leskhoses, etc. Educational modules and demonstration sites elaborated and created by the Project will also be used in universities and by other donors. There are only negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability: relatively low capacities to develop and support electronic means of information (data bases, web-sites).	Likely (L)
Environmental	The Project was emphasized on biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change. Its results are environmentally sustainable and are not anticipated to negatively impact on the environment. There are only negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability: not much attention was made to the activities mitigating land degradation risks.	Likely (L)
Overall likelihood of sustainability:		Moderately Likely (ML)

Criterion	Summary Assessment	Rating
Impact		Significant (S)
Environmental Status Improvement:	Many growing points for further agrobiodiversity conservation created at different scales: rural people have incentives to grow endangered and local plants, and the total area of reforestation and ABD based horticulture is growing fast; long-term support on knowledge management provided for national institutions, and ex-situ and in-situ collections of endangered species and varieties are extending; strong incitement created for business ideas and building value chains on marketing and processing of ABD products, with evident grow of the total income; comprehensive, multifocal and perspective National ABD Conservation Strategy drafted.	Significant (S)
Environmental Stress reduction:	By planting trees on the slopes the risk of further land degradation is mitigated, also rural communities received a tool for climate change adaptation by growing more resilient varieties and decreasing the risk of destruction of local fruit varieties.	Significant (S)
Progress towards stress/status change:	Although the overall Project impact is significant, there are some concerns that without additional financing and targeted efforts of enthusiasts the practical approaches and mechanisms for ABD conservation in the country will not be actively supported.	Minimal (M)
Overall Project Results:		Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Project successes

The Project was in general very successful in all means according its overall objective and outcomes. In addition, it generated a number of perspective initiatives and developed an enabling environment to support efforts all over Tajikistan to promote ABD conservation and sustainable use (see Section 3.3. Project results).

The most remarkable are:

Policies and institutional mechanisms

- Effective awareness raising through strategic and consistent approach;
- Capacity building on the possible use of ABD resources for climate change adaptation;
- Elements of extension service generated and embedded at the municipal level;
- Training model developed on the issues of ABD conservation;
- Exit strategy in the form of draft National Strategy for ABD Conservation (anticipated to be approved by the government in late 2015), which opens numerous perspectives for further activities;
- High indirect catalytic and replication effect (including practical applications of biotechnologies and scientific experiments, capacity building, policy making, new projects and scientific entities).

Practical

- Available practical tools for ABD conservation ex-situ and in-situ;
- Incentives for farmers to use local varieties and CWRs in agricultural practice;
- Small grants programme as an encouragement effective mechanism to implement ABD conservation and climate change adaptation activities of key importance.

Science and technology applications

- Inventory of important CWRs and natural habitats;
- Development of agroclimatic models of valuable genetic resources to be used further in the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (currently under review of the Government);
- Adaptation of different mechanisms for ABD conservation ex-situ and in-situ, including good science both available technologies.

Financial mechanisms and tools

- Methods providing local farmers with incentive to actively participate in ABD conservation in mountains by adding competitive value to their production, and therefore increasing their total income, thus helping farmers in adapting to climate change;
- Providing incentives for further development of business through marketing ABD products and involvement of local microloan funds;
- Elements of payments for ecosystem services introduced and effectively demonstrated.

It should be also noticed that the Project had high profile, including President's participation.

Weaknesses

Overall there were some minor disadvantages in the Project implementation and results, though they did not much influence the Project success. Nevertheless we need to highlight the following

- Only to the end of the Project its overall strategy and “outcomes-impacts pathways” became consistent. At the beginning the project strategy was not very clear with regard to complementarities and synergy between and among its different components. Nevertheless, such an approach on the contrary helped to discover a diversity of approaches to ABD conservation and management.
- The Project spent a lot of time to integrate the Homologue approach in the practice using CIAT modelling software, but because the application of this modelling is limited to agroclimatic conditions of Tajikistan and those fruits and nuts of the Project particular attention²⁰, its practical effectiveness remains ambiguous and needs either further development of methodology or replacement by another more adequate approach. The Project consistently worked on the development of Homologue approach and even prepared the guidelines for its application by the local suborders of the Ministry of Agriculture, but nevertheless we consider the capacities of local specialists are weak to inform farmers of what best to grow where in response to climate change impacts. It seems unlikely that local agricultural specialists in districts and jamoats will have generate Homologue models and apply them on practice in short-term perspective.
- Although the ABD databases developed (including those of NCGR) and NBBC website (supposed to serve as an essential tool for transferring information beyond the Project sites and elsewhere, and securing global benefits) in general were used to support successfully several national initiatives like climate change adaptation strategy and agroclimatic zoning, it might be considered as a Project unfinished job. To the time of this evaluation the GIS-based information system and website are not operational and not integrated into national information system that limits the possibilities of their wider use and application.
- The results in marketing ABD products are lower than anticipated but anyway exceed the Project possibilities, because of the weak overall market development conditions in the country. It says about ambitious targets but does not reduce the effectiveness of the results achieved.

Many lessons learnt were highlighted in Sections 3.2 and 3.3. The lessons arranged in the next section are based on the above findings, which have the potential for wider application and use. Good practices and successes should be replicated, as well as lessons encountered should be avoided in future activities.

4.1. Comments and possible corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project

4.1.1. Recommendations for the Project design

- To pay specific attention to the Project “Theory of Changes”, its strategy and “causal outcomes-impacts pathways”, coordination and synergy of intermediate results, removing barriers, risks and assumptions
- Developing SMART indicators to the outputs, not only objective and outcomes, and associated targets to them could guide the Project team in proper planning of activities across the years. The targets of outputs (outcomes as well) could be divided into annual milestones

²⁰ This modelling also needs detailed information on soils and genetic coefficients, which is not exist, as well as it needs the development for perennial crops and horticultural plants in particular

(keeping their relative flexibility), which would make easy the reporting process as well as providing an idea of which activities to focus on in subsequent years.

- This would help to avoid excessive ambitions and elaborate more adequate and measurable, not duplicative indicators for targets and outputs. For example, explanation of the key measurable Project targets (such as hectares of the Project affected area, number of species/varieties conserved, number of farmers involved, etc.) should be more clear in terms of activities undertaken in each particular case.
- Nevertheless, evaluators fully understand and even can recommend that projects like these *should set ambitious goals (but not extreme)* in order to have flexibility in planning and prioritizing within the Project development.
- The ways to check and approve any scientific hypothesis like Homologue approach and relative modelling tools should be clearly scientifically and practically identified at the Project development phase in order to realize its feasibility and generate practical steps for this purpose.
- Any investments in agriculture, especially in environmentally fragile mountainous regions cannot avoid assessment of land degradation/desertification issues and comprehensive analysis of its cross-links with biodiversity conservation, climate change vulnerability, and other environmental and socio-economic issues. For GEF projects an assessment of possible integrated impact (positive or adverse) related to all focal areas should be obligatory at all scales of implementation.
- The application of the ecosystem services approach and payments for them (PES) is seen as an opportunity in many of environmental projects, including those of GEF-funding. So, PES application is likely to be evaluated in all the projects like this even there are no evident capacities in the country to realize it from the start. Building national capacities could be one of the Project's aims in this connection.

4.1.2. Recommendations for the implementation of the Project

- More attention should be given to establishing cooperation with other donors working on the similar issues in rural and agricultural development, climate change resilience, forest management, sustainable land management, water use, etc.
- Projects aimed at success in agriculture must be certain of agronomy assistance at the grassroots level. Absence of extension and monitoring services in remote areas, for example, in Shurobod, was crucial for the vital maintenance of the garden established; in contrast even on-field consultations of skilled farmer in jamoat Yol added great value to the success of the practical applications.
- Remote Project sites are less valid for further demonstration purposes than those located closer to populated areas and roads. In future, it is recommended to find opportunities to duplicate demonstration sites in more accessible areas.
- The Project website development is a crucial point. Without good website the Project is lacking in most of the Project means: constraining communication, ready access to Project's information resources, business opportunities, knowledge products, data bases, forum, etc.

4.1.3. Recommendations for the Project monitoring and evaluation

A number of recommendations related to M&E were already given in section 4.1.1.

Here we would like to add and emphasize the following:

- The Project needed more clearly measurable indicators than was given in the LFM.
- To strengthen the M&E system following overall project logic the project team needed a separate project specific M&E training seminar on the regular basis. Such guidelines had to explain the Project intervention logic to show the place of each performance and/or impact indicator in the evaluation of the overall Project goals.
- Indicators to control key environmental matters of the Project (biodiversity, climate change adaptation) should be more developed in terms of not only hectares but a number of conserved species and varieties, ABD and natural habitats inventory, etc. Otherwise it is not clear enough *what* biodiversity was *anticipated* to be conserved and *was conserved to what*

extent, what and who was adapted to climate change, and why those are considering to be adapted, and to the change of what climate parameters.

- The control on the overall Project logic and strategies, review of outcomes-to-impacts and its “theory of change”, should be more managed from the very beginning to avoid disorder between Project outcomes and make Project impact and exit strategy more sustainable.

4.2. Actions and proposals to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the Project

The most important follow-up action to reinforce Project benefits is the implementation of the National Strategy for ABD Conservation. This Project was organized as a pilot effort, it found and tested a number of perspective activities, demonstrated their effectiveness, but was not aimed at systematic and integrated measures by all means, which are reflected now in the text of the Strategy.

The text of the Strategy emphasizes, that it has several strategic components, which are inter-linked closely with each other, “since implementation of any of the strategic components will not result in success without implementation of other activities”. These strategic measures are completely in line with the articles of CBD: Article 7. Identification and monitoring; Article 8. In-situ Conservation; Article 9. Ex-situ Conservation; Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity; Article 11. Incentive Measures; Article 12. Research and Training; Article 13. Public Education and Awareness; Article 14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts; Article 15. Access to Genetic Resources; Article 16. Access to and Transfer of Technology; Article 17. Exchange of Information; Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

The Project also is working on the upscaling project interventions within the framework of Green Climate Fund, and within the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which is being now developed.

The Evaluation Team reviewed the priorities of the National Strategy for ABD Conservation and related planning activities, and considers the Strategy as a holistic approach to the Project follow-up actions. At the same we would like to pay attention on some points which can be helpful for the further actions.

First, we again need to accentuate the important role of the web-site with multifocal purposes (see section 4.1.3.), in particular the most important immediate actions should be: uploading the GIS database for open access; uploading all Project materials, especially guidelines, for further access and dissemination of the expertise; promoting adapted and explored varieties of fruits (certified and non-certified), cereals and legumes through the website so that interested parties from around the country know what is suitable for particular areas and where to access.

Second, we recommend to include the relevant Project products in different international data-bases on conservation technologies, approaches, tools, etc., as well as scientific data-bases and information resources of 3 Rio conventions and related ones (IPBES, Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya protocol, SKBP Knowledge Base, Capacity building marketplace, etc), e-learning resources, etc.

Third, the Project needs to outreach its communication network with other donors in the country, working in the field of rural development and on environmental issues. This will demonstrate successful practical achievements and findings discovered by the Project to be maintained and replicated. The role of close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture is crucial. In particular, for the development of extension services the Project team/NBBC would prepare the list of agriculture specialists in the Project areas as well as relevant institutions and consulting companies so that farmers can approach for consultations. The development of extension services in conjunction with PES can also be considered as a *new multifocal project idea*.

Fourth: enhancing financial sustainability at the local level through micro-finance institutions can strengthen the project impact. The increase of the loan amount allocated per farmer (the responsibility of the lender) and decreasing the interest fee (responsibility of the National Bank) could be considered as one of the tool for expanding these services and total increase of pay-back.

Fifth: for business and market development the possibilities for developing niche strategy using traditional varieties of fruits and nuts linked with organic production methods are of vital importance. The internal market of fruits and nuts is full, and international market requires competitiveness of the products from Tajikistan. Promoting the project results among donor community in order to continue

building mini-workshops for fruit processing, as well as continue the work on branding and certification are among the key activities that will help to secure markets for agrobiodiversity products, for which additional time is necessary. Agro-ecotourism could also be one of the prospective areas to explore.

Sixth: we would like also to maintain recommendation made by MTE about an important opportunity for the Project to raise awareness of the potential World Heritage 'outstanding universal values' of agrobiodiversity within the pilot areas, based on the idea that Central Asia is a global hotspot for agrobiodiversity.

Seventh: the project results and overall experience, including in particular the newly developed data bases on genetic resources in mountain ecosystems can serve as a starting point and benchmark for national mechanisms being elaborated in the framework of the CBD Nagoya Protocol.

UNDP is in a strong position to encourage government to move forward in these directions, providing policy advice, technical assistance and coordination as appropriate. It is also recommended to NBBC to continue its work with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade on ensuring the integration of ABD issues into the national, oblast and district development plans that will also promote tracking the progress over implementation of relevant activities specified in those plans, in the long run.

4.3. Lessons learnt. Best and worst practices.

Most of important lessons that can be taken from the evaluation and can provide knowledge applicable to other GEF and UNDP interventions, has been described in previous sections. The short digest of them includes the following.

Best practices

- The Project itself is a best practice, because demonstrated a win-win possibility to conserve biodiversity within the nature conservation agenda with a linkage to improve rural people welfare, particularly in the face of climate change where extreme events become more frequent.
- Strong, mutually supporting partnerships built between the Implementing Agency (UNDP), Executing Agency (NBBC) and its partners.
- Implementation under National Implementation Modality by the NBBC, which increased the national ownership and sustainability of the Project.
- Project is driven by scientifically grounded knowledge provided by relevant institutions involved.
- Successful use of the UNDP advantage: collaboration with institutions previously developed and established within UNDP projects, such as JRCs, microloan funds; complementarities with UNDP/GEF SGP.
- Development and effective testing of SGP arrangements and practical tools before launch of the "big" UNDP/GEF SGP.
- MLF: sustainable financing mechanism (revolving fund) that enabled synergies generated from combination of scientific and traditional knowledge, good economic background and professional business plans.
- Development of climate change adaptation models based on Homologue Approach in spite of the limited modelling tools.
- Pilot testing of: (i) extension services; (ii) marketing ABD products and value chains improvement; (iii) microfinancing sector; (iv) payments for ecosystem services.
- Project exit strategy in a form of National Strategy of ABD Conservation to be adopted by the Government.

Worst practices

- Long procrastinating at the beginning of the Project because of weakly understood "outcomes-impacts pathways" and complicated targets/indicators of the Project.
- Proper M&E framework and progress tracking should be in place from the beginning. For this, Project probably had to hire more responsible and qualified M&E specialist.
- Not complete preliminary testing of Homologue modelling software in Tajikistan context before the start of the project.

- Not complete analysis of market readiness for embedment of perspective economic tools and financial mechanisms, such as value chains, selection of ABD products for certification,
- Web-site was not developed as an integral multifunctional tool for the Project management and information exchange.



5. Annexes

5.1. Terms of Reference

Барномаи Рушди Созмони Милали Муттаҳид



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Country:	Tajikistan
Description of Assignment:	International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader for Terminal Evaluation of the UNDP/GEF project "Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan"
Programme/Project name:	UNDP/GEF project "Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan"
Period of assignment/services:	20 working days (during May-June 2015)
Type:	International Consultancy
Deadline:	April 14 th , 2015

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The UNDP/GEF's project of "Sustaining agricultural diversity in Tajikistan in the face of climate change" is a five-year nationally implemented project. The implementing partner is the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The aim of this project is to test and demonstrate the replicable ways in which rural farmers and communities can benefit from agro-biodiversity conservation in ways that also build their capacities toward adapting to climate change. The project, implemented in partnership with the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre, the UNDP Communities Programme and the GEF Small Grants Programme, features three inter-linked complementary processes. The first of these focuses on strengthening existing policy and regulatory frameworks in support of agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change, emphasizing the local level implementation. The second focuses on developing community, institutional, and system capacities to enable farmers and agencies to better adapt to climate risks through the conservation and use of agro-biodiversity. The third focuses on the development of agro-enterprises that support the conservation and production of agro-biodiversity friendly products, with a view to providing farmers and communities with alternative sources of income to offset the negative impacts and shocks related to climate change.

PURPOSE

UNDP in Tajikistan is seeking for an International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader to undertake the Terminal Evaluation of the UNDP/GEF project "Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan" in accordance with the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects.

The objectives of the terminal evaluation are - to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

The Terminal Evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, prevention and recovery from natural disasters, and gender.

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (see [Annex 3](#)), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification.

The evaluation will assess the aspects as listed in evaluation report outline attached in [Annex 4](#).

The Report will include a table of planned vs. actual project financial disbursements, and planned co-financing vs. actual co-financing in this project, according the table attached in [Annex 5](#).

The Report will be supplemented by Rating Tables, attached in [Annex 6](#) of Terms of Reference.

THE SCOPE OF WORK

The International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader will be responsible to assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts.²¹ Specifically, International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader is expected to undertake the following tasks and produce following deliverables:

- Desk review of documents, development of Inception Report, consisting of draft methodology, detailed work plan and Terminal Evaluation (TE) outline (No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission);
- Debriefing with UNDP CO, agreement on the methodology, scope and outline of the TE report (1 day);
- Interviews with project implementing partner, relevant Government, NGO and donor representatives and UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor (maximum 3 days);
- Field visit to the pilot project site and interviews (2-4 days);
- Debriefing with UNDP (1 day);
- Development and submission of the first TE report draft (Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission). The draft will be shared with the UNDP CO, UNDP/GEF (UNDP/GEF IRH) and key project stakeholders for review and commenting;
- Finalization and submission of the final TE report through incorporating suggestions received on the draft report (within 1 week);
- Based on the results of the evaluation, development of at least 4 knowledge products, in line with UNDP's format of success stories / lessons learnt (4 days).
- Supervision of the work of the national consultant (during entire evaluation period).

The International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact**, as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with Terms of Reference ([Annex 8](#)). The International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation inception report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

In cooperation with National Consultant, International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in [Annex 7](#) of Terms of Reference.

²¹ A useful tool for gauging progress to impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office: [ROtI Handbook 2009](#)

The International Consultant / Evaluation Team Leader is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF Operational Focal Point, UNDP Country Office, Project Team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders:

- National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP) and its subsidiary bodies;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- National Center for Genetic Resources;
- Agency on Hydrometeorology;
- Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography;
- Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Institute of Botany;
- Local government authorities at jamoat (sub-district,) district and regional levels;
- Jamoat Resource Centers;
- Micro Finance Institutions;
- Local farmers;
- Non-governmental organizations;
- UNDP Country Office;
- UNDP/GEF Istanbul Regional Hub;
- The GEF Secretariat, who is not involved in project implementation, but to whom the Evaluation Report to be prepared under Terms of Reference will be submitted.

DELIVERABLES:

The following deliverables and indicative schedule are expected from the consultancy contract. The final schedule will be agreed upon prior signing the contract, in the beginning of consultancy assignment.

#	<i>Deliverable</i>	<i>Approx. Timeframe</i>
1.	Inception Report , with provided clarifications on timing, methodology and outline of the report	No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission.
2.	Presentation of Initial Findings	At the completion of the mission to the country
3.	Draft Final Report , with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission
4.	Final Report , with annexes	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on the draft report

DOCUMENTS TO BE INCLUDED WHEN SUBMITTING THE PROPOSALS.

Interested individual consultants must submit the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications:

- Technical Proposal: a brief methodology on how the consultant will approach and conduct the work;
- Financial proposal;
- Personal CV including past experience in similar projects.

FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

Lump sum contracts

The financial proposal shall specify a total lump sum amount with the breakdown of:

- 1) daily consultancy fee
- 2) travel* (air tickets/visa/transportation expenses)
- 3) living allowances*

** Regardless of purpose of travel, the prevailing price for an economy class tickets serving the most direct routes to be travelled shall apply for all ICs. In general, UNDP should not accept travel costs exceeding those of a full-fare economy class ticket. Individual Contractors wishing to upgrade their travel to business or first class shall do so at their own expense.*

** ICs may allocate living allowances for them when an assignment requires travel, and include such allowances in their financial proposals. Such living allowances may be lower or equal to UN DSA rates, but under no circumstance should they be higher than UN DSA rates. (UN DSA rate for Dushanbe - 190 USD, for Regional Centers – 75 USD and elsewhere - 49 USD)*

VII. TRAVEL

All envisaged travel costs must be included in the financial proposal. This includes all travel to join duty station/repatriation travel. In general, UNDP shall not accept travel costs exceeding those of an economy class ticket. Should the IC wish to travel on a higher class he/she should do so using their own resources.

In the case of unforeseeable travel, payment of travel costs including tickets, lodging and terminal expenses shall be agreed upon, between UNDP Tajikistan and the contracted Individual Consultant, prior to travel and will be reimbursed.

VIII. EVALUATION

Individual consultants will be evaluated based on the cumulative analysis methodology. The award of the Contract shall be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated as responsive/compliant/acceptable and having received the highest score out of the below set weighted technical and financial criteria:

* Evaluation of Technical Proposal: Criteria weight – 70%;

* Evaluation of Financial Proposal: Criteria weight – 30%.

Criteria	Weight	Max. Point
Technical	70%	70
Advanced post-graduate university degree in Biodiversity Conservation, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics or other related areas		20
At least 5 years of proven experience in conducting project evaluations or consultancy services for GEF-funded projects		25
Technical proposal outlining the methodology and approaches to the process of the terminal evaluation		25
Financial	30%	30

Only candidates obtaining a minimum of 49 points for Technical Proposal would be considered for the Financial Evaluation.

IX. PAYMENT

Payments are based upon output, i.e. upon delivery of the services specified in the TOR that contributed to the overall project deliverables as stated above under “Expected Deliverables.

An International Consultant shall receive payment in three installments from UNDP as follows:

%	Milestone
10%	At contract signing, advance payment to cover mission related expenses
40%	Following submission and approval of the 1st draft of the Terminal Evaluation report
50%	Following submission and approval (UNDP-CO and UNDP RTA) of the Final Terminal Evaluation report

X. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

I. Academic Qualifications:

- Postgraduate or other advanced university degree in the fields of Biodiversity Conservation, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics or other related areas.

II. Years of experience:

- At least 7 years of demonstrated working experience in providing management or consultancy services to biodiversity conservation projects, preferably with components on climate change;
- Professional experience in monitoring and evaluating of GEF-financed projects for UN or other international development agencies (at least in one project);

III. Functional competencies:

- Thorough knowledge of GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy;
- Recognized expertise in the biodiversity conservation and excellent understanding of climate change issues;
- Familiarity with biodiversity policies in CIS would be an asset;
- Conceptual thinking and analytical skills;
- An independent, reliable, responsible self-motivator able to work under time pressure;
- Excellent communication, team-building and diplomatic skills to develop partnerships.

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modeling the UN's values and ethical standard;
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of the UN;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality, and age sensitivity and adaptability;
- Treats all people fairly without favoritism.

IV. Languages:

- Fluency in English is a must;
- Fluency in Russian will be considered an asset.

ANNEX 2 – INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR THE SERVICES OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTORS

1. LEGAL STATUS: The Individual contractor shall have the legal status of an independent contractor vis-à-vis the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and shall not be regarded, for any purposes, as being either a “staff member” of UNDP, under the UN’ Staff Regulations and Rules, or an “official” of UNDP, for purposes of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946. Accordingly, nothing within or relating to the Contract shall establish the relationship of employer and employee, or of principal and agent, between UNDP and the Individual contractor. The officials, representatives, employees or subcontractors of UNDP and of the Individual contractor, if any, shall not be considered in any respect as being the employees or agents of the other, and UNDP and the Individual contractor shall be solely responsible for all claims arising out of or relating to its engagement of such persons or entities.

2. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT: In General: The Individual contractor shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any authority external to UNDP in connection with the performance of its obligations under the Contract. Should any authority external to UNDP seek to impose any instructions on the Contract regarding the Individual contractor’s performance under the Contract, the Individual contractor shall promptly notify UNDP and shall provide all reasonable assistance required by UNDP. The Individual contractor shall not take any action in respect of its performance of the Contract or otherwise related to its obligations under the Contract that may adversely affect the interests of UNDP, and the Individual contractor shall perform its obligations under the Contract with the fullest regard to the interests of UNDP. The Individual contractor warrants that it has not and shall not offer any direct or indirect benefit arising from or related to the performance of the Contract or the award thereof to any representative, official, employee or other agent of UNDP. The Individual contractor shall comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations bearing upon the performance of its obligations under the Contract. In the performance of the Contract the Individual contractor shall comply with the standards of conduct set in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2002/9 of 18 June 2002, entitled “Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials, and Expert on Mission”. The individual contractor must comply with all Security Directives issued by UNDP. Failure to comply with such security directives is grounds for termination of the Contract for cause.

Prohibition of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: In the performance of the Contract, the Individual contractor shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary-General’s bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse”. In particular, the Individual contractor shall not engage in any conduct that would constitute sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, as defined in that bulletin.

The Individual contractor acknowledges and agrees that any breach of any of the provisions hereof shall constitute a breach of an essential term of the Contract, and, in addition to any other legal rights or remedies available to any person, shall give rise to grounds for termination of the Contract. In addition, nothing herein shall limit the right of UNDP to refer any alleged breach of the foregoing standards of conduct to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action.

3. TITLE RIGHTS, COPYRIGHTS, PATENTS AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS: Title to any equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP to the Individual contractor for the performance of any obligations under the Contract shall rest with UNDP, and any such equipment shall be returned to UNDP at the conclusion of the Contract or when no longer needed by the Individual contractor. Such equipment, when returned to UNDP, shall be in the same condition as when delivered to the Individual contractor, subject to normal wear and tear, and the Individual contractor shall be liable to compensate UNDP for any damage or degradation of the equipment that is beyond normal wear and tear.

UNDP shall be entitled to all intellectual property and other proprietary rights, including, but not limited to, patents, copyrights and trademarks, with regard to products, processes, inventions, ideas, know-how or documents and other materials which the Individual contractor has developed for UNDP under the Contract and which bear a direct relation to or are produced or prepared or collected in consequence of, or during the course of, the performance of the Contract, and the Individual contractor acknowledges and agrees that such products, documents and other materials constitute works made for hire for UNDP. However, to the extent that any such intellectual property or other proprietary rights consist of any intellectual property or other proprietary rights of the Individual contractor: (a) that pre-existed the performance by the Individual contractor of its obligations under the Contract, or (b) that the Individual contractor may develop or acquire, or may have developed or acquired, independently of the performance of its obligations under the Contract, UNDP does not and shall not claim any ownership interest thereto, and the Individual contractor grants to UNDP a

perpetual licence to use such intellectual property or other proprietary right solely for the purposes of and in accordance with the requirements of the Contract. At the request of UNDP, the Individual contractor shall take all necessary steps, execute all necessary documents and generally assist in securing such proprietary rights and transferring or licensing them to UNDP in compliance with the requirements of the applicable law and of the Contract. Subject to the foregoing provisions, all maps, drawings, photographs, mosaics, plans, reports, estimates, recommendations, documents and all other data compiled by or received by the Individual contractor under the Contract shall be the property of UNDP, shall be made available for use or inspection by UNDP at reasonable times and in reasonable places, shall be treated as confidential and shall be delivered only to UNDP authorized officials on completion of work under the Contract

4. CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION: Information and data that are considered proprietary by either UNDP or the Individual contractor or that are delivered or disclosed by one of them ("Discloser") to the other ("Recipient") during the course of performance of the Contract, and that are designated as confidential ("Information"), shall be held in confidence and shall be handled as follows. The Recipient of such Information shall use the same care and discretion to avoid disclosure, publication or dissemination of the Discloser's Information as it uses with its own similar information that it does not wish to disclose, publish or disseminate, and the Recipient may otherwise use the Discloser's Information solely for the purpose for which it was disclosed. The Recipient may disclose confidential Information to any other party with the Discloser's prior written consent, as well as to the Recipient's employees, officials, representatives and agents who have a need to know such confidential Information solely for purposes of performing obligations under the Contract. Subject to and without any waiver of the privileges and immunities of UNDP, the Individual contractor may disclose Information to the extent required by law, *provided that* the Individual contractor will give UNDP sufficient prior notice of a request for the disclosure of Information in order to allow UNDP to have a reasonable opportunity to take protective measures or such other action as may be appropriate before any such disclosure is made. UNDP may disclose Information to the extent as required pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions or regulations of the General Assembly or its other governing bodies, or rules promulgated by the Secretary-General. The Recipient shall not be precluded from disclosing Information that is obtained by the Recipient from a third party without restriction, is disclosed by the Discloser to a third party without any obligation of confidentiality, is previously known by the Recipient, or at any time is developed by the Recipient completely independently of any disclosures hereunder. These obligations and restrictions of confidentiality shall be effective during the term of the Contract, including any extension thereof, and, unless otherwise provided in the Contract, shall remain effective following any termination of the Contract.

5. TRAVEL, MEDICAL CLEARANCE AND SERVICE INCURRED DEATH, INJURY OR ILLNESS: If the Individual contractor is required by UNDP to travel beyond commuting distance from the Individual contractor's usual place of residence, and upon prior written agreement, such travel shall be at the expense of UNDP . Such travel shall be at economy care when by air.

UNDP may require the Individual contractor to submit a Statement of Good Health from a recognized physician prior to commencement of work in any offices or premises of UNDP or before engaging in any travel required by UNDP or connected with the performance of the Contract. The Individual contractor shall provide such a Statement of Good Health as soon as practicable following such request, and prior to engaging in any such travel, and the Individual contractor warrants the accuracy of any such Statement, including, but not limited to, confirmation that the Individual contractor has been fully informed regarding the requirements for inoculations for the country or countries to which travel may be authorized.

In the event of the death, injury or illness of the Individual contractor which is attributable to the performance of services on behalf of UNDP under the terms of the Contract while the Individual contractor is traveling at UNDP expense or is performing any services under the Contract in any offices or premises of UNDP, the Individual contractor or the Individual contractor's dependants, as appropriate, shall be entitled to compensation equivalent to that provided under the UNDP insurance policy, available upon request.

6. PROHIBITION ON ASSIGNMENT; MODIFICATIONS: The Individual contractor may not assign, delegate, transfer, pledge or make any other disposition of the Contract, of any part thereof, or of any of the rights, claims or obligations under the Contract except with the prior written authorization of UNDP, and any attempt to do so shall be null and void. The terms or conditions of any supplemental undertakings, licences or other forms of Contract concerning any goods or services to be provided under the Contract shall not be valid and enforceable against UNDP nor in any way shall constitute an Contract by UNDP thereto, unless any such undertakings, licences or other forms of Contract are the subject of a valid written undertaking by UNDP. No modification or change in the Contract shall be valid and enforceable against UNDP unless provided by means of a valid written amendment to the Contract signed by the Individual contractor and an authorized official or appropriate contracting authority of UNDP.

7. SUBCONTRACTORS: In the event that the Individual contractor requires the services of subcontractors to perform any obligations under the Contract, the Individual contractor shall obtain the prior written approval of UNDP for any such subcontractors. UNDP may, in its sole discretion, reject any proposed subcontractor or require such subcontractor's removal without having to give any justification therefore, and such rejection shall not entitle the Individual contractor to claim any delays in the performance, or to assert any excuses for the non-performance, of any of its obligations under the Contract. The Individual contractor shall be solely responsible for all services and obligations performed by its subcontractors. The terms of any subcontract shall be subject to, and shall be construed in a manner that is fully in accordance with, all of the terms and conditions of the Contract.

8. USE OF NAME, EMBLEM OR OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS: The Individual contractor shall not advertise or otherwise make public for purposes of commercial advantage or goodwill that it has a contractual relationship with UNDP, nor shall the Individual contractor, in any manner whatsoever, use the name, emblem or official seal of UNDP, or any abbreviation of the name of UNDP, in connection with its business or otherwise without the written permission of UNDP.

9. INDEMNIFICATION: The Individual contractor shall indemnify, defend, and hold and save harmless UNDP, and its officials, agents and employees, from and against all suits, proceedings, claims, demands, losses and liability of any kind or nature, including, but not limited to, all litigation costs and expenses, attorney's fees, settlement payments and damages, based on, arising from, or relating to: (a) allegations or claims that the use by UNDP of any patented device, any copyrighted material or any other goods or services provided to UNDP for its use under the terms of the Contract, in whole or in part, separately or in combination, constitutes an infringement of any patent, copyright, trademark or other intellectual property right of any third party; or (b) any acts or omissions of the Individual contractor, or of any subcontractor or anyone directly or indirectly employed by them in the performance of the Contract, which give rise to legal liability to anyone not a party to the Contract, including, without limitation, claims and liability in the nature of a claim for workers' compensation.

10. INSURANCE: The Individual contractor shall pay UNDP promptly for all loss, destruction or damage to the property of UNDP caused by the Individual contractor, or of any subcontractor, or anyone directly or indirectly employed by them in the performance of the Contract. The Individual contractor shall be solely responsible for taking out and for maintaining adequate insurance required to meet any of its obligations under the Contract, as well as for arranging, at the Individual contractor's sole expense, such life, health and other forms of insurance as the Individual contractor may consider to be appropriate to cover the period during which the Individual contractor provides services under the Contract. The Individual contractor acknowledges and agrees that none of the insurance arrangements the Individual contractor may make shall, in any way, be construed to limit the Individual contractor's liability arising under or relating to the Contract.

11. ENCUMBRANCES AND LIENS: The Individual contractor shall not cause or permit any lien, attachment or other encumbrance by any person to be placed on file or to remain on file in any public office or on file with UNDP against any monies due to the Individual contractor or to become due for any work done or against any goods supplied or materials furnished under the Contract, or by reason of any other claim or demand against the Individual contractor.

12. FORCE MAJEURE; OTHER CHANGES IN CONDITIONS: In the event of and as soon as possible after the occurrence of any cause constituting *force majeure*, the Individual contractor shall give notice and full particulars in writing to UNDP of such occurrence or cause if the Individual contractor is thereby rendered unable, wholly or in part, to perform its obligations and meet its responsibilities under the Contract. The Individual contractor shall also notify UNDP of any other changes in conditions or the occurrence of any event, which interferes or threatens to interfere with its performance of the Contract. Not more than fifteen (15) days following the provision of such notice of *force majeure* or other changes in conditions or occurrence, the Individual contractor shall also submit a statement to UNDP of estimated expenditures that will likely be incurred for the duration of the change in conditions or the event. On receipt of the notice or notices required hereunder, UNDP shall take such action as it considers, in its sole discretion, to be appropriate or necessary in the circumstances, including the granting to the Individual contractor of a reasonable extension of time in which to perform any obligations under the Contract.

In the event of and as soon as possible after the occurrence of any cause constituting *force majeure*, the Individual contractor shall give notice and full particulars in writing to UNDP of such occurrence or cause if the Individual contractor is thereby rendered unable, wholly or in part, to perform its obligations and meet its responsibilities under the Contract. The Individual contractor shall also notify UNDP of any other changes in conditions or the occurrence of any event, which interferes or threatens to interfere with its performance of the Contract. Not more than fifteen (15) days following the provision of such notice of *force majeure* or other changes in conditions or occurrence, the Individual

contractor shall also submit a statement to UNDP of estimated expenditures that will likely be incurred for the duration of the change in conditions or the event. On receipt of the notice or notices required hereunder, UNDP shall take such action as it considers, in its sole discretion, to be appropriate or necessary in the circumstances, including the granting to the Individual contractor of a reasonable extension of time in which to perform any obligations under the Contract.

Force majeure as used herein means any unforeseeable and irresistible act of nature, any act of war (whether declared or not), invasion, revolution, insurrection, or any other acts of a similar nature or force, *provided that* such acts arise from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Individual contractor. The Individual contractor acknowledges and agrees that, with respect to any obligations under the Contract that the Individual contractor must perform in or for any areas in which UNDP is engaged in, preparing to engage in, or disengaging from any peacekeeping, humanitarian or similar operations, any delay or failure to perform such obligations arising from or relating to harsh conditions within such areas or to any incidents of civil unrest occurring in such areas shall not, in and of itself, constitute *force majeure* under the Contract

13. TERMINATION: Either party may terminate the Contract, in whole or in part, upon giving written notice to the other party. The period of notice shall be five (5) days in the case of Contracts for a total period of less than two (2) months and fourteen (14) days in the case of contracts for a longer period. The initiation of conciliation or arbitral proceedings, as provided below, shall not be deemed to be a “cause” for or otherwise to be in itself a termination of the Contract. UNDP may, without prejudice to any other right or remedy available to it, terminate the Contract forthwith in the event that: (a) the Individual contractor is adjudged bankrupt, or is liquidated, or becomes insolvent, applies for moratorium or stay on any payment or repayment obligations, or applies to be declared insolvent; (b) the Individual contractor is granted a moratorium or a stay or is declared insolvent; the Individual contractor makes an assignment for the benefit of one or more of its creditors; (c) a Receiver is appointed on account of the insolvency of the Individual contractor ; (d) the Individual contractor offers a settlement in lieu of bankruptcy or receivership; or (e) UNDP reasonably determines that the Individual contractor has become subject to a materially adverse change in its financial condition that threatens to endanger or otherwise substantially affect the ability of the Individual contractor to perform any of its obligations under the Contract.

In the event of any termination of the Contract, upon receipt of notice of termination by UNDP, the Individual contractor shall, except as may be directed by UNDP in the notice of termination or otherwise in writing: (a) take immediate steps to bring the performance of any obligations under the Contract to a close in a prompt and orderly manner, and in doing so, reduce expenses to a minimum; (b) refrain from undertaking any further or additional commitments under the Contract as of and following the date of receipt of such notice; (c) deliver all completed or partially completed plans, drawings, information and other property that, if the Contract had been completed, would be required to be furnished to UNDP thereunder; (d) complete performance of the work not terminated; and (e) take any other action that may be necessary, or that UNDP may direct in writing, for the protection and preservation of any property, whether tangible or intangible, related to the Contract that is in the possession of the Individual contractor and in which UNDP has or may be reasonably expected to acquire an interest.

In the event of any termination of the Contract, UNDP shall only be liable to pay the Individual contractor compensation on a pro rata basis for no more than the actual amount of work performed to the satisfaction of UNDP in accordance with the requirements of the Contract. Additional costs incurred by UNDP resulting from the termination of the Contract by the Individual contractor may be withheld from any amount otherwise due to the Individual contractor from UNDP.

14. NON-EXCLUSIVITY: UNDP shall have no obligation respecting, and no limitations on, its right to obtain goods of the same kind, quality and quantity, or to obtain any services of the kind described in the Contract, from any other source at any time.

15. TAXATION: Article II, section 7, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations provides, *inter alia*, that the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs, is exempt from all direct taxes, except charges for public utility services, and is exempt from customs restrictions, duties and charges of a similar nature in respect of articles imported or exported for its official use. In the event any governmental authority refuses to recognize the exemptions of the United Nations from such taxes, restrictions, duties or charges, the Individual contractor shall immediately consult with UNDP to determine a mutually acceptable procedure. UNDP shall have no liability for taxes, duties or other similar charges payable by the Individual contractor in respect of any amounts paid to the Individual contractor under this Contract, and the Individual contractor acknowledges that UNDP will not issue any statements of earnings to the Individual contractor in respect of any such payments.

16. AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS:

Each invoice paid by UNDP shall be subject to a post-payment audit by auditors, whether internal or external, of UNDP or by other authorized and qualified agents of UNDP at any time during the term of the Contract and for a period of two (2) years following the expiration or prior termination of the Contract. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Individual contractor for any amounts shown by such audits to have been paid by UNDP other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contract.

The Individual contractor acknowledges and agrees that, from time to time, UNDP may conduct investigations relating to any aspect of the Contract or the award thereof, the obligations performed under the Contract, and the operations of the Individual contractor generally relating to performance of the Contract. The right of UNDP to conduct an investigation and the Individual contractor's obligation to comply with such an investigation shall not lapse upon expiration or prior termination of the Contract. The Individual contractor shall provide its full and timely cooperation with any such inspections, post-payment audits or investigations. Such cooperation shall include, but shall not be limited to, the Individual contractor's obligation to make available its personnel and any relevant documentation for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions and to grant to UNDP access to the Individual contractor's premises at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions in connection with such access to the Individual contractor's personnel and relevant documentation. The Individual contractor shall require its agents, including, but not limited to, the Individual contractor's attorneys, accountants or other advisers, to reasonably cooperate with any inspections, post-payment audits or investigations carried out by UNDP hereunder.

17. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES:

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT: UNDP and the Individual contractor shall use their best efforts to amicably settle any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of the Contract or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof. Where the parties wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with the Conciliation Rules then obtaining of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL"), or according to such other procedure as may be agreed between the parties in writing.

ARBITRATION: Any dispute, controversy or claim between the parties arising out of the Contract, or the breach, termination, or invalidity thereof, unless settled amicably, as provided above, shall be referred by either of the parties to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules then obtaining. The decisions of the arbitral tribunal shall be based on general principles of international commercial law. For all evidentiary questions, the arbitral tribunal shall be guided by the Supplementary Rules Governing the Presentation and Reception of Evidence in International Commercial Arbitration of the International Bar Association, 28 May 1983 edition. The arbitral tribunal shall be empowered to order the return or destruction of goods or any property, whether tangible or intangible, or of any confidential information provided under the Contract, order the termination of the Contract, or order that any other protective measures be taken with respect to the goods, services or any other property, whether tangible or intangible, or of any confidential information provided under the Contract, as appropriate, all in accordance with the authority of the arbitral tribunal pursuant to Article 26 ("Interim Measures of Protection") and Article 32 ("Form and Effect of the Award") of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages. In addition, unless otherwise expressly provided in the Contract, the arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award interest in excess of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") then prevailing, and any such interest shall be simple interest only. The parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such dispute, controversy or claim.

18. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES: Nothing in or relating to the Contract shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs.

ANNEX 3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX AND OUTPUTS – UPDATED AFTER MID-TERM EVALUATION

	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)				
Goal	To conserve the agro-biodiversity of Tajikistan in the face of climate change				
Project Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Objective: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.	Number of hectares of landscape where climate resilient agrobiodiversity conservation is mainstreamed.	Oblast/jamoat plans are not considering climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Oblast/jamoat plans incorporate priority ABD and CC issues covering 1.5 million hectares in four districts (Shurobod, Rasht, Baljuan and Zerafshan) and 36 sub-districts (jamoats), of which 9 jamoats covering 150,000 hectares are targeted for project interventions.	BD2 Tracking Tool (Annex F)	Oblast and jamoats supportive of the conservation of climate resilient agrobiodiversity.
	Farms in pilot areas have the capacity to implement <i>in situ</i> and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient ABD as means to cope with impacts of CC through implementation of Homologue Approach;	Limited local capacity for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient agrobiodiversity. Few ex-situ collections of germplasm as identified through GBIF database	<i>Ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation that provides adapted germplasm for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes in Tajikistan and globally. Tajik germplasm used and valued by farms/ communities as means to adapt to climate change.	Accessions of viable germplasm and germplasm exchange systems, typified by the GBIF database. Use of germplasm in crop improvement programmes as typified by the reports of the relevant national and international plant breeding institutes	Support for community based <i>in situ</i> conservation and management. Germplasm is collected, characterized, and viably conserved. Lack of inter-agency dialogue at the local and national level prevents development of adaptive and institutional capacity and strategies to manage CC.
Outcome 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks	Regulatory framework at the national and local level promotes: (i) conservation of agrobiodiversity within current production systems and the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change. (ii) implementation of in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures	Enabling environment at national and local level is not conducive for agrobiodiversity conservation and its potential role for climate adaptation and future food security	Agro-biodiversity friendly and climate resilient policies and practices embedded into national policy and local development plans contributing to improved agrobiodiversity conservation in the face of climate change in four project areas covering 150,000 ha.	Official gazette Policies and regulations. Monitoring and control will be conducted through existing scientific, political and legislative acts at national and local level.	Food security, poverty reduction and development related strategies take priority over biodiversity conservation. Assumption that crop and climate modelling is accurate: A risk is a lack of confidence in modelling results by national institutions.
	Institutional framework in place at the national and local level facilitates implementation of ABD relevant policies, legislation and regulation in 4 pilot areas.	Lack of climate and crop models prohibit strategic planning and adaptive capacity development in face of climate change and threats to food security.	National CC agencies generate climate and crop models that provide accurate and timely information to local stakeholders.	By-laws of extension services Project reports	The same strategies work to reduce ABD through development-oriented land use change. Bureaucratic barriers: Unwillingness of Hukumat and Jamoats

			Extension services to increase farmer capacity regarding ABD conservation and management of climate resilient crop wild relatives exist. Extension package in place in 4 pilot sites covering approx. 150,000 ha (each using one important landrace or locally adapted cultivar as entry point to ABD friendly, climate resilient production practices).		to introduce new methods of ABD conservation in face of CC. Low awareness of current climatic change scenarios. Farmers interest in other crops for planning and developing their households. Natural climatic and geographical conditions of project areas do not favour the growth of one indicator crop (selected by project) for benefits in long term period. National Genetic Resources Center is not able to develop as a policy development agency without constant support of donors; its activity is limited to specific scientific research; and/or it does not impact on forming of sustainable ABD on the base of genetic resources. However, the Center actively maintains a national data base on ABD resources. Restructuring of partner agencies- (mainly state organizations) and change of authority may complicate finalizing regulatory frameworks for ABD conservation. Lifestyle peculiarities of local communities in mountain areas will constrain establishment of agro-enterprises²². (Very small villages and households, with minimum 2-3 families; remoteness, relief with steep slopes and lack of transport.)
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²² The term agro-enterprise is used in the sense of small-scale (farmer or farming community) processing and/or marketing facilities for local produce. It does not imply large-scale task-oriented production facilities, as understood in the Russian language.

Outcome 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agrobiodiversity in the face of climate change	Improved capacity for ex-situ conservation measures of globally significant and climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Local communities are not aware of implications of climate change and are not working towards the development of adaptive strategies and capacities.	<i>Ex situ</i> conservation of globally significant ABD (landraces and CWRs) in gene (e.g. seed) banks and as living collections (in botanic gardens, nurseries, farms) in the case of recalcitrant CWRs, in collaboration with local institutions (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate, fig, mulberry, apricot and almond)	Numbers of viable accessions conserved <i>ex situ</i> . Reports confirm existence of programmes.	<i>Ex situ</i> facilities are incapable of conserving viable germplasm. Natural disasters (drought, flood, diseases, parasites) in project areas and locations of <i>situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation interventions
	Improved capacity of farmers in four project areas to design and implement on-farm agrobiodiversity conservation measures as an adaptive capacity to climate risks and variability.	Lack of socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and shocks. Negligible national and local capacity to cope with climate risks and variability	On-farm conservation of wild relatives and landraces of globally significant ABD in 40 home gardens/farms in 4 project areas.	Numbers or total area of CWRs conserved on-farm and numbers of viable landraces conserved <i>in situ</i> on farms and home gardens. Project reviews Remote sensing tools, GIS.	Local interest in alternative poverty reducing strategies work against <i>in situ</i> conservation. Natural disasters in mountain areas could complicate the progress of in-situ conservation of wild relatives of global significant ABD.
	Increased awareness of the importance of conserving CWRs in their natural habitat	Farmers are permitted to collect CWRs in reserves (IUCN IV) and not considering the long-term conservation of ABD	Farmers are capacitated in in-situ conservation of wild relatives of globally significant ABD in its natural habitat (including reserves) in 4 project areas.	Number of CWR species growing in natural habitat identified and categorised in project area (including areas).	
	Farming communities have the capacity to implement the results of homologue approach implemented in 4 project so as to enable the adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability.	No existing community-to-community seed and germplasm exchange programmes based on climate change impacts.	Improved capacity of farmers (men/women) in >40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot sites to participate in implementation of the Homologue Approach and to initialize own germplasm exchanges to cope with future impacts of CC.	Reports, quantification of seed and germplasm exchange.	Farmers/communities willing to engage and participate in Homologue Approach. Community interest and participation in the exchange schemes. Germplasm exchanges between communities in small remote villages (the same are very many in project areas) will be ineffective, since there is one or two communities in the village and one community as a rule consists of only a few households. Global and regional germplasm exchanges will be limited (until elaboration of special mechanism) due to establishment of international genetic resources transition regime in

					accordance with Nagoya Protocol to CBD).
Outcome 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production	ABD friendly agro-enterprises generate sustainable income of at least 20% more than the current baseline by 2014.	Agro-enterprises are small-scale, localized and seasonal, with negligible access to international or national markets and business opportunities	Sustainable national or international value chains developed for at least one organic environmentally-friendly ABD product in each of 4 project areas and improvements in local livelihoods demonstrated.	Local incomes, cost benefit analyses, independent sustainability of agro-enterprises as obtained by project surveys Evidence of local income generation. Existence of agro-enterprises based on ABD	Lack of demand for ABD products in developed countries due to financial crisis. It will require a few years for ABD agro-enterprises will to become established and start generating income, as they are absent from the project sites. Moreover, there are no mechanisms in place for compiling income statistics at local or national levels. Thus, it will only be possible to generate such income data from those engaged in the project. In view of lack of infrastructure in remote mountain areas, it is impossible to deliver ABD goods to markets in a timely manner. Consultative agribusiness centres will not become financially sustainable for a long time without project support and farmers will not be able to pay for their services following project completion.
	Value chains of ABD-friendly products in domestic market Favourable conditions exist for access to overseas markets.	Non-existent and/or unorganized marketing of local ABD goods to national and international markets	Up to four (fruit and nuts) agrobiodiversity certified and/or non-certified products marketed and sold in new national and/or international markets.	Reports on volume and timeliness of production. Cost benefit analysis. Action Plan on development of markets for agrobiodiversity in mountain areas.	

Outputs (reviewed and revised 13-09-2012):

- 1.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation principles mainstreamed into local and national policies and programmes.
- 1.2. Extension package for promoting climate resilient farming varieties developed and integrated into the national extension service and delivery system.
- 1.3. Local authority capacities improved with regard to strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to CC in 4 pilot areas, which is implemented in cooperation with NGOs, communities, farmers through joint integrated practices, including market development.
- 1.4. Capacity building programs implemented to ensure institutions charged with responsibility for managing ex-and in-situ gene banks are effective.
- 1.5. ABD policies applied in 4 pilot areas and adopted in >40 home gardens/farms.
- 1.6. Development of long-term strategy for conservation of ABD and adaptation to climate change.

- 2.1. Farmers in the 4 pilot areas provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices.
 - 2.2. Community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) developed and implemented for *ex situ* conservation, especially of recalcitrant materials (seed that cannot be stored *ex situ*).
 - 2.3. Database of Tajikistan's valuable ABD germplasm established and networked for global, regional, national and local access (including communities) to support development of ABD programmes and improvement of cultivars.
 - 2.4. Identification of CWRs of local ABD and its *in situ* protection in natural forest ecosystems, ensures its long-term conservation and provides a reservoir of germplasm adapted to climate change impacts for use in increasing productiveness of local fruits and nuts in 4 pilot areas.
 - 2.5. Climate change and crop modelling facilitates the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions.
 - 2.6. Sustainable management strategies for the 4 project areas and their designation as sources of climate resilient wild crop relatives.
 - 2.7. Awareness campaigns in partnership with the GEF SGP address conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to climate change.
-
- 3.1. Supply chain approach developed for marketing certified, climate resilient ABD products from 4 project areas.
 - 3.2. Improved marketing of climate resilient ABD products (including international export) in 4 project areas, based on added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification.
 - 3.3. Crop certification established for ABD products, increasing farmers' ability to market products and sell them at a premium.
 - 3.4. Establishment and development of food processing agro-enterprises supported by small grants (GEF SGP) and microcredits (MLFs facilitated by UNDP Communities Programme, JRCs and Business Advisory Centres) within 9 target jamoats.
 - 3.5. Improved Business Advisory Centres and Jamoat Resource Centres implement programs on capacity development to support agro-enterprises and farmers supply markets with climate resilient ABD products.

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE²³

i. Opening page:

- Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project
- UNDP and GEF project ID#s.
- Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report
- Region and countries included in the project
- GEF Operational Program/Strategic Program
- Implementing Partner and other project partners
- Evaluation team members
- Acknowledgements

ii. Executive Summary

- Project Summary Table
- Project Description (brief)
- Evaluation Rating Table
- Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons

iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations

(See: UNDP Editorial Manual²⁴)

1. Introduction

- Purpose of the evaluation
- Scope & Methodology
- Structure of the evaluation report

2. Project description and development context

- Project start and duration
- Problems that the project sought to address
- Immediate and development objectives of the project
- Baseline Indicators established
- Main stakeholders
- Expected Results

3. Findings

(In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (*) must be rated²⁵)

3.1 Project Design / Formulation

- Analysis of LFA/Results Framework (Project logic /strategy; Indicators)
- Assumptions and Risks
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
- Planned stakeholder participation
- Replication approach
- UNDP comparative advantage

²³The Report length should not exceed 40 pages in total (not including annexes).

²⁴ UNDP Style Manual, Office of Communications, Partnerships Bureau, updated November 2008

²⁵ Using a six-point rating scale: 6: Highly Satisfactory, 5: Satisfactory, 4: Marginally Satisfactory, 3: Marginally Unsatisfactory, 2: Unsatisfactory and 1: Highly Unsatisfactory, see section 3.5, page 37 for ratings explanations.

- Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector
 - Management arrangements
- 3.2** Project Implementation
- Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation)
 - Partnership arrangements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)
 - Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management
 - Project Finance:
 - Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (*)
 - UNDP and Implementing Partner implementation / execution (*) coordination, and operational issues
- 3.3** Project Results
- Overall results (attainment of objectives) (*)
 - Relevance(*)
 - Effectiveness & Efficiency (*)
 - Country ownership
 - Mainstreaming
 - Sustainability (*)
 - Impact
- 4.** Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons
- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
 - Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
 - Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
 - Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success
- 5.** Annexes
- ToR
 - Itinerary
 - List of persons interviewed
 - Summary of field visits
 - List of documents reviewed
 - Evaluation Question Matrix
 - Questionnaire used and summary of results
 - Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

ANNEX 5. PROJECT FINANCE/CO-FINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The Evaluation team will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP own financing (mill. US\$)		Government (mill. US\$)		Partner Agency (mill. US\$)		Total (mill. US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Actual	Actual
Grants								
Loans/Concessions								
• In-kind support								
• Other								
Totals								

ANNEX 6. EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact**. Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales include:

Evaluation Ratings:			
1. Monitoring and Evaluation	rating	2. IA& EA Execution	rating
M&E design at entry		Quality of UNDP Implementation	
M&E Plan Implementation		Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	
Overall quality of M&E		Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	
3. Assessment of Outcomes	rating	4. Sustainability	rating
Relevance		Financial resources:	
Effectiveness		Socio-political:	
Efficiency		Institutional framework and governance:	

Overall Project Outcome Rating		Environmental :	
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	

<i>Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, I&E Execution</i> 6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings 5: Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings 4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS) 3. Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings 2. Unsatisfactory (U): major problems 1. Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe problems	<i>Sustainability ratings:</i> 4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3. Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks 2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks 1. Unlikely (U): severe risks	<i>Relevance ratings</i> 2. Relevant (R) 1.. Not relevant (NR) <i>Impact Ratings:</i> 3. Significant (S) 2. Minimal (M) 1. Negligible (N)
<i>Additional ratings where relevant:</i> Not Applicable (N/A) Unable to Assess (U/A)		

ANNEX 7: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS

The following documents can be used as a basis for evaluation of the project:

Document	Description
Project document	Project Document
Project reports	Inception Report Mid-Term Evaluation Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) Project boardmeeting minutes Relevant tracking tools
Annual Project Report to GEF	PIR 2010, PIR 2011, PIR 2012, PIR 2013, PIR 2014
Other relevant materials:	Maps, reports of the national and international consultants as relevant, project key document outputs, brochures and other materials

ANNEX 8: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

ANNEX 9: EVALUATION CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT AND AGREEMENT FORM

Evaluators:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form²⁶

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: _____

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at place on date

Signature: _____

²⁶ www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

5.2. Terminal evaluation work plan

#	Activity/deliverable	Duration/ date to submit	Comments
1	Desk review of documents	6-10 June 2015 (2 working days)	
2	Development of Inception Report, consisting of draft methodology, detailed work plan and Terminal Evaluation (TE) outline	10-13 June 2015 (2 working days)	
3	Submission of the Inception report	13 June 2015	
4	Visiting Tajikistan, Including:	14-19 June 2015 (6 working days)	
5	Introductory conversation with National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center and National Consultant (assistant)	14 June 2015	
6	Debriefing with UNDP CO, agreement on the methodology, scope and outline of the TE report Visiting and interviewing project stakeholders: - National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center	15 June 2015	
7	Field visit to the project sites, Visiting and interviewing project stakeholders: - CEP subsidiary bodies in the districts - Local government authorities at jamoat (sub-district,) district and regional levels - Jamoat Resource Centers - Micro Finance Institutions - Local farmers and NGOs	15-17 June 2015	Detailed plan for field visit is given below
8	Visiting and interviewing project stakeholders: - National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center - Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP) - Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan - Institute of Botany - Agency on Hydrometeorology - Ministry of Agriculture; - National Center for Genetic Resources; - Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography; - Non-governmental organizations; - UNDP Country Office;	18-19 June 2015	
9	Debriefing with UNDP, Presentation of Initial Findings	19 June 2015	
10	Drafting TE report, development of knowledge products if required	29 June – 10 July 2015 (8 working days)	The types of knowledge products will be specified after additional discussion with UNDP country office
11	Submission of the draft TE report to be shared with the UNDP CO, UNDP/GEF (UNDP/GEF IRH) and key project stakeholders for review and commenting	10 July 2015	
12	Finalization and submission of the final TE report through incorporating suggestions received on the draft report of receiving UNDP comments on the draft report	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on the draft report (2 working days)	

5.3. Itinerary

14-19 June, 25-27 June 2015. Tajikistan

Time	Meeting	Place
14 June (Sunday)		
10:30-12:00	Introductory conversation with National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Neimatullo Safarov, Project Manager, SABDCC – Ms. Tatiana Novikova, Deputy Project Manager, SABDCC – Mr. Dilorvarsho Dustov, Fin./Admin. Assistant, SABDCC – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC – Mr. Khisravshokh Shermatov, National experts Team Leader, SABDCC – Mr. Suhrob Irgashev, Expert on SGP – Mr. Vladimir Lekarkin, Project Technical Assistant, SABDCC	NBBC office 47 Shevchenko str.
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
14:00-17:00	Desk work with project documentations <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Dilorvarsho Dustov, Fin./Admin. Assistant, SABDCC	NBBC office 47 Shevchenko str.
15 June (Monday)		
09:00-10:00	Briefing in UNDP Country Office <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Ms. Nargizakhon Usmanova, Programme Analyst, UNDP CO, Tajikistan	UNDP Country office 39 Aini str.
10:30-11:30	Departure to Danghara district	
11:30-12:30	Visiting project site “Sayod” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Khursandmurod Kosimov, Head of Sayod Reserve – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Danghara district
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:30	Departure/ Arrival to Kulob	
16:00-17:00	Meeting Khatlon Scientific Center <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Tillo Boboev, Head of Khatlon Scientific Center – Mr. Mario Boboev, Senior Scientific Research – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Kulob Botanic Garden
16 June (Tuesday)		
08:00-09:00	Departure/Arrival to Shurobod	
09:00-10:00	Meeting Head of Jamoat Shurobod <i>Participants:</i> – Ms. Dilbar Sadulloeva, Head of Jamoat Shurobod – Mr. Rustam Safarov, Assistant to Head of Jamoat Shurobod – Mr. Davron Davronov, Agriculture Specialist of Jamoat Shurobod – Mr. Saidali Nazriev, Head of PO “Saodat” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation	Jamoat Shurobod office

	– Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	
10:00-10:30	Meeting Association of Public Organization “Saodat” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Saidali Nazriev, Head of PO “Saodat” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Village Roghiyon, Jamoat Shurobod Mini plant on construction of solar dehydrators
11:00-11:30	Meeting Production Cooperative “Suhrob” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Rajab Rajabov, Head of PC “Suhrob” – Mr. Rustam Safarov, Assistant to Head of Jamoat Shurobod – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Jamoat Shurobod Establishment of new mother garden and rehabilitation of old garden
11:30-12:30	Departure/Arrival to Jamoat Yol	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-14:30	Meeting Farm Association “Hojiyon” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Ismoil Fayzov, Head of FA “Hojiyon” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Village Khirmanjo, Jamoat Yol Nursery of adapted genetic resources and establishment of new garden
14:30-15:30	Meeting Dehkan Farm Association <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Khayriddin Jalilov, Head of jamoat Yol Dehkan Farm Association – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Village Khirmanjo, Jamoat Yol
15:30-17:30	Departure/ Arrival to Kulob	
17 June (Wednesday)		
08:00-09:30	Departure/ Arrival to Jamoat Dektur, Baljuvon district	
09:30-10:30	Meeting Head of Jamoat Dektur and Head of Jamoat Resource Center “Dektur” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Abdughaffor Kodirov, Head of Jamoat – Mr. Shomiddin Mahsiddinov, Head of JRC Dektur – Mr. Isuf Mahatov, Head of MLF “Imdodi Khutal” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Village Dektur Jamoat Dektur
10:30-11:30	Departure/ Arrival to Baljuvon district center	
11:30-12:30	Meeting Head of Baljuvon Forestry Establishment <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Nurmahmad Khojaev, Head of Baljuvon Forestry – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Jamoat Baljuvon
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-15:30	Meeting Farm Association “Behruz” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Behruz Khojaev, Head of FA “Behruz” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Village Sadai Sukhtagi Jamoat Sari Khosor Establishment of new garden

15:30-18:00	Departure/ Arrival to Dushanbe	
18 June (Thursday)		
09:00-10:00	Meeting the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Abdusattor Saidov, Senior Secretary of AS RT – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	AS RT Office
10:30-11:30	Meeting the State Agency of Hydrometeorology <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Karimjon Abdualimov, Deputy Head of the State Agency of Hydrometeorology – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Hydrometeorology Office 47 Shevchenko str.
11:30-12:30	Meeting LLC “Pamir Travel” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Davlatali Marodaliev, Head of LLC “Pamir Travel” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	NBBC office 47 Shevchenko str. Production of certified mulberry chocolate bars and national and international marketing
12:30-13:00	Lunch	
13:30-14:30	Meeting National Republican Center on Genetic Resources <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Sharofiddin Karomatov, Head of NRCGR – Mr. Mavlon Pulodov, Responsible scientist of NRCGR for project initiatives – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	NRCGR office
15:00-16:00	Meeting Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Suhrob Kuchakshoev, Land Management Specialist – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	NBBC office 47 Shevchenko str.
16:00-16:30	Wrap-up of the day and plan for the next day	NBBC office 47 Shevchenko str.
19 June (Friday)		
09:00-10:00	Meeting SGP-GEF <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Khurshed Kholov, UNDP Energy and Environment Program Manager – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	EEP office
10:30-11:30	Meeting Committee for Environment Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Shams Nazarov, Deputy Head of CEP GRT – Mr. Muzafar Salimov, Head of International Relation Department, CEP GRT – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	CEP office
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:30-14:30	Meeting Ministry of Agriculture <i>Participants:</i> – Ms. Jamila Saidova, Deputy Minister of Agriculture – Mr. Nusratullo Begov, Head of Crop Production Department – Mr. Sherali Safarov, Deputy Head of the Department of International	

	- Relations, Science and Scientific Achievements Implementation – Mr. Khurshed Mirzoakhmetov, Leading Specialist of the Department of International Relations, Science and Scientific Achievements Implementation – Mr. Faizullo Odinaev, Head of Cattle-Breeding Unit – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	
14:30-15:30	Meeting Tajik Academy for Agricultural Sciences <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Saidjamol Saidov, TAAS Vice-President – Mr. Kamoliddin Kurbanov, TAAS International Relations Department – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	TAAS office
16:30-17:30	Debriefing with UNDP and presentation of initial findings <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Ms. Nargizakhon Usmanova, Programme Analyst, UNDP CO, Tajikistan – Mr. Neimatullo Safarov, Project Manager, SABDCC – Ms. Tatiana Novikova, Deputy Project Manager, SABDCC	UNDP Country office 39 Aini str.
25 June (Thursday)		
09:00-09:30	Meeting Dehkan Farm “Saifullo” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Habibullo Mahmadshoev, Head of Dehkan Farm “Saifullo” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district
09:30-10:00	Meeting Dehkan Farm “Sulh” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Tohir Sharipov, Head of Dehkan Farm “Sulh” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district
10:00-10:30	Meeting Dehkan Farm “Bakhtiyor” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Mullojon Mirakov, Head of Dehkan Farm “Bakhtiyor” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district
13:30-14:30	Meeting Micro Credit Fund “Faizi Surkhob” <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. Ghazalshoh Sherov, Head of MCF “Faizi Surkhob” – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC	Jamoat Khumdon, Nurobod district
27 June (Saturday)		
10:00-12:30	Meeting project personnel to finalize the results matrix <i>Participants:</i> – Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader – Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation – Mr. Neimatullo Safarov, Project Manager, SABDCC – Ms. Tatiana Novikova, Deputy Project Manager, SABDCC – Mr. Khisravshokh Shermatov, National experts Team Leader, SABDCC – Mr. Suhrob Irgashev, Expert on SGP	NBBC office 47 Shevchenko str.
13-30 – 17-30	Meetings representatives of international donors - Ms. Nandida Jain, Consultant, ELMARL project, RERP project, World Bank - Ms. Kathrin Uhlemann, Joint Forest Management Programme, GIZ	

5.4. List of persons interviewed

#	Name	Position and Agency	Location
1	Mr. Neimatullo Safarov	Project Manager, SABDCC	Dushanbe
2	Ms. Tatiana Novikova	Deputy Project Manager, SABDCC	Dushanbe
3	Mr. Dilovarsho Dustov	Fin./Admin. Assistant, SABDCC	Dushanbe
4	Mr. Olimjon Yatimov	Head of NBBC	Dushanbe
5	Mr. Khisravshokh Shermatov	National Experts Team Leader, SABDCC	Dushanbe
6	Mr. Suhrob Irgashev	Expert on SGP, SABDCC	Dushanbe
7	Mr. Vladimir Lekarkin	Project Technical Assistant, SABDCC	Dushanbe
8	Ms. Nargizakhon Usmanova	Programme Analyst, UNDP CO, Tajikistan	Dushanbe
9	Mr. Khursandmurod Kosimov	Head of Sayod Reserve	Danghara district
10	Mr. Tillo Boboev	Head of Khatlon Scientific Center / Kulob Botanic Garden	Kulob
11	Mr. Mario Boboev	Senior Scientific Research, Khatlon Scientific Center	Kulob
12	Ms. Dilbar Sadulloeva	Head of Jamoat Shurobod	Shurobod district
13	Mr. Rustam Safarov	Assistant to Head of Jamoat Shurobod	Shurobod district
14	Mr. Davron Davronov	Agriculture Specialist of Jamoat Shurobod	Shurobod district
15	Mr. Saidali Nazriev	Head of Public Organization "Saodat"	Shurobod district
16	Ms. Gavharbi Niyozova	Farmer, owner of a solar dehydrator	Shurobod district
17	Mr. Rajab Rajabov	Head of Production Cooperative "Suhrob"	Shurobod district
18	Mr. Ismoil Fayzov	Head of Farm Association "Hojiyon"	Shurobod district
19	Mr. Khayriddin Jalilov	Head of Dehkan Farm Association "Vali Abdulloev"	Shurobod district
20	Mr. Abdughafor Kodirov	Head of Jamoat Dektur	Baljuvon district
21	Mr. Abdulaziz Olimov	Assistant to Head of Jamoat Dektur	
22	Mr. Shomiddin Mahsiddinov	Head of Jamoat Resource Center Dektur	Baljuvon district
23	Mr. Isuf Mahatov	Head of MLF "Imdodi Khutal"	Baljuvon district
24	Mr. Fakhridin Mahmudov	Credit Manager, MLF "Imdodi Khutal"	Baljuvon district
25	Mr. Rustam Shohimardonov	MLF "Imdodi Khutal"	Baljuvon district
26	Mr. Safar Kabutov	Jamoat Dektur resident	Baljuvon district
27	Mr. Jurakhon Miraliev	Member of Public Organization "Bargi Sabz"	Baljuvon district
28	Mr. Mahmaddullo Rahimov	Farmer, Jamoat Dektur	Baljuvon district
29	Mr. Abdujalil Shamsov	Farmer, Jamoat Dektur	Baljuvon district
30	Mr. Saidmumin Haidarov	Farmer, Jamoat Dektur	Baljuvon district
31	Mr. Shomurod Rasulov	Farmer, Jamoat Dektur	Baljuvon district
32	Mr. Nurmahmad Khojaev	Head of Baljuvon Forestry Establishment	Baljuvon district
33	Mr. Behruz Khojaev	Head of Farm Association "Behruz"	Baljuvon district
34	Mr. Abdusattor Saidov	Senior Secretary of AS RT	Dushanbe
35	Mr. Karimjon Abdualimov	Deputy Head, State Agency of Hydrometeorology	Dushanbe
36	Mr. Sharofiddin Karomatov	Director, National Republican Center on Genetic Resources	Dushanbe
37	Mr. Mavlon Pulodov	Deputy Director, National Republican Center on Genetic Resources	Dushanbe
38	Mr. Suhrob Kuchakshoev	Land Management Specialist, Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography	Dushanbe
39	Mr. Davlatali Marodaliev	Head of LLC "Pamir Travel"	Dushanbe
40	Mr. Khurshed Kholov	UNDP Energy and Environment Program Manager	Dushanbe
41	Mr. Shams Nazarov	Deputy Chairman, Committee for Environmental Protection	Dushanbe
42	Mr. Muzafar Salimov	Head of International Relation Department, Committee for Environmental Protection	Dushanbe
43	Ms. Jamila Saidova	Deputy Minister of Agriculture	Dushanbe
44	Mr. Nusratullo Begov	Head of Crop Production Department, Ministry of Agriculture	Dushanbe
45	Mr. Sherali Safarov	Deputy Head of the Department of International Relations, Science and Scientific Achievements Implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture	Dushanbe
46	Mr. Khurshed Mirzoakhmetov	Leading Specialist of the Department of International Relations, Science and Scientific Achievements Implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture	Dushanbe
47	Mr. Faizullo Odinaev	Head of Cattle-Breeding Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture	Dushanbe
48	Mr. Saidjamol Saidov	Vice-President, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Dushanbe
49	Mr. Kamoliddin Kurbanov	Head of International Relations Department, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Dushanbe

50	Mr. Habibullo Mahmadshoev	Head of Dehkan Farm “Saifullo”	Tojikobod district
51	Mr. Tohir Sharipov	Head of Dehkan Farm “Surkh”	Tojikobod district
52	Mr. Mullojon Mirakov	Head of Dehkan Farm “Bakhtiyor”	Tojikobod district
53	Mr. Ghazalshoh Sherov	Head of MCF “Faizi Surkhob”	Nurobod district
54	Ms. Nandida Jain	Consultant, World Bank	Dushanbe
55	Ms. Kathrin Uhlemann	Join Forest Management programme, GIZ	Dushanbe
56	Mr. Zafar Makhmudov	Manager, ELMARL project, Committee for Environmental Protection	Dushanbe
57	Mr. Murod Ergashev	Environmental consultant, ELMARL project, Committee for Environmental Protection	Dushanbe

5.5. Summary of field visits

15-17, 25 June 2015

Participants:

- Mr. German Kust, Evaluation Team Leader
- Mrs. Olga Andreeva, Evaluation Team Leader Assistant
- Mr. Alisher Nazirov, National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation
- Mr. Olimjon Yatimov, Head of NBBC

Establishment of new mother garden. Sayod Reserve, Danghara district. 15 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Khursandmurod Kosimov, Head of Sayod Reserve.

In 2012, the Agency for Forestry in partnership with the project established a mother garden of adapted species and varieties of fruits (apple, peach, apricot, mulberry, cherry, grape, walnut, almond) and ornamental plants on an area of 80 hectares in Sayod area of Danghara district. There were 68,000 seedlings planted, including 42,000 fruit trees and 20,000 ornamental plants. It serves as a model garden in Khatlon region, since the planted seedlings have high adaptive properties and ability to tolerate hot and dry climate of the area without irrigation. The Sayod plot is one of the homologous areas of Jamoat Nushor, where the adaptive model of local varieties of fruit crops and collection mother garden with climate change considerations for the period up to 99 years was established.

During the mission, the mother garden was visited and trees in the garden were found in a good growing condition. In a year or two the trees are expected to bear fruits. There are many other gardens in the Sayod Reserve, which all belong to the Government of Tajikistan. About 103 people work in the Reserve, including 20 specialists.

Kulob Botanical Garden. Kulob city center. 15 June 2015.

Persons met:

- Mr. Tillo Boboev, Head of Khatlon Scientific Center
- Mr. Mario Boboev, Senior Scientific Research

In 2011-2014, the Khatlon Research Center (Kulob Botanical Garden) with the support of the project conducted an expedition to project sites on the search and selection of planting materials to create a nursery and produce adapted varieties of fruit crops. On the basis of the tree stock materials, there was a nursery of valuable and the most prospective fruit crops and their wild relatives established on an area of 0.20 ha and a collection mother garden built on an area of 2 ha, where every seasonal ripening apple trees (January to November) are grown. As per the agreement, the Khatlon Research Centre provided 800 seedlings to the Kulob city administration for establishing a public garden on 2 ha.

Kulob Botanical Garden was established in 1985 and currently, in addition to 20 employees, five scientists work over their researches in the Garden. The support of the project was estimated as timely and important, especially given the capacity of the Government in funding research activities. The project helped the Research Center in arranging expeditions to search for adapted varieties of fruit trees to conserve the local genetic resources. The adapted varieties are grown in the nursery and disseminated in Khovaling, Baljuvon, Muminobod and Shurobod districts. In addition, about 100 farmers and households from the mentioned districts have been trained on the techniques of plant growing and gardening. These trainings have been found effective and the Research Center would like to continue the practice in the future should there be additional support.

Jamoat Shurobod, Shurobod district. 16 June 2015.

Persons met:

- Ms. Dilbar Sadulloeva, Head of Jamoat Shurobod
- Mr. Rustam Safarov, Assistant to Head of Jamoat Shurobod
- Mr. Davron Davronov, Agriculture Specialist of Jamoat Shurobod
- Mr. Saidali Nazriev, Head of PO "Saodat"

The project collaborates with Jamoat Shurobod of Shurobod district since 2010 to strengthen the capacity of farmers and households on ABD conservation, implementation of SGP initiatives, organizing fairs and exhibitions and other public events. Jamoat Shurobod signed a plan-agreement on the implementation of ABD conservation policies in the face of climate change, conservation of genetic resources of local fruit crops and the development of local ABD market. The representatives of Jamoat participated in the monitoring of SGP initiatives, organization of seminars and

promotion of project initiatives at the Hukumat level. Five SGP initiatives were implemented in Jamoat Shurobod, including three projects on building gardens and two projects on the production of solar dehydrators.

During the visit meeting was held with the Jamoat Shurobod authorities. It was stated that there are 19 villages in Jamoat Shurobod with the population of 10,751 people or about 1,375 households. The project activities had been implemented in three villages. The solar dehydrators produced are purchased not only by the population of Jamoat Shurobod, but also by the population of surrounding Jamoats Chagam, Doghiston and Mahmud Nuriddinov. Jamoat authorities had been asked to express their understanding of different concepts such as agro-biodiversity, climate change and its impact to the lifestyle of local inhabitants. Knowledge of local population on these concepts had been enhanced through series of training-workshops arranged by the project. The Jamoat authorities voiced positive results of the project and its timeliness. As for the future, opening mini workshops for fruit processing and production of dairy foods was reported to be important for the welfare of local population. Among other issues discussed was the role of Jamoat Agriculture Specialist in supporting local farmers.

Mini plant on construction of solar dehydrators. Roghiyon village, Jamoat Shurobod, Shurobod district. 16 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Saidali Nazriev, Head of Public Organization "Saodat"

In 2012-2013, Public Organization "Saodat" implemented the initiative on 'Strengthening local capacity through adaptive to climate change methods by production of solar dehydrators for ABD produces'. A mini workshop was launched on the production of helio and tunnel types of solar fruit dehydrators, which are sold to farmers and households of Jamoat Shurobod dealing with gardening at the affordable price. The need for this workshop arose from significant loss of fruits and vegetables. Over 50 dehydrators are produced in a season and the volume of dried fruits production makes up 1.5 ton per month.

Evaluation team visited solar dehydrators workshop in Roghiyon village of Jamoat Shurobod. As mentioned, 50-60 dehydrators are produced in a season. Besides, Public Organization "Saodat" make additional profit from the production of other products, such as wooden fruit boxes.

Out of two types of dehydrators, local population mainly give preference to tunnel dehydrators. The helio or glass solar dehydrators were reported not to be suitable for use in Jamoat Shurobod. The reason is high altitude Jamoat located on, where fruits inside the helio dehydrators get burnt due to the fierce sunlight.

It was reported that the major beneficiaries of the initiative are women. This is because traditionally women are engaged in sorting and drying fruits in Jamoat Shurobod. The benefits that women receive are both in terms of producing high quality dry fruits and attaining additional income, as well as benefit in terms of improved safety, as before women had to climb the roof of their dwellings to dry fruits under the sunlight. There were also cases of magpies stealing fruits laid on the roof and ground were told, which is not the case now, given protected structure of the dehydrators. Moreover, enjoying the advantages of solar dehydrators, local population use them not only for fruits, but also for drying herbs and dairy products. One of such households was visited, which confirmed the positive changes the project brought.

Establishment of new mother garden and rehabilitation of old garden. Jamoat Shurobod, Shurobod district. 16 June 2015.

Persons met: - Mr. Rajab Rajabov, Head of Production Cooperative "Suhrob"
- Mr. Rustam Safarov, Assistant to Head of Jamoat Shurobod

The Production Cooperative "Suhrob" implemented "Gardening and fencing fruit crops" project in 2012-2013. New garden was established on an area of 1.5 hectare with 1,350 apples planted. Besides, 3 hectares of existing orchard was fenced. The purpose of the project was to preserve local varieties of fruits, such as apples "Surkhseb" and "Semerenko" that grow on the territory of the Jamoat for many years and which were losing their value among the new imported varieties of fruit trees.

Evaluation mission visited the garden and found it properly fenced. The garden is about 10 years old. The area of the garden is 3 hectares and the project provided seedlings are planted in 1.5 hectare.

Nursery of adapted genetic resources and establishment of new garden. Khirmanjo village, Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district. 16 June 2015.

Person met: *Mr. Ismoil Fayzov, Head of DF "Hojiyon"*

In 2010-2011, Dehkan Farm "Hojiyon" implemented "Growing grafted varieties of genetic resources" project on an area of 1.5 hectares in Jamoat Yol of Shurobod district. The purpose of this project was to preserve the local varieties and forms of fruit crops, such as apricot, pear, plum, pomegranate, grapes, mulberry, walnut and almonds that grow on the territory of Jamoat Yol and which were losing their value among the imported new varieties of fruit trees. Over 1,000 fruit seedlings had been planted on the territory of the garden, irrigation facility was installed and the nursery was fenced.

Besides, in 2013-2014, Dehkan Farm "Hojiyon", mainly engaged in gardening and establishing nurseries to preserve the local genetic resources of agricultural biodiversity, implemented another project on the "Organization of nursery from the adapted species of genetic resources of fruits and nuts" on 0.20 hectares. The project contributes to preserving endangered local species and varieties of genetic resources and promotes the development of local and regional markets through the supply of green products.

Evaluation team paid a visit to both the nursery and garden, which are located close to each other. The owner was found very enthusiastic about the initiative and replication of achieved results. On his own initiative, the head of DF "Hojiyon" climbs on nearby mountains for the search of locally adapted fruit trees for further growing in the nursery. The seedlings grown in the nursery had already been demonstrated and sold in several fairs inside the country. Besides, through local market situated on the Tajik-Afghan border, seedlings were exported to the Afghan side. In addition to building nursery and garden, DF "Hojiyon" organized practical sessions for local farmers and households on seedlings engraftment and restoration of local varieties.

Meeting the Association of Dehkan Farms. Khirmanjo village, Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district. 16 June 2015.

Person met: *Mr. Khayriddin Jalilov, Head of the Association of Dehkan Farm.*

Mr Khayriddin Jalilov, the head of the Association of Dehkan Farms in Jamoat Yol is also the Head of the Production Cooperative "Vali Abdullo", which in cooperation with the project in 2012 implemented an SGP project to build a workshop on the production of two types of solar dehydrators in Jamoat Yol. The aim of the initiative was to minimize the crop losses by applying new methods of drying ABD products and the development of the local market.

The Association of Dehkan Farms in Jamoat Yol was established four years ago and has 162 members. Members of the Association mainly grow cereals. There are 64 ha of pomegranate, 4 ha of apple and 0.5 ha of nursery. To reinforce activities on the conservation of local varieties of fruits, the Association needs support in terms of construction mini-workshops on fruit processing, rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and capacity building of local farmers.

Meeting with Jamoat Dektur, Jamoat Resource Center "Dektur" and Micro Credit Fund "Imdodi Khutal". Dektur village, Jamoat Dektur, Baljuvon district. 17 June 2015.

Persons met:

- *Mr. Abdughaffor Kodirov, Head of Jamoat*
- *Mr. Shomiddin Mahsiddinov, Head of JRC Dektur*
- *Mr. Isuf Mahatov, Head of MLF "Imdodi Khutal"*

In 2011, the project established Jamoat Resource Center "Dektur" (JRC Dektur) in Jamoat Dektur, as well as built and equipped its office. Later, JRC Dektur served as a platform to undertake measures on strengthening the capacity of local farmers and households on the conservation of agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change. As such, JRC Dektur implemented three SGP initiatives in the Jamoat: building a garden of local fruit crops and construction of two small workshops on the production of two types of solar dehydrators.

The project also cooperated with the Micro-Loan Fund (MLF) "Imdodi Khutal" to provide micro-credits to local population of Jamoat Dektur in Baljuvon district. Since 2010, the MLF "Imdodi Khutal" provided 837 microcredits, including 313 female, for gardening, cultivation of cereals and legumes, as well as for small and medium-sized enterprises. Initial loan portfolio was US\$30,000 and a revolving fund of the MLF supplemented to US\$15,000, accounting for 50% of the initial portfolio. At the expense of the revolving fund and contribution of the MLF "Imdodi Khutal", there was a mother public garden of adapted varieties of fruit crops created on the area of 1.3 hectares.

Evaluation mission met the representatives of Jamoat Dektur, JRC Dektur, MLF "Imdodi Khutal", Public Organization "Bargi sabz" and local farmers. All the parties stressed on the importance of the project and its positive results. At the

same time, local farmers asked for the possibility of increasing the loan size (which is up to US\$500) as well as reducing the interest rate (currently 2.5% per month) in the future. The small size of individual loans was motivated by the aim to cover more people. Nevertheless, local farmers expressed their interest of implementing bigger scale initiatives, such as the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities or building a workshop on fruit processing, should the size of the loans increased. At the end of the meeting, mission members visited the nearby garden built by JRC Dektur and found the apricot and plum trees fruited.

Meeting with Baljuvon Forestry Establishment. Jamoat Baljuvon, Baljuvon district. 17 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Nurmahmad Khojaev, Head of Baljuvon Forestry

In 2012, within the framework of the agreement with the Forestry Department of Baljuvon district, 10 farmers and households received 3,500 seedlings of nine fruit crops to build a mother garden of genetic resources on 12 hectares. In addition, two seedling fairs and the sale of ABD products (dried fruits and seedlings) were organized in Jamoats Baljuvon and Sarikhosor. Besides, there were 20 consultation meetings arranged with farmers and households on the selection of adapted varieties and species of fruit crops, agro-technologic care and fruits grafting to improve the breed status of crops. These and future perspectives around the conservation of local agro-biodiversity had been discussed during a meeting with Mr Nurmahmad Khojaev, Head of Baljuvon district Forestry Establishment.

Establishment of new garden. Sadai Sukhtagi village, Jamoat Sari Khosor, Baljuvon district. 17 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Behruz Khojaev, Head of FA "Behruz"

In 2014, Dehkan Farm "Behruz" of Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvon district, implemented a project under SGP on "Building the orchard of local traditional fruit crops on an area of 4 hectares," where 2,800 seedlings of seven fruit varieties had been planted. The aim of the project was to preserve traditional varieties of fruit crops grown in Jamoat Sarikhosor, as well as the dissemination of lessons learned on the selection and breeding of adapted varieties of fruit crops. Evaluation team paid a visit to the project site and found the garden with different trees planted and fenced.

Agro-biodiversity conservation. Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district. 25 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Habibullo Mahmadoev, Head of Dehkan Farm "Saifullo"

Since 2010, the Dehkan Farm "Saifullo" through the Jamoat Resource Center "Nushor" implements a project on the "Conservation of the agro-biodiversity of the region by restoring orchards of local origin" on the area of 2 hectares. In total, 1,200 seedlings were planted in Jamoat Nushor of Tojikobod district. The objective of the project was to preserve the local varieties of fruit crops of apples (royal, krepson, khuboni, Semerenko) and pears (nok and nashpoti) that have value as a genetic resource, as well as their further spread. These apples and pears grow on the territory of the Jamoat many years and which were losing their value among the imported new varieties of fruit trees.

Cultivation of fruit garden. Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district. 25 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Tohir Sharipov, Head of Dehkan Farm "Sulh"

Dehkan Farm "Sulh" implemented "Cultivation of fruit garden" project in Navobod village, Jamoat Nushor of Tojikobod district in 2012-2013. About 900 adapted to climate change seedlings of apple and pear had been planted on the area of 2 hectares. The aim of the project was to preserve and adapt local varieties and forms of apples and pears that grow on the territory of Jamoat and that were of great value as a genetic resource. In addition, work had been carried out to ensure irrigation water supply of a garden plot. Since the fruition of the garden will take place in 2-3 years, the farmer cultivated alfalfa in the aisles of trees in order to enrich the soil. The harvest of alfalfa is used to enrich the livestock forage reserve and the rest is sold for additional income.

Cultivation of orchard of local fruit crops. Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district. 25 June 2015.

Person met: Mr. Mullojon Mirakov, Head of Dehkan Farm "Bakhtiyor"

In 2013, Dehkan Farm "Bakhtiyor" implemented "Cultivation of orchard of local fruit crops" project on an area of 1.5 hectares in Jamoat Nushor of Tojikobod district. The main purpose of the project was to preserve and further spread local varieties of fruit crops of apples and pears that grow on the territory of the Jamoat many years and which were losing their values among new imported varieties of fruit trees. The farmer planted 1,200 seedlings in the garden and

laid irrigation water supply line. Since the fruition of the garden will take place in 2-3 years, the farmer cultivated alfalfa in the aisles of trees in order to enrich the soil. The harvest of alfalfa is used to enrich the livestock forage reserve and the rest is sold for additional income.

Meeting Micro Credit Fund "Faizi Surkhob". Jamoat Khumdon, Nurobod district. 25 June 2015.

Person met: *Mr. Ghazalshoh Sherov, Head of MCF "Faizi Surkhob"*

The project provided US\$6,000 to the Micro Credit Fund "Faizi Surkhob", which was distributed to farmers and households as micro-credits for the rehabilitation and creation of orchards from local fruit varieties, cultivation of grain and leguminous crops, development of small and medium-sized businesses. As of 2015, 27 farmers and households, including 5 female, accessed micro-credits.

5.6. List of main documents reviewed

#	Title	Year/Period	Language
Project Materials			
1	Project Document	2008	English, Russian
2	Project Logical Frameworks	2009, 2010, 2012	English, Russian
3	Annual Work Plans	2009-2015	English, Russian
4	Inception Report	2010	English, Russian
5	Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR)	2010-2014	English
6	UNDP Annual Progress Reports (APR)	2009-2014	English
7	UNDP Quarterly Progress Monitoring Matrices	2009-2015	English
8	Financial Statement by Stakeholders and Years		
9	Tracking tool		
10	Results achieved by jamoats (11 files)		
11	Mid-Term Evaluation Report	2012	English, Russian
12	Project stakeholders and the summary of reports by project stakeholders		
13	Small Grants Programme, list of grants	2010-2015	English, Russian
14	Lists (activities conducted in 2009-2015, reports, experts, publications, surveys, exhibitions, visual materials, trainings and workshops, partners and stakeholders, press releases, jamoats, beneficiaries, etc.)	2009-2015	English, Russian
15	Maps and graphics		
16	Minutes of the Project Board Meetings	1. March 10, 2010; 2. April 6, 2011; 3. February 15, 2012; 4. December 7, 2012; 5. June 8, 2013; 6. February 15, 2014; 7. January 30, 2015	Russian
17	Memoranda of agreement between NBCC and project partners		
Publications			
1	Strategy of Agrobiodiversity Conservation in the Face of Climate Change		English, Russian, Tajik
2	Market Development Strategy	2011	Russian
3	Small Business in Rural Areas	2010	Russian, Tajik
4	Value Chain Analysis	2011	Russian
5	Training on Modeling, Creating Database of Climate, Soil and Cultures for Modeling Grain Crops in the Project Areas	2011	Russian
6	Homological Approach (modeling) and its application in Tajikistan	2012	Russian
7	Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity		Russian
8	Concept on Identification of Target Jamoats within the Project Pilot Areas		English, Russian
9	Summary of Results and Achievements of Initiatives implemented through Small Grants Programme	2015	Russian
10	Project publications in media	2009, 2013, 2014	English, Russian, Tajik
11	Natural and climatic characteristics of the project Jamoats and their homologues for modeling	2011	Russian
12	Experience in the collection, breeding and grafting in plantings of endangered fruit genoform	2013	Russian
13	Report on the physical and geographical characteristics of 32 project Jamoats	2012	Russian

5.7. Evaluation questionnaire

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
Clarifications	What is the actual date(s) of the project end (completion)?	X	X				
Key issues and general questions	What do you know about similar GEF projects in other countries (prototypes or in parallel)? Consideration of this project as a pilot for GEF system and/or given add value.	X	X	X			
	How did the project achieve Global Environmental Benefits, support the objectives of the Rio conventions, other international agreements? Examples (national reports, action plans, strategies and programmes, any specific indicators?).	X	X	X			
	Coordination of activities with conventions' focal points: mechanism, events, examples?	X	X	X			
	Advantages and weaknesses for the project cycle (preparation/implementation/results/sustainability)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How did the project follow up recommendations made at MTE	X	X	X	X	X	
Project Formulation ²⁷ (but also a few questions related to the project implementation and long-term results: see comment in the "issue" column)							
Goals and objectives	What was the global context of the overall project goal? General features and national peculiarities: how they have been taken into account?	X	X	X			
	Did the project supposed the participation of non governmental and private sector? If yes, how? If not, why? What were the changes in the approach while the project implementation?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WHAT was the background for the project start? Level of awareness, knowledge and understanding in different countries? Thorough lack of methods to demonstrate or weak knowledge?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Principles for project sites selection (global approach and national peculiarities). Formal and actual	X	X	X	X	X	
	Can you describe the possible long-term impacts of the project which have been discussed/arisen at the preparatory/initial stage						
	What were the conflicts between policies to support agrobiodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection and those of agricultural development/forestry? Please, specify	X	X	X	X	X	X

²⁷ Also a few questions related to the project implementation and long-term results: see comment in the "issue" column. Such approach provide a cross-check and verification opportunities whilst evaluation of different project phases and through various interviewers.

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
		X	X	X	X	X	
Indicators/targets	If there were changes in project capacity result/indicators in comparison with GEF appraisal document (project proposal) : please, briefly explain major reasons	X	X	X			
	A few indicators/targets were not systematic and/or concrete (see logframe and list of key performance indicators). Why so? Why the project makes no difference between performance and progress indicators?	X	X	X			
Project Design of M&E	Did project design of M&E fit to the minimum requirements: - Indicators for results and impacts or if no indicators are identified, an alternative plan for monitoring that will deliver reliable and valid information to management; - Baseline for the project, with a description of the problem to be addressed, with key indicator data or if major baseline indicators are not identified, an alternative plan for addressing this within one year; - Identification of reviews and evaluations that will be undertaken, such as mid-term reviews or terminal evaluations; and - Organizational arrangements and budgets for monitoring and evaluation.	X	X	X			
Country ownership	How did the project support the environment and sustainable development objectives of the country?	X	X	X	X	X	
	Did any new relative international and/or national governmental development and environmental agendas/plans/docs appear which have not been mentioned in Project initial docs?	X	X	X	X	X	
	Looking behind, do you think that the project was timely and consistent with global and national priorities to date? What can you suggest for the similar projects in other countries?	X	X	X	X	X	
Country Ownership and Drivenness by three milestones: Design, implementation, results.	Assess the performance of the Government, in particular:						
	in how the Government has assumed responsibility for the project and provided adequate support to project execution, including the degree of cooperation received from the various institutions involved in the project;	X	X	X	X	X	
	to what extent the political and institutional framework has been conducive to project performance. Look, in particular, at the extent of the political commitment to enforce (sub-) regional agreements promoted under the project;	X	X	X	X	X	
	to what extent the Government has promoted the participation of communities and their non-governmental organisations in the project; and						

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	how responsive the Government were to NBBC coordination and guidance, to UNDP's supervision and Mid-Term Evaluation recommendations.	X	X	X	X	X	
		X	X	X	X	X	
Outcomes/activities	WHAT were/are the national mechanisms to determine current national requirements for agrobiodiversity monitoring and information management?	X	X	X	X	X	
	How this mechanism integrates into the international system of environmental/agricultural monitoring and management? State before the project start and after.	X	X	X	X	X	
	What were/are the national and international information requirements for basic indicators?	X	X	X	X	X	
	Please, explain the role of Task forces as you see them.	X	X	X	X	X	
Stakeholders and their participation	Who was an initiator of the project idea? Main actors? Representatives of what part of civil society? Scientists, NGOs, government, international donors? What were the expectations of different stakeholders	X	X	X	X	X	
	What was the level of stakeholder participation in project design?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How did the project support the needs of relevant stakeholders?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Has the implementation of the project been inclusive of all relevant stakeholders?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What were the capacities of the executing institution(s) and its counterparts considered when the project was designed?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Please, explain joint activities and coordination with other donors working on related projects. How did GEF-funds help to fill gaps (or provide additional incentives) that were necessary but not covered by other donors? Were there coordination and complementarity between donors?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Describe the coordination between regions? On what issues? Gaps and advantages?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Except those pointed in different project document, can you, please, name those who in other ways have a stake in the outcomes of the project or activity related	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X	X	X	X
	What was common and specific in stakeholders' participation and cooperation in different countries?	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
Stakeholder ²⁸ Participation and Public Awareness by three milestones: Design, Implementation, Results.	information dissemination between stakeholders,	X	X	X	X	X	X
	consultation between stakeholders,	X	X	X	X	X	X
	active engagement of stakeholders in project decision making and activities. The evaluation will specifically assess:	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What was the achieved degree and effectiveness of collaboration and interactions between the various project partners and stakeholders during the course of implementation of the project?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	the degree and effectiveness of any public awareness activities that were undertaken during the course of implementation of the project;	X	X	X	X	X	X
	how the results of the project engaged key stakeholders in improved management and conservation of agrobiodiversity?.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assumptions, Risks and sustainability assessment	What risks have been confirmed during project implementation? What and why have become apparent or not while the project implementation? Examples?	X	X	X			
	From present point of view: do you think the sustainability assessment at the stage of project proposal was adequate? At the stage of project start?	X	X	X			
	What was the process of the risk mitigation strategy? Please, explain	X	X	X			
	Were sustainability issues integrated into the design and implementation of the project? Evidence / quality of sustainability strategy. Evidence / quality of steps taken to ensure sustainability	X	X	X			
	What was a mechanism for “adaptive management” of risks?	X	X	X			
	Did the project overcome the problem of the lack of skilled personnel (related to the project issues) in the country?	X	X	X			
Lessons from other relevant projects, replication approach	Please, list such international and national projects and comment lessons incorporated	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated in the project design?	X	X	X			

²⁸ Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, institutions, or other bodies that have an interest or stake in the outcome of the project, encompassing project partners, government institutions, private interest groups, local communities etc. The term also applies to those potentially adversely affected by the project.

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
UNDP comparative advantage	What is the project value added to the UNDP country Strategy ?	X					
Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector, including management arrangements	Please, list mutual efforts fulfilled/ cooperative results achieved with other IAs, EAs, programmes/projects, etc, including those mentioned in the Project Proposal and others more recent	X	X	X	X	X	
Preparation and Readiness. by three milestones: Design, Implementation, Results.	Were the project's objectives and components clear, practicable and feasible within its timeframe?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were the capacities of executing agencies properly considered?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Was the project workplan and management clear and realistic for effective and efficient implementation?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were the partnership arrangements properly identified and the roles and responsibilities made consensus?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were counterpart resources (funding, staff, and facilities) and enabling legislation assured?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were adequate project management arrangements in place? Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated?	X	X	X			
	Were lessons learned and recommendations from Project board meetings adequately integrated in the project approach?	X	X	X	X	X	X
What factors influenced the quality- of the project design and implementation, choice of partners, allocation of financial resources etc.?							
Project Implementation ²⁹							
General issues	Please, list seminars/workshops/conferences/round tables organized by the project (also summaries on their main results, solutions, agreements)	X	X				
	Please, provide a list of project publications (books, booklets, posters, manuals, etc), their main audience, targets, number of copies, and means of dissemination. Please, explain the feedback and impact	X	X				

²⁹ Also a few questions related to the project design and long-term results: see comments in the "issue" column. Such approach provide a cross-check and verification opportunities whilst evaluation of different project phases and through various interviewers.

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
	Please, list thematic reports, main conclusions/recommendations Implementation of initial work plan (see Inception report,). Why it was not it totally fulfilled? Any changes or disparities? What were the delays in the Project. Did that affect cost effectiveness? How it influenced the quality of the project activities and results? What national realities have been adequately taken into account, both in terms of institutional and policy framework in project design and its implementation?	X	X				
		X	X				
		X	X				
		X	X	X	X	X	X
Implementation Approach and Adaptive Management by three milestones: Design, Implementation, Results.	Analysis of approaches used by the project, its management framework, the project's adaptation to changing conditions, the performance of the implementation arrangements and partnerships, relevance of changes in project design, and overall performance of project management:	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To what extent the project implementation mechanisms outlined in the project document have been followed and were effective in delivering project outputs and outcomes. Were pertinent adaptations made to the approaches originally proposed?	X	X	X			
	What were the role and performance of the units and committees established and the project execution arrangements at all levels?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of project management how well the management was able to adapt to changes during the life of the project?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To which extent did project management respond to direction and guidance provided by the Project boardand IA supervision recommendations?	X	X	X			
	What were the administrative, operational and/or technical problems and constraints that influenced the effective implementation of the project, and how the project partners tried to overcome these problems?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Assess the extent to which MTE recommendations were followed in a timely manner.	X	X	X			
The logical framework	Did the project logical framework and work plans and any changes made to them use as management and evaluation tools during implementation? Please, give examples.	X	X	X			
	Were there any manuals to use LF as M&E tool?	X	X	X			

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
	Describe the level of coherence between project design and project implementation approach	X	X	X			
	How was an adaptive management approach used to ensure efficient resource use? How was results-based management used during project implementation?	X	X	X			
	Please, assess the availability and quality of financial and progress reports, timeliness and adequacy of reporting provided, quality of results-based management reporting (progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation). Were they helpful? If not, why? If yes, what and whom for?	X	X	X			
	If there were any delays: how did they affect the project LF?	X	X	X	X	X	X
Effective partnerships arrangements	Meetings of stakeholders, PB? How regular were they? Main issues have risen? Key solutions (to get protocols for examples)? Examples of how NGOs suggestions were taken into consideration and working plan improvement	X	X	X	X	X	
	Was a project board given responsibility to liaise with the project team, recognizing that more than one responsible organization/ministry/institute should be involved? How different representatives been involved whilst the project framework/implementation	X	X	X	X	X	
	What was an international/interregional cooperation within the project?	X	X	X	X	X	
	What was a role and level of different stakeholders in project implementation (table by groups)? Their incentives/motivation to participate in the project? Main benefits and inputs? Cooperation/partnership and subordination/independency issues? Any changes in partnerships whilst the project implementation?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Provide a full list of the project beneficiaries and indicate what did they benefit (compare to the project document, MTE, track the dynamics). Compare and add/exclude the list of the main beneficiaries from the Project document.	X	X	X	X	X	
	Were local beneficiaries and stakeholders adequately involved in project design and implementation?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Did the project consult with and make use of the skills, experience, and knowledge of the appropriate government entities, nongovernmental organizations, community groups, private sector entities, local farmers, and academic institutions in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities? Examples	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns? Examples.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Please, indicate specific activities conducted to support the development of cooperative arrangements between partners at national and local levels. Provide examples of supported partnerships. Evidence that particular partnerships/linkages were sustained. Types/quality of partnership cooperation methods utilized.	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	Were any occasions/attempts to deny anybody to participate in the project, at what stage, and why? Any NGOs? Academic institutions? Universities, governmental bodies? If yes, please, explain the reasons	X	X	X	X	X	
	Describe the mechanism for solutions and agreements: voting, consensus, decree, formal order? Smth other?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Did all involved stakeholders and beneficiaries realize the importance of the respective Project issues? Were they all motivated to participate in the project?	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X	X	X	X
	What were the advantages and gaps in the project organization and management in general? Was the project coordination and management effective enough, and why?						
Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management	Describe the adaptive management/feedback mechanism from M&E activities used indeed. Did it differ from what has been proposed in the Project document? Any manual developed for adaptive management?	X	X	X			
	Were there changes in the environmental and development objectives of the project during implementation, why these changes were made and what was the approval process? If yes, what were the possible reasons for changes: - original objectives were not sufficiently articulated; - exogenous conditions changed, due to which a change in objectives was needed; - project was restructured because original objectives were overambitious; - project was restructured because of a lack of progress; - other (specify).	X	X	X			
	Describe changes made during project implementation, especially after MTE (outputs, indicators, baseline, target values, risks, M&E plan, Log Frame, what else revised?)	X	X	X			
Financial Planning	Were the accounting and financial systems adequate for project management and producing accurate and timely financial information (audit conclusions and recommendations)?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Level of discrepancy between planned and utilized financial expenditures? Planned vs. actual funds leveraged? Cost in view of results achieved compared to costs of similar projects from other organizations? Adequacy of project choices in view of existing context, infrastructure and cost?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Financial control, reporting and planning? Examples of change in project design/ implementation approach (i.e. restructuring) when needed to improve project efficiency.	X	X	X	X		
	Were financial resources utilized efficiently? Could financial resources have been used more efficiently?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Was procurement carried out in a manner making efficient use of project resources?	X	X	X			
	What were the main factors for financial planning? On what base? Annual? Quarterly? As a feedback from M&E? Systematic						

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	or not? What was a role of PB, project stuff, other stakeholders?	X	X	X			
	Co-financing – main sources and amounts. Any fundraising activities for the outcomes sustainability?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Did the leveraging of funds (co-financing) happen as planned?						
	If there was a difference in the level of expected cofinancing and the cofinancing actually realized, what were the reasons for the variance? Did the extent of materialization of cofinancing affect project outcomes and/or sustainability, and, if so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were there any activities related to the project components supported by external funders and well integrated into the overall project	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Was there financial audits? Main results, findings and recommendations applied?	X	X	X			
	Table on leveraged funds by different sources and totally (planned and de facto)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Financial Planning and Management by three milestones: Design, Implementation, Results	Look at actual project costs by activities compared to budget (variances), financial management (including disbursement issues), and co-financing:	X	X	X			
	Were proper standards (clarity, transparency, audit etc.) and timeliness of financial planning, management and reporting applied to ensure that sufficient and timely financial resources were available to the project and its partners?	X	X	X			
	Did such administrative processes as recruitment of staff, procurement of goods and services (including consultant), preparation and negotiation of cooperation agreements etc. influence project performance?						
	To what extent has co-financing materialized as expected at project approval? Were any breakdown of final actual costs and co-financing for the different project components?.	X	X	X			
	What resources did the project leverage since inception? Please, indicate how these resources are contributing to the project's ultimate objective..	X	X	X			
	Were any effects on project performance from any irregularities in procurement, use of financial resources and human resource management? Were measures undertaken by the EA or IA to prevent and/or respond to such irregularities adequate?	X	X	X			
		X	X	X			
Monitoring and	Was the operational manual for M&E plan prepared?	X	X	X			

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
evaluation: design and implementation	Please, demonstrate how proposed M&E framework has used a baseline (including data, methodology, and so on), SMART (Specific. Measurable. Achievable and Attributable. Relevant and Realistic. Time-bound, Timely, Trackable and Targeted) indicators and data analysis systems, and evaluation studies at specific times to assess results and adequate funding for M&E activities.	X	X	X			
	Please, demonstrate the time frame for various M&E activities and standards for outputs as well as an indication of how the project, where applicable and feasible, involved in evaluation activities should have been specified.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Please, describe how the budget for M&E activities has been set out.						
	Regularity of reporting and its correspondence to the project documents (for example, M&E plan)	X	X	X			
	Assess the value and effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation reports and evidence that these were discussed with stakeholders and project staff. Provide examples of how M&E plan has been used for adaptive management?	X	X	X			
	Give examples how PIR self-evaluation ratings were consistent with the MTE and current M&E findings. If not, were these discrepancies identified by the project project boardand addressed?	X	X	X			
	Provide examples of M&E plan compliance with the progress and financial reporting requirements/ schedule, including quality and timeliness of reports	X	X	X			
	Quality of the project logframe as a planning and monitoring instrument; analyse/compare logframe in Project Document, revised logframe and logframe used in Project	X	X	X			
	Adequacy of baseline information: To what extent has baseline information on performance indicators been collected and presented in a clear manner? Was the methodology for the baseline data collection explicit and reliable?	X	X	X			
	Arrangements for monitoring: Have the responsibilities for M&E activities been clearly defined? Were the data sources and data collection instruments appropriate? Was the frequency of various monitoring activities specified and adequate? In how far were project users involved in monitoring?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Arrangements for evaluation: Have specific targets been specified for project outputs? Has the desired level of achievement been specified for all indicators of objectives and outcomes? Were there adequate provisions in the legal instruments binding project partners to fully collaborate in evaluations?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Budgeting and funding for M&E activities: Determine whether support for M&E was budgeted adequately and was funded in a timely fashion during implementation.	X	X	X			

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	Were any proper training, instruments and resources provided for parties responsible for M&E?	X	X	X			
	How did the project M&E policy and activities correlate with UNDP Evaluation manual? To track the consistence (through my notes within UNDP EM document)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What decisions have been made through M&E? Categories, examples?	X	X				
	Did application of the project M&E fit to the minimum requirements?						
	- Indicators for implementation are actively used, or if not a reasonable explanation is provided;	X	X	X	X	X	X
	- The baseline for the project is fully established and data compiled to review progress reports, and evaluations are undertaken as planned; and	X	X	X			
UNDP coordination, backstopping and operational issues	- The organisational set-up for M&E is operational and budgets are spent as planned.						
	UNDP supervision issues (verify the quality and timeliness of project execution in terms of finances, administration and achievement of outputs and outcomes):	X	X	X			
	Appropriate focus on results	X	X	X			
	Suitability of chosen executing agency for project execution	X	X	X			
	Adequacy of UNDP supervision over the Executing Agency at international and national levels	X	X	X			
	Quality and timeliness of technical support to the Executing Agency and project team at international and national levels	X	X	X			
	The realism and candour of supervision project reporting and ratings (i.e. are PIR ratings an accurate reflection of the project realities and risks);	X	X	X			
	The quality of risk management	X	X	X			
	Responsiveness of the managing parties to significant implementation problems (if any)						
	The emphasis given to outcome monitoring (results-based project management)	X	X	X			
	The quality of documentation of project supervision activities; and	X	X	X			
	Financial, administrative and other fiduciary aspects of project implementation supervision.	X	X	X			
	Any salient issues regarding project duration, for instance to note project delays, and how they may have affected project	X	X	X			

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	outcomes and sustainability	X	X	X			
	Did UNDP staff identify problems in a timely fashion and accurately estimate their seriousness?	X	X	X			
	Did UNDP provide quality support and advice to the project, approve modifications in time, and restructure the project when needed?	X	X	X			
	Did UNDP provide the right staffing levels, continuity, skill mix, and frequency of field visits for the project?	X	X	X			
National execution	Issues: Appropriate focus on results and timeliness Adequacy of management inputs and processes, including budgeting and procurement Quality of risk management, Candor and realism in reporting Were there any national peculiarities in the project executing despite the common operational scheme? Functioning of different stakeholders (actual duties and functions, regularity of meetings, examples of decisions, M&E process, coordination and effectiveness, role and effectiveness of different representatives – scientists, NGOs, government officers, farmers, others)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Results							
General issues	What has been done above the plan, what was failed? Examples and explanation needed.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What weaknesses and barriers preventing an effective management of environmental information and an effective monitoring of the environment (in details listed in Project document) have been overcome?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Issues to discuss about:						
	Quality of data base and Information system in analysis and processing. Sufficiency of data and information on agricultural biodiversity for further management Agrobiodiversity monitoring issues, comparability of data (seasonal, annual fluctuations, etc) Inter-agency fragmentation and cooperation of monitoring institutions. Reasonableness, site-specificity and significance of selected studied groups of agrobiodiversity	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	Level of technical equipment for the observation network and information processing and transfer						
	Correspondence of activities and reports to the requirements of the project and actual needs and incentives						
	Agrobiodiversity monitoring and data collection lack clear procedures and clear responsibilities given to relevant agencies.						
	Willingness to provide adapted scientific information to the public and policy makers						
	Enforcement and legislation on agrobiodiversity issues. Specific gaps within the legal framework related.						
	Inadequate financial resources allocated to agrobiodiversity monitoring, information processing and exchange, and management	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What can you say about actual level and difference in awareness on the basic project issues among main stakeholders? On the level of civil society and rural people?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Except "official" outcomes, please, indicate possible direct and indirect impacts of the project activities, both positive and negative	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What are the impacts or likely impacts of the project? Any specific examples?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How did project outputs and outcomes increment overall project goal and objective?						
Overall results (attainment of objectives and outcomes)	Did the project/subprojects achieve its overall objective (by indicators and in free explanation), in particular, what specific benefits have been achieved (examples by different directions, institutes/ministries, public society) in comparison with the project baseline	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Please, specify (comparing with the answer for similar question above) how the main gaps, risks and assumptions, and to what extent have been overcome? What still remains? Why? What are the recommendations on that?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What are the means developed/prepared/suggested/tested by which agrobiodiversity may be adequately managed and conserved in different agricultural and forest landscapes?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Please, list and briefly describe demonstration plots with demonstration activities and assess their usefulness qualitatively	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To review achievements on the project objectives and expected outcomes (by selective examples)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What kind of limitations in human resources and scientific capacity (which of them) have the impact on the project outputs/outcomes? How did it manifest? Examples?	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
Relevance, Effectiveness, & Efficiency (*)	Has the project been effective in achieving its expected outcomes? To what level (to follow up and assess indicators from evaluation matrix)?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How well were risks, assumptions and impact drivers being managed? Completeness of risk identification and assumptions during project planning and design	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What was the quality of risk mitigation strategies developed? Were these sufficient? Quality of information systems to identify emerging risks and other issues?	X	X	X	X		
	Were there clear strategies for risk mitigation related with long-term sustainability of the project? Quality of risk mitigations strategies developed and followed?	X	X	X			
	What lessons can be learnt from the project regarding efficiency? How could the project have more efficiently carried out implementation (in terms of management structures and procedures, partnerships arrangements etc...)?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Describe any cost- or time-saving measures put in place in attempting to bring the project to a successful conclusion within its programmed budget and (extended) time. How delays, if any, have affected project execution, costs and effectiveness?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How successful was a project in its specific issues, in particular:						
	How successful was the project in establishing internationally accepted standard methods for characterization and evaluation of agrobiodiversity, including a set of indicators for agrobiodiversity loss?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How successful was the project in creating an inventory and evaluation of agrobiodiversity in the benchmark sites?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To what extent was the project successful in creating sustainable and replicable management practices for agrobiodiversity conservation in the project areas?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	To what extent did the project improve capacity of relevant institutions and stakeholders to implement conservation management of agrobiodiversity in a sustainable and efficient manner in and beyond the participating countries?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How successful was the project in enabling global information exchange network for agrobiodiversity?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How successful was the project in enhancing agrobiodiversity conservation through recommendations of alternative land use practices and an advisory support system?	X	X	X	X	X	
	To what extent did the provision of an advisory support system for agrobiodiversity conservation improve decision making for stakeholders, particularly policy makers?	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/PMU	GEF/FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
Country ownership	Are the project results in line with the sectoral and development priorities and plans of the country?	X	X	X	X	X	
	Are project outcomes contributing to national development priorities and plans? and developing with involvement from government officials, and have been adopted into national strategies, policies and legal codes?	X	X	X	X	X	
	Has the government approved policies in line with the project's outcomes and objectives?	X	X	X	X	X	
	How do the government maintain its financial commitment to the project and its outcomes?	X	X	X	X	X	
	How can you access the level of country ownership in general: low, moderate, high?	X	X	X	X	X	
Mainstreaming	How the project are mainstreaming successfully other UNDP priorities	X	X	X			
	What were positive/negative results for civil society/local people? Examples?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were gender issues taken into account in project design and implementation and in what way has the project contributed to greater consideration of gender aspects, (i.e. project team composition, gender-related aspects of pollution impacts, stakeholder outreach to women's groups, etc)? If so, indicate how	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Possible role of NGOs, academic sector, others in mainstreaming and sustainability of the project results?	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sustainability	Discuss four aspects of sustainability using key questions in the next line below:						
	<i>Socio-political sustainability.</i> Are there any social or political factors that may influence positively or negatively the sustenance of project results and progress towards impacts? Is the level of ownership by the main national and regional stakeholders sufficient to allow for the project results to be sustained? Are there sufficient government and stakeholder awareness, interests, commitment and incentives to execute, enforce and pursue the programmes, plans, agreements, monitoring systems etc. prepared and agreed upon under the project?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Financial resources.</i> To what extent are the continuation of project results and the eventual impact of the project dependent on continued financial support? What is the likelihood that adequate financial resources ³⁰ will be or will become available to implement the programmes, plans, agreements, monitoring systems etc. prepared and agreed upon under the project? Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project results and onward progress towards impact?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Institutional framework.</i> To what extent is the sustenance of the results and onward progress towards impact dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance? How robust are the institutional achievements such as						

³⁰

Those resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, other development projects etc.

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	governance structures and processes, policies, sub-regional agreements, legal and accountability frameworks etc. required to sustaining project results and to lead those to impact on human behaviour and environmental resources?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	<i>Environmental sustainability.</i> Are there any environmental factors, positive or negative, that can influence the future flow of project benefits? Are there any project outputs or higher level results that are likely to affect the environment, which, in turn, might affect sustainability of project benefits?	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sustainability	Did the project adequately address financial and economic sustainability issues? Are the recurrent costs after project completion sustainable? Level and source of future financial support to be provided to relevant sectors and activities after project ends? Evidence of commitments from international partners, governments or other stakeholders to financially support relevant sectors of activities after project end?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Are there financial risks that may jeopardize the sustainability of project outcomes? What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once GEF assistance ends?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Don't you think that different (provide evidence) institutional circumstances, e.g. legal frameworks, policies, and governance structures and processes within which the project operates pose risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project benefits?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Are there any social or political risks that may threaten the sustainability of project outcomes? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public/stakeholder awareness in support of the project's long-term objectives?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What is the level of political commitment to build on the results of the project? State of enforcement and law making capacity	X	X	X	X		
	What relevant factors to improve the sustainability of project outcomes were used by the project in particular? Mark and provide examples/explanations:	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Development and implementation of a sustainability strategy/exit strategy.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Establishment of the financial and economic instruments and mechanisms to ensure the ongoing flow of benefits once the GEF assistance ends (from the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and market transformations to promote the project's objectives).	X	X	X	X	X	
	Development of suitable organizational arrangements by public and/or private sector.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Development of policy and regulatory frameworks that further the project objectives.	X	X	X	X		
	Incorporation of environmental and ecological factors affecting future flow of benefits.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Development of appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff, expertise, etc.).						

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	Identification and involvement of champions (i.e. individuals in government and civil society who can promote sustainability of project outcomes).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Achieving social sustainability, for example, by mainstreaming project activities into the economy or community production activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Achieving stakeholders' consensus regarding courses of action on project activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What barriers remain to achieving long-term objectives, or what necessary steps remain to be taken by stakeholders to achieve sustained impacts and Global Environmental Benefits?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Did any changes appear in the number and strength of barriers such as: Knowledge about agrobiodiversity at national level, institutional and economic incentives for stakeholders, cross-institutional coordination and inter-sectoral dialogue, coordination of policy and legal instruments	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Are there risks to the environmental benefits that were created or that are expected to occur? Evidence of potential threats.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Is the capacity in place at international, national and local levels adequate to ensure sustainability of the achieved results? Elements in place in those different management functions, at the appropriate levels (national and local) in terms of adequate structures, strategies, systems, skills, incentives and interrelationships with other key actors. In particular:	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Limited human resources and low skills of those specialists targeted on the support/implementation/development of the data , methods and approaches collected and developed – do you consider this as a big problem? Please, explain with examples.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What are the main incentives of different stakeholders to support the project results, to use data and analytic/monitoring information? Is it a self-supporting system? What is the role of government and other different actors in the supporting the project results? Please, explain their motivation.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Were the results of efforts made during the project implementation period well assimilated by organizations and their internal systems and procedures? Degree to which project activities and results have been taken over by local counterparts or institutions/organizations	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Is there evidence that project partners will continue their activities beyond project support? Level of financial support to be provided to relevant sectors and activities by in-country actors after project end	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What do you think about possible participatory and public support of the approaches and methods developed? About commercial use of the project results? Please, explain how it is supported at present time. Any recent trends and	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
	dynamics in the supporting system appeared?						
	What do you think about dynamics and further development of the project scientific and practical results (indicators, mechanisms, methods, etc)? What are the possibilities to develop? Resources for this?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Sustainability and motivations to support Web-site? By whom? Responsibilities?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Please, list legal acts or laws prepared and/or adopted to consider agrobiodiversity in the path of agricultural development	X	X	X			
	How the conflicts between policies to support agrobiodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection and those of agricultural development have been mitigated?	X	X	X	X	X	X
Catalytic Role, Replication & Impact	What specific activities have been supported by the project that upscale new approaches to a national, regional or global level, with a view to achieve sustainable global environmental benefits.	X	X	X	X	X	
	To what extent the project has:						
	<i>catalyzed behavioural changes</i> in terms of use and application by the relevant stakeholders of: i) technologies and approaches show-cased by the demonstration projects; ii) strategic programmes and plans developed; and iii) assessment, monitoring and management systems established at a national and sub-regional level;	X	X	X	X	X	X
	provided <i>incentives</i> (social, economic, market based, competencies etc.) to contribute to catalyzing changes in stakeholder behaviour;	X	X	X	X	X	X
	contributed to <i>institutional changes</i> . An important aspect of the catalytic role of the project is its contribution to institutional uptake or mainstreaming of project-piloted approaches in the regional and national demonstration projects;	X	X	X	X	X	X
	contributed to <i>policy changes</i> (on paper and in implementation of policy);						
	contributed to sustained follow-on financing (<i>catalytic financing</i>) from Government, the GEF or other donors;	X	X	X	X	X	
	created opportunities for particular individuals or institutions (" <i>champions</i> ") to catalyze change (without which the project would not have achieved all of its results).	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What lessons and experiences coming out of the project have been repeated and applied in different geographic areas or scaled up in the same geographic area but on a much larger scale and funded by other sources?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Did the project promote replication effects?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What are the factors that may influence replication and scaling up of project experiences and lessons?						

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, intedonors	Civ Soc., People
	Please, provide examples/number/quality of replicated initiatives, e.g.: Knowledge transfer (i.e., dissemination of lessons through project result documents, training workshops, information exchange, a national and regional forum, etc); Expansion of demonstration projects; Capacity building and training of individuals, and institutions to expand the project's achievements in the countries involved or other regions; Use of project-trained individuals, institutions or companies to replicate the project's outcomes in other regions.	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Give examples of other catalytic impact of the project on political and economic activities, and civil life. Please indicate and specify possible long-term environmental effects:	X	X	X	X	X	X
	verifiable improvements in ecological status, biodiversity conservation, land improvement, etc						
	verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems						
	existence of process/trends indicators that suggest such impacts should occur in the future as a result of project achievements.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	regulatory and policy changes at national and/or local levels						
	knowledge and skills improvement						
	impacts on local populations, global environment (for example, any increase in the number of individuals of an endangered species, improved water quality, increase in fish stocks, reduced greenhouse gas emissions),						
	replication effects, and other local effects						
	others						
	Please indicate what extent of catalytic effect of the project has been achieved and provide examples for each:						
	Scaling up : Approaches developed through the project are taken up on a regional / national scale, becoming widely accepted, and perhaps legally required						
	Replication : Activities, demonstrations, and/or techniques are repeated within or outside the project, nationally or internationally						
	Demonstration: Steps have been taken to catalyze the public good, for instance through the development of demonstration sites, successful information dissemination and training						
	Production of a public good : The lowest level of catalytic result, including for instance development of new technologies	X	X	X	X	X	X

Issue	Questions	Stakeholders					
		UNDP/ PMU	GEF/ FP, EA	PB, Line ministries	Gov NC bodies: Centres, etc	NGOs, academic inst, interdonors	Civ Soc., People
	and approaches. No significant actions were taken to build on this achievement, so the catalytic effect is left to 'market forces'						
Conclusions, recommendations & lessons							
Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project	Lessons learned from the project regarding achievement of outcomes?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Possible changes could have been made (if any) to the design of the similar project in order to improve the achievement of the project's expected results?	X	X	X	X		X
	What are the main challenges that may hinder sustainability of efforts? Any recent changes or trends?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	What could be the possible measures to further contribute to the sustainability of efforts achieved with the project (business strategy, education strategy and partnerships, knowledge management, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project	Which areas/arrangements under the project show the strongest potential for lasting long-term results?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Are national or international decision-making institutions prepared to continue improving their strategy for development of environmental information and monitoring system?	X	X	X	X	X	
	How can the project build on its successes and learn from its weaknesses in order to enhance the potential for impact of ongoing and future initiatives	X	X	X	X	X	X
	How the risks to project outcomes will affect continuation of benefits after the GEF project ends?						
	What has been done to ensure that M&E data will continue to be collected and used after project closure? Did this project contribute to the establishment of a long-term M&E system? If it did not, should the project have included such a component?	X	X	X	X		
	Is the system sustainable—that is, is it embedded in a proper institutional structure and does it have financing?	X	X	X	X	X	X
Proposals for future directions	Has the experience of the project provided relevant lessons for other future projects targeted at similar objectives?	X	X	X	X	X	X
Best and worst practices	Please, indicate and list	X	X	X	X	X	X

5.8. Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form¹ Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System Name of Consultant: <u>German Kust</u> Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____ I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation. Signed at <i>Moscow, Russian Federation</i> on <i>05 June 2015</i> Signature: 

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System Name of Consultant: <u>Alisher Nazirov</u> Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): <u>n/a</u> I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation. Signed at <i>Dushanbe</i> on <i>5 June 2015</i> Signature:  <i>KUSHER M.A.</i>
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¹www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

5.9. List of target jamoats met during visits to three of the four pilot areas⁺

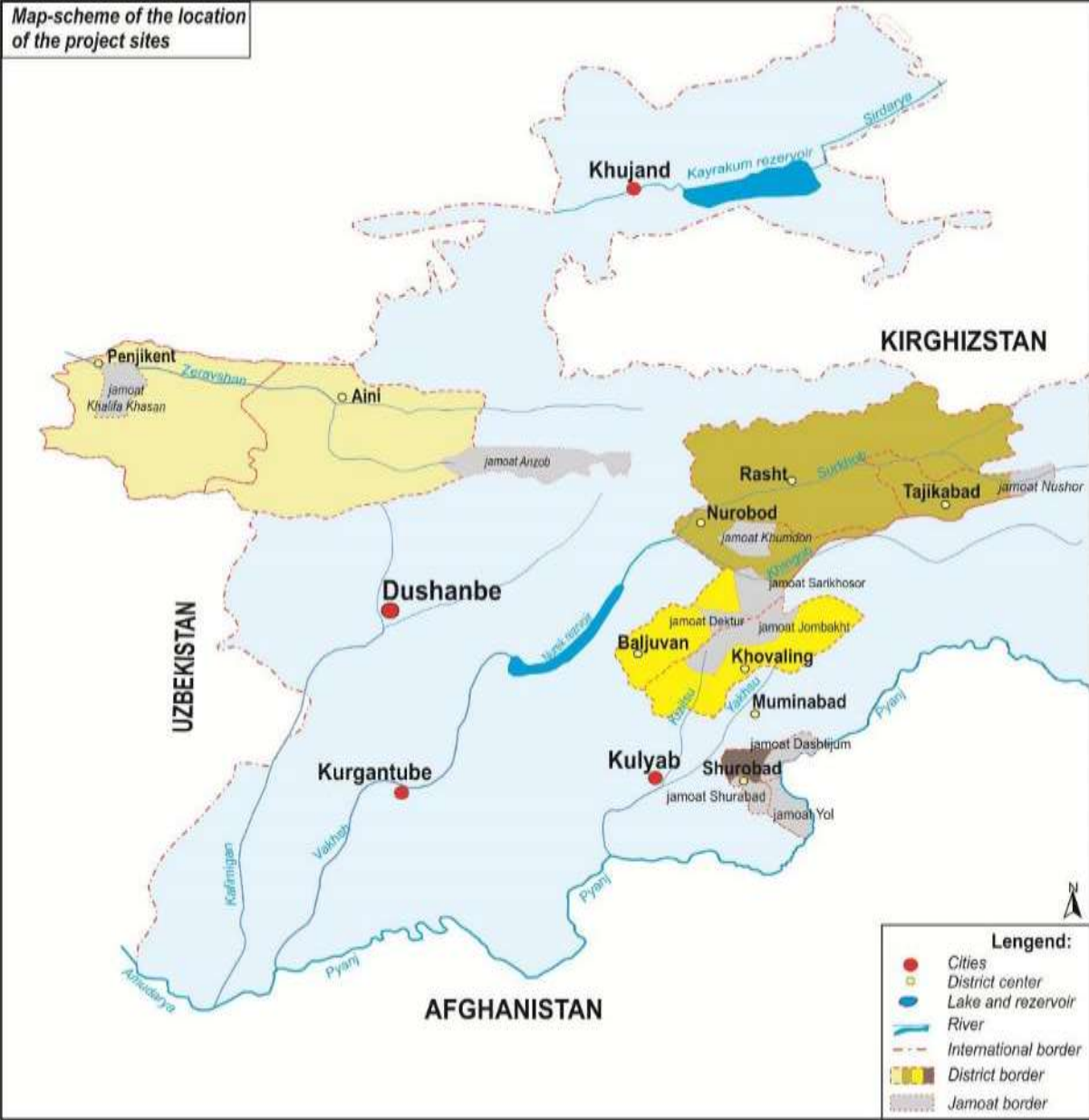
Target Jamoats (visited jamoats highlighted with yellow)*			Districts	Pilot Areas	Selected Fruit and Nuts
Name	Area (ha)	Altitude (m)			
1) Anzob	28,346	2,716	Aini	Zeravshan	Apricot
2) Khalifa Khasan	15,394	1,132	Penjikent	Zeravshan	Apricot, Apple
3) Nushor	519	1,626	Tajikabad	Rasht	Apricot
4) Khumdon#	9,992	1,216	Nurobod	Rasht	Pear
5) Jombakht	12,000	1,426	Khovaling	Baljuvan	Walnut, Mulberry
6) Dektur	25,000	1,293	Baljuvan	Baljuvan	Mulberry, Almond, Apricot
7) Sarikhosor	60,700	1,450	Baljuvan	Baljuvan	Walnut
8) Yol	18,066	1,262	Shurobad	Shurobad	Pomegranate, Fig
9) Shurabad	12,701	2,002	Shurobad	Shurobad	Apple
10) *Dashtijum	57,268	1,100	Shurobad	Shurobad	Apple, mulberry, walnut
Total	239,986	1,132-2,716			

⁺ Spellings of jamoats, districts and other geographic or administrative areas vary, so for purposes of this table they are consistent with those used in the map

[#] Darband, which is listed as a target jamoat in the Inception Report, was replaced by Khumdon following changes in administrative boundaries.

^{*} Dashtijum Jamoat was introduced during Inception phase and MTE and was included after development of the SGP strategy as specific area in subtropics

Map-scheme of the location of the project sites



Locations of the 10 target jamoats within the four pilot areas - Zeravshan (north-west of Dushanbe), Rasht (north-east), Baljuvan (east) and Shurobad (south-east).

5.10. Planned and utilized financial expenditures and leveraged funds

Cash: Planned budget vs Utilized funds, by 31 May 2015

	GEF			UNDP			Total		
	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance
Consultancy (international and national)	696,000	395,874	300,126	0.00	958	-958	696,000	396,832	299,168
Project staff	150,000	184,997	-34,997	165,000	215,784	-50,784	315,000	400,781	-85,781
Travel, Contr. Service, Communication, Office supplies, etc.	562,000	607,993	-45,993	234,000	174,043	59,957	796,000	782,037	13,963
Grants	422,500	487,821	-65,321	0.00	0.00	0.00	422,500	487,821	-65,321
Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	70,000	69,147	853	70,000	69,147	853
Equipment maintenance	52,000	45,428	6,572	0.00	0.00	0.00	52,000	45,428	6,572
Miscellaneous	17,500	13,610	3,890	31,000	3,549	17,451	48,500	27,159	21,341
Total:	1,900,000	1,735,722	164,278	500,000	473,481	26,519	2,400,000	2,209,204	190,796

In-kind: Planned budget vs Utilized funds, by 31 May 2015

	Government (NBBC)			UNDP (Area Offices)			Other			Total		
	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance
Consultancy (international and national)	200,000	215,210	-15,210	300,000	293,340	6,660	0.00	66,833	-66,833	500,000	575,383	-75,383
Project staff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Travel, Contr. Service, Communication, Office supplies, etc.	100,000	125,435	-25,435	700,000	685,930	14,070	0.00	0.00	0.00	800,000	811,365	-11,365
Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	829,936	-829,936	0.00	829,936	-829,936
Equipment	160,000	185,000	-25,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160,000	185,000	-25,000
Equipment maintenance	80,000	96,000	-16,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,000	96,000	-16,000
Miscellaneous	30,000	44,190	-14,190	30,000	26,805	3,195	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,000	70,995	-10,995
Total:	570,000	665,835	-95,835	1,030,000	1,006,075	23,925	0.00	896,769	-896,769	1,600,000	2,568,679	-968,679

Total: Planned budget vs Utilized funds, by 31 May 2015

Financing (type/source)	GEF (mill. US\$)			UNDP own financing (mill. US\$)			Government (mill. US\$)			Partner Agency (mill. US\$)			Total (mill. US\$)		
	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance
Grants	1.90	1.74	0.16	0.50	0.47	0.03							2.40	2.21	0.19
Loans/Concessions															
• In-kind support				1.03	1.01	0.02	0.57	0.67	-0.10	0.00	0.90	-0.90	1.60	2.58	-0.98
• Other															
TOTAL	1.90	1.74	0.16	1.53	1.48	0.05	0.57	0.67	-0.10	0.00	0.90	-0.90	4.00	4.79	-0.79

5.11. Sources and amounts of co-financing

(as of May 31, 2015)

#	Cofinancing Source	Total financing (US\$)
1	GEF Small Grant Program	383,800
2	Institute of Farming	14,588
3	National Republican Center for Genetic Resources	13,893
4	Agency for Hydrometeorology	12,930
5	State Agency for Forestry	17,840
6	Baljuvon Forestry branch	5,382
7	Scientific Center "Khatlon"	2,200
8	Public Organisation "Istochnik Zhizni"	15,994
9	Public Organisation "Kuhistoni Dashtijum"	5,760
10	Public Organisation "Safari"	4,115
11	Public Organisation "Rushdi Shurobod"	12,411
12	Jamoat Resource Centre "Nushor"	5,875
13	Production Cooperative "Komron"	2,713
14	Production Cooperative "Yoghuk"	6,211
15	Production Cooperative "Khujai Sabz"	4,224
16	Farm Association "Hojiyon"	12,507
17	Production Cooperative "Suhrob"	8,237
18	Farm Association "Sulh"	7,707
19	Jamoat Resource Centre "Dektur"	9,447
20	Farm Association "Abdujalil"	8,172
21	Farm Association "Yusufjon"	10,458
22	Farm Association "Bargoch"	7,291
23	Farm Association "Bakhtiyor"	7,304
24	Farm Association "Nazriev Gayrat"	7,137
25	Farm Association "Khujai Sabz"	6,965

#	Cofinancing Source	Total financing (US\$)
26	Farm Association "Behruz"	8,588
27	Farm Association "Kobiljon"	8,599
28	Farm Association "Hojiyon"	1,856
29	Jamoat Resource Centre "Hamroviyon"	17,824
30	Farm Association "Mahmadyusuf"	9,628
31	Jamoat Resource Centre "Anzob"	9,628
32	Farm Association "Oriyono"	9,296
33	Production Cooperative "Vali Abdullo"	8,964
34	Farm Association "Surush-1"	9,296
35	Jamoat Resource Centre "Dashtijum"	8,964
36	Public Organization Association "Saodat"	10,292
37	Jamoat Resource Centre "Dektur"	6,308
38	Jamoat Resource Centre "Dektur"	16,792
39	Farm Association "Mahmadyusuf"	11,702
40	Public Organisation "Rushdi Shurobod"	10,600
41	Production Cooperative "Komron"	1,819
42	Farm Association "Zoirshoh"	23,306
43	Farm Association "Said"	4,722
44	Farm Association "Odil"	4,552
45	Farm Association "Rauf"	5,398
46	Jamoat Resource Centre "Dashtijum"	6,852
47	Public Organisation "Rushdi Yol"	6,630
48	Micro Loan Fund "Imodi Khutal"	70,610
49	Micro Loan Fund "Fayzi Surkhob"	31,382
Total		896,769

5.12. List of project's main contracts and agreements

#	Institution / Agency	Contract	Duration		
			From	To	Extended
1	Institute of Farming of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	№10-02-01/01	1 Feb 2010	30 Nov 2010	30 Nov 2011
2		№13-03-04/01	4 Mar 2013	31 Oct 2013	31 Mar 2014
3	National Republican Center of Genetic Resources of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	№10-05-25/01	25 May 2010	30 Nov 2010	30 Nov 2011
4		№12-06-01/01	1 Jun 2012	30 Nov 2012	
5		№13-03-04/02	4 Mar 2013	31 Oct 2013	31 Mar 2014
6	Khatlon Research Center (Botanical Garden of Kulob)	№11-10-28/01	28 Oct 2011	27 Oct 2012	20 Mar 2013
7		№13-03-22/01	22 Mar 2013	21 Oct 2013	31 Mar 2014
8	State Agency on Hydrometeorology of the Committee for Environmental Protection	№10-05-15/03	15 May 2010	31 Oct 2010	30 Nov 2011
9		№13-03-11/01	11 Mar 2013	31 Oct 2013	
10	State Agency on Forestry and Hunting	№10-05-15/01	15 May 2010		30 Nov 2011
11	State Agency on Forestry and Hunting of Baljuvon district	№12-12-01/01	1 Dec 2012	31 Dec 2013	
12	UNDP Ayni Area Office		11 Mar 2011		
13			30 Jul 2012		
14			1 Apr 2013		
15	UNDP Ayni Area Office		2 Aug 2010		
16			11 Mar 2011		
17			30 Jul 2012		
18			1 Apr 2013		
19	UNDP Ayni Area Office		7 June 2010		
20			15 Mar 2011		
21			30 Jul 2012		
22			1 Apr 2013		

5.13. (A) Comparative analysis of the project outputs, targets, indicators and baseline before and after MTE

Project Outputs

BEFORE	After MTE
Objective: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.	
Outcome 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks	
1.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation principles mainstreamed into local and national policies and programmes;	1.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation principles mainstreamed into local and national policies and programmes.
1.2. Extension package for promoting climate resilient farming varieties developed and integrated into the national extension service and delivery system;	1.2. Extension package for promoting climate resilient farming varieties developed and integrated into the national extension service and delivery system.
1.3. Capacity of local government to enforce policies, sectoral guidelines and spatial plans in support of agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change increased in 4 pilot areas;	1.3. Local authority capacities improved with regard to strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to CC in 4 pilot areas, which are implemented in cooperation with NGOs, communities, farmers through joint integrated practices, including market development.
1.4. CSOs and local government in pilot areas have skills to actively support communities to integrate agrobiodiversity conservation into farming systems, build adaptive capacity, and link such production to markets;	
1.5. Capacity building programs implemented to ensure institutions charged with responsibility for managing the ex- and in-situ gene banks are effective;	1.4. Capacity building programs implemented to ensure institutions charged with responsibility for managing ex- and in-situ gene banks are effective.
1.6. ABD policies applied in 4 pilot areas & adopted in >40 home gardens/farms;	1.5. ABD policies applied in 4 pilot areas and adopted in >40 home gardens/farms.
1.7. Local level producer societies for specific crops (such as fig, pistachio, walnut, pomegranate, apricot, almond, mulberry) promoted to provide incentives for adoption (linking farmers to markets, and credit);	
1.8. Development of long-term strategy for conservation of ABD and adaptation to climate change.	1.6. Development of long-term strategy for conservation of ABD and adaptation to climate change.
Outcome 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change	
2.1. Farmers in the 4 pilot areas provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices;	2.1. Farmers in the 4 pilot areas provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices.
2.2. Community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) developed and implemented for <i>ex situ</i> conservation especially of recalcitrant materials (seed that cannot be stored <i>ex situ</i>);	2.2. Community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) developed and implemented for <i>ex situ</i> conservation, especially of recalcitrant materials (seed that cannot be stored <i>ex situ</i>).
2.3. Tajik ABD germplasm available to national, regional and global crop improvement programmes;	2.3. Database of Tajikistan's valuable ABD germplasm established and networked for global, regional, national and local access (including communities) to support development of ABD programmes and improvement of cultivars.
2.4. <i>In situ</i> "gene banks" established in 40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot sites, including collection, geo-referencing, identification, characterization, and/or germplasm-banking of prioritized ABD (largely fruit and nuts);	2.4. Identification of CWRs of local ABD and its <i>in situ</i> protection in natural forest ecosystems, ensures its long-term conservation and provides a reservoir of germplasm adapted to climate change impacts for use in increasing productiveness of local fruits and nuts in 4 pilot areas.
2.5. Climate change and crop modeling facilitates the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions;	2.5. Climate change and crop modelling facilitates the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions.
2.6. Sustainable management strategies for the 4 project areas and areas certified as sources of climate resilient wild crop relatives;	2.6. Sustainable management strategies for the 4 project areas and their designation as sources of climate resilient wild crop relatives.
2.7. A network of databases established on materials maintained <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> ;	
2.8. Awareness campaigns in partnership with the GEF SGP address conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to	2.7. Awareness campaigns in partnership with the GEF SGP address conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to

climate change.	climate change.
Outcome 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production	
3.1. Capacity building programme to ensure that institutions charged with responsibility for supporting the development of agro-biodiversity based agro-enterprises are effective;	3.1. Supply chain approach developed for marketing certified, climate resilient ABD products from 4 project areas.
3.2. Identification, differentiation and marketing programs for certified products from 4 pilot areas and non-certified ABD climate resilient products grown, developed and implemented through a supply chain approach;	3.2. Improved marketing of climate resilient ABD products (including international export) in 4 project areas, based on added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification.
3.3. International marketing campaign (trade fairs, online) to establish Tajikistan as an international source of ABD-friendly climate resilient products for consumers concerned about the point of origin, sustainability and heritage of food in face of CC;	3.3. Crop certification established for ABD products, increasing farmers' ability to market products and sell them at a premium.
3.4. Crop certification established for products increasing farmer's ability to sell products and services at a premium;	3.4. Establishment and development of food processing agro-enterprises supported by small grants (GEF SGP) and microcredits (MLFs facilitated by UNDP Communities Programme, JRCs and Business Advisory Centres) within 9 target jamoats.
3.5. Seed grants (through partnership with GEF Small Grants Programme) support development of agro-biodiversity based agro-enterprises at each site;	3.5. Improved Business Advisory Centres and Jamoat Resource Centres implement programs on capacity development to support agro-enterprises and farmers supply markets with climate resilient ABD products.
3.6. Increased funding available for start-up initiatives and SMEs, provided by existing MFIs (supported by JRCs/UNDP Communities Programme) to ABD agro-enterprises;	
3.7. Enhanced business advisory centers and Jamoat Resource Centers support efforts to bring climate resilient ABD-friendly products to markets.	

Project Targets

BEFORE	After MTE
Objective: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.	
Oblast/jamoat plans incorporate priority ABD and CC issues	Oblast/jamoat plans incorporate priority ABD and CC issues.
1.5 million hectares in four districts (Shurobod, Rasht, Baljuan and Zerafshan) and 36 sub-districts (Jamoats)	1.5 million hectares in four districts (Shurobod, Rasht, Baljuan and Zerafshan) and 36 sub-districts (jamoats), of which 9 jamoats covering 150,000 hectares are targeted for project interventions.
<i>Ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation that provides adapted germplasm for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes in Tajikistan and globally	<i>Ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation that provides adapted germplasm for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes in Tajikistan and globally.
Tajik germplasm used and valued by farms/ communities as means to adapt to climate change	Tajik germplasm used and valued by farms/ communities as means to adapt to climate change.
Outcome 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks	
Agro-biodiversity friendly and climate resilient policies and practices embedded into national policy and local development plans contributing to improved agrobiodiversity conservation in the face of climate change on over 20 thousand hectares	Agro-biodiversity friendly and climate resilient policies and practices embedded into national policy and local development plans contributing to improved agrobiodiversity conservation in the face of climate change in four project areas covering 150,000 ha.
National CC agencies generate climate and crop models that provide accurate and timely information to local stakeholders;	National CC agencies generate climate and crop models that provide accurate and timely information to local stakeholders.
National extension services develop farmer training scheme on ABD conservation and management of climate resilient crop wild relatives;	Extension services to increase farmer capacity regarding ABD conservation and management of climate resilient crop wild relatives exist.
Extension package in place in 4 pilot sites covering approx. 20,000 ha (each using one important crop as entry point to ABD friendly, climate resilient production practices -). For the list of crops and forage, please see Section XXXX	Extension package in place in 4 pilot sites covering approx. 150,000 ha (each using one important landrace or locally adapted cultivar as entry point to ABD friendly, climate resilient production practices).
Outcome 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change	
<i>Ex situ</i> (gene bank) conservation of globally significant ABD established in collaboration with local institutions to protect	<i>Ex situ</i> conservation of globally significant ABD (landraces and CWRs) in gene (e.g. seed) banks and as living collections (in

wild relatives of important crops (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate, fig, mulberry, apricot, almond, others)	botanic gardens, nurseries, farms) in the case of recalcitrant CWRs, in collaboration with local institutions (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate, fig, mulberry, apricot and almond)
<i>In situ</i> conservation of wild relatives of globally significant ABD in 40 home gardens/farms in 4 project areas covering 20 thousand hectares.	On-farm conservation of wild relatives and landraces of globally significant ABD in 40 home gardens/farms in 4 project areas.
	Farmers are capacitated in in-situ conservation of wild relatives of globally significant ABD in its natural habitat (including reserves) in 4 project areas.
Improved capacity of farmers (men/women) in >40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot sites to participate in implementation of the Homologue Approach and to initialize own germplasm exchanges to cope with future impacts of CC;	Improved capacity of farmers (men/women) in >40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot sites to participate in implementation of the Homologue Approach and to initialize own germplasm exchanges to cope with future impacts of CC.
Outcome 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production	
Sustainable national –international value chains for diverse organic agricultural products based on ABD are developed and improve local livelihoods	Sustainable national or international value chains developed for at least one organic environmentally-friendly ABD product in each of 4 project areas and improvements in local livelihoods demonstrated.
Up to four (fruit and nuts) agrobiodiversity certified (declared) and/or non-certified products marketed and sold in new national and/or international markets;	Up to four (fruit and nuts) agrobiodiversity certified and/or non-certified products marketed and sold in new national and/or international markets.

Project Indicators

BEFORE	After MTE
Objective: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.	
Number of hectares of productive landscape where climate resilient agrobiodiversity conservation is mainstreamed	Number of hectares of landscape where climate resilient agrobiodiversity conservation is mainstreamed
Farms in pilot areas have the capacity to implement <i>in situ</i> and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient ABD as means to cope with impacts of CC through implementation of Homologue Approach;	Farms in pilot areas have the capacity to implement <i>in situ</i> and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient ABD as means to cope with impacts of CC through implementation of Homologue Approach
Outcome 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks	
Regulatory framework at the national and local level promotes: (i) conservation of agrobiodiversity within current production systems and the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change; (ii) implementation of in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures	Regulatory framework at the national and local level promotes: (i) conservation of agrobiodiversity within current production systems and the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change; (ii) implementation of in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures
Institutional framework in place at the national and local level facilitates implementation of ABD relevant policies, legislation and regulation in 4 pilot areas;	Institutional framework in place at the national and local level facilitates implementation of ABD relevant policies, legislation and regulation in 4 pilot areas
Outcome 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change	
Improved capacity for ex-situ conservation measures of globally significant and climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Improved capacity for ex-situ conservation measures of globally significant and climate resilient agrobiodiversity
Improved capacity of farmers in four project areas to design and implement <i>in-situ</i> agrobiodiversity conservation measures as an adaptive capacity to climate risks and variability.	Improved capacity of farmers in four project areas to design and implement <i>on-farm</i> agrobiodiversity conservation measures as an adaptive capacity to climate risks and variability
	Increased awareness of the importance of conserving CWRs in their natural habitat
Farming communities have skills, knowledge and tools to implement homologue approach implemented in 4 project so as to enable the adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability;	Farming communities have the capacity to implement the results of homologue approach implemented in 4 project so as to enable the adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability
Outcome 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production	
ABD friendly agro-enterprises generate sustainable income of at least 20% more than the current baseline by 2014.	ABD friendly agro-enterprises generate sustainable income of at least 20% more than the current baseline by 2014.
Value chains of ABD-friendly products in domestic market and favourable conditions are existent for access to overseas markets.	Value chains of ABD-friendly products in domestic market Favourable conditions exist for access to overseas markets.

Project Baseline

BEFORE	After MTE
Objective: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.	
Oblast/jamoat plans are not considering climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Oblast/jamoat plans are not considering climate resilient agrobiodiversity
Limited local capacity for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient agrobiodiversity.	Limited local capacity for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient agrobiodiversity.
Few ex-situ collections of germplasm as identified through GBIF database	Few ex-situ collections of germplasm as identified through GBIF database
Outcome 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks	
Enabling environment at national and local level is not conducive for agrobiodiversity conservation and its potential role for climate adaptation and future food security	Enabling environment at national and local level is not conducive for agrobiodiversity conservation and its potential role for climate adaptation and future food security
Lack of climate and crop models prohibit strategic planning and adaptive capacity development in face of climate change and threats to food security.	Lack of climate and crop models prohibit strategic planning and adaptive capacity development in face of climate change and threats to food security
Outcome 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change	
Local communities are not aware of implications of climate change and are not working towards the development of adaptive strategies and capacities;	Local communities are not aware of implications of climate change and are not working towards the development of adaptive strategies and capacities.
Lack of socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and shocks;	Lack of socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and shocks.
Negligible national and local capacity to cope with climate risks and variability	Negligible national and local capacity to cope with climate risks and variability
	Farmers are permitted to collect CWRs in reserves (IUCN IV) and not considering the long-term conservation of ABD
No existing community-to-community seed and germplasm exchange programmes based on climate change impacts;	No existing community-to-community seed and germplasm exchange programmes based on climate change impacts
Outcome 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production	
Agro-enterprises are small-scale, localized and seasonal, with negligible access to international or national markets and business opportunities	Agro-enterprises are small-scale, localized and seasonal, with negligible access to international or national markets and business opportunities
Non-existent and/or unorganized marketing of local ABD goods to national and international markets	Non-existent and/or unorganized marketing of local ABD goods to national and international markets

5.13. (B) Comparative analysis of the project outputs, targets, indicators within Project Logframe Matrix

Colour codes:

Green	indicator-baseline-target are fully correspondant to each other and clearly measurable
Yellow	there are some confusions in the correspondence indicator-baseline-target and their measurability
Orange	there are big confusions in application and availability of indicators/outputs/outcomes

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	Terminal Evaluation Comments/Questions/Confusions
	OBJECTIVE: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.			
a	Number of hectares of landscape where climate resilient agrobiodiversity conservation is mainstreamed	Oblast/jamoat plans are not considering climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Oblast/jamoat plans incorporate priority ABD and CC issues.	Target and baseline are relevant, but do not clearly correspond to indicator. What of (how many) oblasts/jamoats?
			1.5 million hectares in four districts (Shurobod, Rasht, Baljuan and Zerafshan) and 36 sub-districts (Jamoats), of which 9 jamoats covering 150,000 hectares are targeted for project interventions.	Target corresponds to indicator but is very general from one side: "targeted for project interventions", and confusing from another: what is targeted for project interventions? Only 150,000 ha? What is anticipated on 1.5 million?
b	Farms in pilot areas have the capacity to implement <i>in situ</i> and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient ABD as means to cope with impacts of CC through implementation of Homologue Approach	Limited local capacity for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient agrobiodiversity.	<i>Ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation that provides adapted germplasm for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes in Tajikistan and globally.	Target is not measurable: what of/how many conservations will provide adapted germplasm? How to be ensured that the Homologue Approach would be applied for this purpose?
		Few ex-situ collections of germplasm as identified through GBIF database.	Tajik germplasm used and valued by farms/ communities as means to adapt to climate change.	Target does not clearly correspond to baseline. Does it mean that farms/ communities will adapt to climate change by making ex-situ collections of germplasm as identified through GBIF database? This is confusing, but if so, how many and what collections will be valued and by how many farms/ communities?
	OUTCOME 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks			
1.1	Regulatory framework at the national and local level promotes: conservation of agrobiodiversity within current production systems and the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change; implementation of in-situ and ex-situ conservation	Enabling environment at national and local level is not conducive for agrobiodiversity conservation and its potential role for climate adaptation and future food security.	Agro-biodiversity friendly and climate resilient policies and practices embedded into national policy and local development plans contributing to improved agrobiodiversity conservation in the face of climate change in four project areas covering 150,000 ha.	Target and indicator are clear

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	Terminal Evaluation Comments/Questions/Confusions
	measures			
1.2	Institutional framework in place at the national and local level facilitates implementation of ABD relevant policies, legislation and regulation in 4 pilot areas;	Lack of climate and crop models prohibit strategic planning and adaptive capacity development in face of climate change and threats to food security.	National CC agencies generate climate and crop models that provide accurate and timely information to local stakeholders;	The relevance between indicator and baseline is a bit confusing. It seems that only the lack of climate and crop models limits the institutional framework. So, the project would not aimed on the other institutional enhancement?
			Extension services to increase farmer capacity regarding ABD conservation and management of climate resilient crop wild relatives;	But here the extension service is also mentioned. This is very good, but how this relates with “models” of the baseline?
			Extension package in place in 4 pilot districts covering approx. 150,000 ha (each using one important landrace or locally adapted cultivar as entry point to ABD friendly, climate resilient production practices).	The same
Output 1.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation principles mainstreamed into local and national policies and programmes.				The wording is not relevant for output. This is the same as outcome 1.1. Or some additional performance indicators should be established
Output 1.2. Extension package for promoting climate resilient farming varieties developed and integrated into the national extension service and delivery system.				The wording is not relevant for output. This is the same as outcome 1.2. (lines 2 and 3). Or some additional performance indicators should be established
Output 1.3. Local authority capacities improved with regard to strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to CC in 4 pilot areas, which is implemented in cooperation with NGOs, communities, farmers through joint integrated practices, including market development.				The wording is not relevant for output. It would be better to define sectors of authorities, their level, and a number of. It would be important to define the type of cooperation and at least a number of parties involved. Or some additional performance indicators should be established
Output 1.4. Capacity building programs implemented to ensure institutions charged with responsibility for managing ex-and in-situ gene banks are effective.				The wording is not relevant for output. Or some additional performance indicators should be established
Output 1.5. ABD policies applied in 4 pilot areas and adopted in >40 home gardens/farms.				Clear output!
Output 1.6. Development of long-term strategy for conservation of ABD and adaptation to climate change.				Clear output!
	OUTCOME 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change HS-S			
2.1	Improved capacity for ex-situ conservation measures of globally significant and climate resilient	Local communities are not aware of implications of climate change and are not working towards the development of adaptive	Ex situ conservation of globally significant ABD (landraces and CWRs) in gene (e.g. seed) banks and as living collections (in botanic gardens, nurseries, farms) in the case of recalcitrant CWRs, in	Confusing. Most of local communities, which “are not aware”, have doubtful incentives to create gene banks, especially in botanic gardens! The correspondence of indicator-baseline-

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	Terminal Evaluation Comments/Questions/Confusions
	agrobiodiversity	strategies and capacities;	collaboration with local institutions (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate, fig, mulberry, apricot and almond)	target is not clear enough
2.2	Improved capacity of farmers in four project areas to design and implement on-farm agrobiodiversity conservation measures as an adaptive capacity to climate risks and variability	Lack of socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and shocks; Negligible national and local capacity to cope with climate risks and variability	On-farm conservation of wild relatives and landraces of globally significant ABD in 40 home gardens/farms in 4 project areas.	Clear target, but it reflects mostly the output 1.5.! It seems also that baselines for 2.1 and 2.2 are messed
2.3	Increased awareness of the importance of conserving CWRs in their natural habitat	Farmers are permitted to collect CWRs in reserves (IUCN IV) and not considering the long-term conservation of ABD	Farmers are capacitated in in-situ conservation of wild relatives of globally significant ABD in its natural habitat (including reserves) in 4 project areas.	More or less clear, but indicator both target are hardly measurable. Number of seminars or trainings?
2.4	Farming communities have the capacity to implement the results of homologue approach implemented in 4 project so as to enable the adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability	No existing community-to-community seed and germplasm exchange programmes based on climate change impacts;	Improved capacity of farmers (men/women) in >40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot sites to participate in implementation of the Homologue Approach and to initialize own germplasm exchanges to cope with future impacts of CC;	This line seems to be the same or very close to output 1.5 and outcome 2.2. So it's a bit duplicating and should be merged
Output 2.1. Farmers in the 4 pilot areas provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices.				If there are no specific skills anticipated then it is a duplication of other capacity building activities and should be merged with them.
Output 2.2. Community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) developed and implemented for <i>ex situ</i> conservation, especially of recalcitrant materials (seed that cannot be stored <i>ex situ</i>).				Good wording for the output, but not clear what is meant under "community-based participatory methods". Some specific methods or these methods will be discovered during the project implementation?
Output 2.3. Database of Tajikistan's valuable ABD germplasm established and networked for global, regional, national and local access (including communities) to support development of ABD programmes and improvement of cultivars.				Clear output!
Output 2.4. Identification of CWRs of local ABD and its <i>in situ</i> protection in natural forest ecosystems, ensures its long-term conservation and provides a reservoir of germplasm adapted to climate change impacts for use in increasing productiveness of local fruits and nuts in 4 pilot areas.				Confusing wording for the output. Several targets mentioned, which are hardly measurable
Output 2.5. Climate change and crop modelling facilitates the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions.				Confusing wording for the output. It should be referred to a number of selected/established sites
Output 2.6. Sustainable management strategies for the 4 project areas and their designation as sources of climate resilient wild crop relatives.				Clear output in the matter of strategies, but "designation" is confusing.

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	Terminal Evaluation Comments/Questions/Confusions
Output 2.7. Awareness campaigns in partnership with the GEF SGP address conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to climate change.				The wording is not relevant for output. Or some additional performance indicators should be established
OUTCOME 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production S				
3.1	ABD friendly agro-enterprises generate sustainable income of at least 20% more than the current baseline by 2014.	Agro-enterprises are small-scale, localized and seasonal, with negligible access to international or national markets and business opportunities.	Sustainable national or international value chains developed for at least one organic environmentally-friendly ABD product in each of 4 project areas and improvements in local livelihoods demonstrated.	Clear indicator, but not well corresponds to the target. Value chain can be considered as separate stand-alone indicator
3.2	- Value chains of ABD-friendly products in domestic market - Favourable conditions exist for access to overseas markets.	Non-existent and/or unorganized marketing of local ABD goods to national and international markets.	Up to four (fruit and nuts) agrobiodiversity certified and/or non-certified products marketed and sold in new national and/or international markets.	It seems the target of outcome 3.1 should be replaced to this one. The indicator in second line is very general The target set here should be considered as an output
Output 3.1. Supply chain approach developed for marketing certified, climate resilient ABD products from 4 project areas.				Not good wording for output. What is the matter? Report? Guidelines? A number of practical applications
Output 3.2. Improved marketing of climate resilient ABD products (including international export) in 4 project areas, based on added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification.				The wording is not relevant for output. Or some additional performance indicators should be established
Output 3.3. Crop certification established for ABD products, increasing farmers' ability to market products and sell them at a premium.				Not good wording for output. What is the matter? Number of certificates? For what crops and products?
Output 3.4. Establishment and development of food processing agro-enterprises supported by small grants (GEF SGP) and microcredits (MLFs facilitated by UNDP Communities Programme, JRCs and Business Advisory Centres) within 9 target jamoats.				Clear output!
Output 3.5. Improved Business Advisory Centres and Jamoat Resource Centres implement programs on capacity development to support agro-enterprises and farmers supply markets with climate resilient ABD products.				Clear output!

5.14. Project Evaluation/Achievements Matrix

As of 25 June 2015

#Status of delivery colour codes: **Green** / completed – indicator shows successful achievement
Yellow – indicator shows expected completion by the end of the project or soon after as a project impact
Red – Indicator is unlikely to be complete by end of Project

***Satisfaction rating scale:** Highly Satisfactory, Satisfactory, Moderately Satisfactory, Moderately Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, Highly Unsatisfactory

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
OBJECTIVE: Globally significant agro-biodiversity (ABD) conservation and adaptation to climate change (CC) are embedded in the national and local agricultural and rural development policies and practices of Tajikistan.							HS
a	Number of hectares of landscape where climate resilient agrobiodiversity conservation is mainstreamed	Oblast/jamoat plans are not considering climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Oblast/jamoat plans incorporate priority ABD and CC issues.	Socio-Economic Development Plan of Shurobod, Baljuvon, Khovaling, Panjakent, Aini, Nurobod and Tojikobod incorporate ABD and CC issues Five-Year Operational Workplans of 42 Jamoats in nine districts ³¹ . incorporate priority ABD and CC issues.	- Socio-Economic Development Plans of seven districts; - Five-year Operational Workplans	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
			1.5 million hectares in four districts ³² (Shurobod, Rasht, Baljuvon and Zerafshan) and 36 sub-districts (Jamoats), of which 9 jamoats covering 150,000 hectares are targeted for project interventions.	Project results expanded to the area of 2.5 mln ³³ ha (42 Jamoats), out of which the project activities were more holistic in the area of 1.5 mln ha ³⁴ in 36 Jamoats within seven administrative districts: Shurobod, Baljuvon, Khovaling, Panjakent, Aini, Nurobod, Tojikobod. Out of total 42 Jamoats, 10 jamoats covering 150,000 ha ³⁵ , participated in the project activities more directly.	- PIRs; - Reports of experts, partners and Forestry offices; - Agreements with farmers; - Project database	10 target jamoats were selected instead of 9 at the Inception stage No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved and exceeded.	HS

³¹ See Annex 5.14 with the full list of jamoats involved

³² Here under "districts" is meant "project zones", which include in total seven administrative districts as follows: (1) Shurobod zone – Shurobod district; (2) Baljuvon zone – Baljuvon and Khovaling districts; (3) Zerafshan zone – Panjakent and Aini districts; (4) Rasht zone – Nurobod and Tojikobod districts..

³³ Approximately by expert assessment 2.5 mln ha include: (i) 84 Homologues sites established in the following districts: Khatlon Region: Temurmalik, Norak, Hamadoni, Shurobod, Baljuvon, Qabodiyon, Yovon, Vose, Kulob, Danghara; Sughd Region: Ghonchi, Aini, Istaravshan, Spitamen, Jabbor Rasulov, Ghafurov, Direct Rule Districts (DRD): Shahrinav, Rudaki, Vahdat, Varzob, Hisor, Faizobod, Tursunzoda, Nurobod, Roghun, Rasht. (ii) Adaptation (mother seedlings engraftment from GBAO, Khatlon (Rumi, Danghara, Qabodiyon, Shaartuz, Sarband, Jilikul) and DRD (Tursunzoda); (iii) Dissemination of adapted planting stock through local and central markets in GBAO, Zerafshan (Aini, Panjakent, Mastchohi Kuhi), Khatlon (Danghara, Baljuvon) and Rasht Valley (Nurobod, Rasht, Tojikobod, Jirgatal, Tavildara); (iv) Collection of longstanding genetic seed materials jointly with the NCGR, practically covering all mountain systems of Tajikistan and exchange of germplasm; (v) Project sites in Rasht and Tavildara districts having not been targeted initially: 6 Jamoats (5 in Rasht, 1 in Tavildara); (vi) fairs and microfinance activities.

³⁴ 1,500,000 ha include all the project territory in 36 Jamoats of 7 districts (excluding Rasht and Tavildara) covered with the following activities: (i) Dissemination of experience; (ii) Agreements with Jamoats; (iii) Study tours; (iv) small grants programme

³⁵ 150,000 included total productive area of 10 "target" project jamoats, actively participated in the project activities, including planting trees, application sustainable agricultural practices, seminars, trainings, etc. The list of 10 jamoats in Annex 5.14.

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
b	Farms in pilot areas have the capacity to implement <i>in situ</i> and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient ABD as means to cope with impacts of CC through implementation of Homologue Approach;	Limited local capacity for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of climate resilient agrobiodiversity.	<i>Ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation that provides adapted germplasm for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes in Tajikistan and globally.	Adapted germplasm was provided for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes by <i>ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation of 10 priority fruit and nut species ³⁶ and their 71 varieties, as well as cereals and leguminous plants in the total area of 330.17. The globally important germplasm exchange programmes are executed in partnership with Russia, Norway and Afghanistan	- PIRs; - Annual Progress Reports; - Quarterly Reports; - Reports of Forestry offices; - Project database; - Cartography; - Audio-visual materials. - Field visits and interviews	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
		Few ex-situ collections of germplasm as identified through GBIF database.	Tajik germplasm used and valued by farms/communities as means to adapt to climate change.	50 farms/communities in Shurobod, Baljuvan, Khovaling, Tojikobod and Danghara (Sayod reserve) districts have used and valued Tajik local germplasm to adapt to climate change, including 10 priority fruit and nut species, as well as cereals and leguminous plants	- PIRs; - Reports of experts; - Reports on SGP; - Act of executed works / transfer and acceptance - Audio-visual materials. - Field visits	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
OUTCOME 1: Agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change through supportive policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks							HS
1.1	Regulatory framework at the national and local level promotes: conservation of agrobiodiversity within current production systems and the adaptive capacity to cope with climate change; implementation of in-situ and ex-situ conservation	Enabling environment at national and local level is not conducive for agrobiodiversity conservation and its potential role for climate adaptation and future food security.	Agro-biodiversity friendly and climate resilient policies and practices embedded into national policy and local development plans contributing to improved agrobiodiversity conservation in the face of climate change in four project areas covering 150,000 ha.	Agro-biodiversity friendly and climate resilient policies and practices embedded into the following policies (strategies, plans, programmes, laws, etc.): national level: - National Strategy on Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in the face of Climate Change (agreed at national-wide seminar and recommended by the Project Board), submitted to the Government for further endorsement ; - Ratification of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources; - Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On	- Project Reports and Database; - Listed policies and strategies. - Field visits and interviews	The text of the National Strategy is already prepared and circulated among responsible ministries. The adoption is awaiting at the end of 2015 The project also provides inputs and takes part in discussions around the new long- and mid-term national development strategies for 2016-2030 and 2016-2020, respectively. Using the knowledge generated through the project implementation, corresponding inputs are made	HS

³⁶ The list of varieties of apple (21), pear (7), apricot (8), plum (4), pomegranate (8), mulberry (8), almond (1), pistachio (1) , fig (8) and walnut (7) is given in Annex 5.15

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
	measures			collection, storage and rational use of the genetic resources of crop plants” adopted in 2012 • Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Pastures” adopted in 2013 • Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity • “5th National Communication on Biodiversity Conservation, which includes issues on conservation and sustainable use of ABD” • Manual on elaboration and implementation of the social and economic development programs of districts and towns in the Republic of Tajikistan (2011, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade) local level: • Five-year Operational Workplans of 42 Jamoats in nine districts; • District Development Plans of Nurobod, Tojikobod, Rasht, Baljuvon, Shurobod, Panjakent and Aini		towards integrating ABD conservation agenda in the new strategies.	
1.2	Institutional framework in place at the national and local level facilitates implementation of ABD relevant policies, legislation and regulation in 4 pilot areas;	Lack of climate and crop models prohibit strategic planning and adaptive capacity development in face of climate change and threats to food security.	National CC agencies generate climate and crop models that provide accurate and timely information to local stakeholders;	Each of the project stakeholders have passed the international training on the homologous modelling of the areas with genetic resources of high value. The necessary resources for modelling were provided for all stakeholders The State Agency on Hydrometeorology and its branches in cooperation with the Institute of farming generated climate and crop models to select traditional ABD varieties. The model is based on the agroclimatic data integrated in the common model for adaptation to CC model and one-year crop yield forecasting, that timely providing to individual farmers and jamoats. 84 agroclimatic models for key agroecosystems	• PIRs; • Reports of experts of SAHM; • Reports of partners.	The publication of the list of models will be finalized in September 2015 and disseminated among project stakeholders at all levels.	HS

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
				with ABD of high value were created for climate change adaptation purposes with forecasting to the 2030.			
			Extension services to increase farmer capacity regarding ABD conservation and management of climate resilient crop wild relatives;	The following elements of extension services have been developed: 22 training modules ³⁷ , brochures and booklets ³⁸ on conservation of ABD and management of crop wild relatives, based on which there were 30 trainings, workshops and working sessions ³⁹ conducted in 10 model Jamoats attended by over 850 people, including 220 women ⁴⁰	• UNDP Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports; • Reports of experts; • Reports of partners; • Reports of UNDP Area Offices. • Field visits and interviews	Although the project managed to develop the elements of extension service, it was not integrated into the national extension service and delivery system, given the absence of such a system at the national level. Such system is under elaboration at the MinAg supervision. The scaling-up of services was discussed in meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and consulting firm SAS-Consulting.	S
			Extension package in place in 4 pilot districts covering approx. 150,000 ha (each using one important landrace or locally adapted cultivar as entry point to ABD friendly, climate resilient production practices).	A package of documents on the use of such locally adapted cultivars as: apple, pear, apricot, pomegranate, mulberry, almond, pistachio, walnut, were prepared for 10 pilot Jamoats. The JRCs of these jamoats (2 of which in remote areas were established within the project) were supported to serve as a local providers of extension service.	• PIRs. • Field visits and interviews	Quite a good foundation was established for the development of established elements of extension services on the basis of JRCs. Nevertheless, although formally the extension package is in place, some of them are not effective enough, because the qualification of local specialists are relatively weak, which makes a need for further trainings	S

³⁷ See the list of them in Annex 5.16

³⁸ See the list of them in Annex 5.17

³⁹ See the list of them in Annex 5.18

⁴⁰ This is only those covered through extension services, otherwise total trained on all topics in 10 Jamoats is 1543.

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
	Output 1.1. Agrobiodiversity conservation and adaptation principles mainstreamed into local and national policies and programmes.			See results for Outcome 1.1.		The indicator is similar to that of outcome 1.1.	See results for Outcome 1.1.
	Output 1.2. Extension package for promoting climate resilient farming varieties developed and integrated into the national extension service and delivery system.			See results for Outcome 1.2. (lines 2 and 3)		The indicator is similar to that of outcome 1.2. (lines 2 and 3)	See results for Outcome 1.2. (lines 2 and 3)
	Output 1.3. Local authority capacities improved with regard to strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to CC in 4 pilot areas, which is implemented in cooperation with NGOs, communities, farmers through joint integrated practices, including market development.			329 local authorities (out of total 2,083 attendees) were capacitated through 109 workshops and trainings on strengthened policy, sector guidelines and plans in support of ABD conservation and adaptation to CC in 10 pilot Jamoats/4 pilot areas, as well as Kulyab and Rasht districts.	- PIRs; - UNDP Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports; - Project Database - Field visits and interviews.	It was 2083 participants only in ten Jamoats+Kulyab and Rasht, otherwise total was 5026 (!), including 678 authorities in 10 Jamoats + Kulyab, Rasht, Dushanbe, Khujand, Varzob and Sayod. ⁴¹	HS
	Output 1.4. Capacity building programs implemented to ensure institutions charged with responsibility for managing ex- and in-situ gene banks are effective.			Two capacity building events were conducted on managing ex- and in-situ gene banks attended by 100 local authorities, experts and scientists: 1. Introduction to database of the NCGR (80 people); 2. Study tour on collection materials of genetic resources from the project areas (20 people). The project also supported expeditions of the scientific institutes not conducted for a long time to collect local varieties for conservation in the gene banks of the NCGR and Institute of Agriculture. Part of this collection was also shared and exchanged with international gene banks. Memoranda was signed with Russia, China, Japan, Norway, Sweden and other	- Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On collection, storage and rational use of the genetic resources of crop plants" adopted in 2012 - Agreements with NCGR; - Inputs to ratifying the Nagoya Protocol.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS

⁴¹ The total number of trainings is calculated and presented in Annex 5.19

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
				countries gene bank offices on gaining mutual benefit from genetic resources. Besides, the varieties collected are included in the global database of <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> germplasms.			
	Output 1.5. ABD policies applied in 4 pilot areas and adopted in >40 home gardens/farms.			See result for Objective, a; and Objective, b, line 2	- PIRs; - UNDP Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports - Field visits and interviews	Household level policies in fact mean practices which include application of ABD conservation methods and approaches. At jamoat level these approaches are included in the jamoat action plans	See result for Objective, a; and Objective, b, line 2
	Output 1.6. Development of long-term strategy for conservation of ABD and adaptation to climate change.			See result for Outcome 1.1. National Strategy was developed, translated into Russian and English, reviewed and revised upon discussions with different stakeholders, including relevant public institutions. The draft is submitted to the Government for final review and approval	- PIRs; - Draft Strategy; - Project Database.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved. The Strategy should be circulating in July, expected adoption in November 2015	HS
OUTCOME 2: Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change							HS
2.1	Improved capacity for ex-situ conservation measures of globally significant and climate resilient agrobiodiversity	Local communities are not aware of implications of climate change and are not working towards the development of adaptive strategies and capacities;	<i>Ex situ</i> conservation of globally significant ABD (landraces and CWRs) in gene (e.g. seed) banks and as living collections (in botanic gardens, nurseries, farms) in the case of recalcitrant CWRs, in collaboration with local institutions (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate,	<i>Ex situ</i> conservation of 50 (23 cereals and 27 fruits) globally significant recalcitrant landraces and CWRs in seed and nursery gene banks and as living collections in botanic gardens, nurseries, and farms belonging to: NCGR, Botanic Garden of Kulyab, 4 nurseries in Danghara, NCGR, Kulob Botanical Garden and Dehkan Farm "Hojiyon" in Shurobod (including walnut, pistachio, pomegranate, fig, mulberry, apricot and almond)	- Report of experts and partners; - Project website and Facebook page; - Annual reports of UNDP Area Offices; - Audio-visual materials; - Articles in media - Field visits and interviews.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
			fig, mulberry, apricot and almond)				
2.2	Improved capacity of farmers in four project areas to design and implement on-farm agrobiodiversity conservation measures as an adaptive capacity to climate risks and variability	Lack of socio-ecological resilience to climate variability and shocks; Negligible national and local capacity to cope with climate risks and variability	On-farm conservation of wild relatives and landraces of globally significant ABD in 40 home gardens/farms in 4 project areas.	See result for Objective, b.	- Project Database; - Reports of experts and parnters; - Monitoring reports - Field visits and interviews.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved. The capacity of farmers was improved by the on-farm conservation of 10 priority fruit and nut species and their 71 varieties ⁴² , as well as 6 varieties of cereals and leguminous plants. As mentioned in lines of Objective, b, and output 1.5., these varieties of local germ- plasm were used and valued to adapt to climate change in model 50 farms/communities	HS
2.3	Increased awareness of the importance of conserving CWRs in their natural habitat	Farmers are permitted to collect CWRs in reserves (IUCN IV) and not considering the long-term conservation of ABD	Farmers are capacitated in in-situ conservation of wild relatives of globally significant ABD in its natural habitat (including reserves) in 4 project areas.	See results for outcome 1.2. and output 1.3.	Field visits and interviews	See results for outcome 1.2. and output 1.3.	See results for outcome 1.2. and output 1.3.
2.4	Farming communities have the capacity to implement the results of homologue approach implemented in 4 project so as to enable the	No existing community-to-community seed and germplasm exchange programmes based on climate change impacts;	Improved capacity of farmers (men/women) in >40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot sites to participate in implementation of the Homologue Approach and to initialize own germplasm exchanges to	45 farmers, including 20 women, from 40 home gardens/farms in 4 pilot areas (10 Jamoats) were capacitated to participate in implementation of the Homologue Approach and to initialize own germplasm exchanges to cope with future impacts of CC.	- Partners reports; - PIRs; - UNDP Area Offices Reports - Field visits and interviews;	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved. Note: These are different farmers from those 50 capacitated by seminars (see Objective indicator, b, second line).	HS

⁴² The list of varieties of apple (21), pear (7), apricot (8), plum (4), pomegranate (8), mulberry (8), almond (1), pistachio (1) , fig (8) and walnut (7) is given in Annex 5.15

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
	adaptation of their current production practices to current and future climate risks and variability		cope with future impacts of CC;				
Output 2.1. Farmers in the 4 pilot areas provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices.				225 farmers in 4 project areas/ 7 districts were provided with skills and knowledge to increase farm productivity (and food security) using climate resilient agro-biodiversity friendly practices.	- Partners reports; - PIRs; - UNDP Area Offices Reports; - Field visits and interviews	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
Output 2.2. Community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) developed and implemented for <i>ex situ</i> conservation, especially of recalcitrant materials (seed that cannot be stored <i>ex situ</i>).				The following community-based participatory methods (building on traditional knowledge) had been developed and implemented for <i>ex situ</i> conservation: checklists and inventory on agrobiodiversity conservation issues, rural appraisals on organization and self-supporting of public mother gardens and plant nurseries, methods for agribusiness and local market development; support of the development of civil society through help in establishing NGO of "Lovers of genetic resources"; selection method of local varieties resistant to ecological and climatic changes in botanical garden, Days of Biodiversity conservation	- Partners reports; - PIRs; - Reports of experts; - Audio-visual materials - Field visits and interviews.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
Output 2.3. Database of Tajikistan's valuable ABD germplasm established and networked for global, regional, national and local access (including communities) to support development of ABD programmes and improvement of cultivars.				(i) NBBC made an inventory of natural habitats for key agrobiodiversity varieties in the pilot jamoats; (ii) the live varieties collected within scientific expeditions were handed over to NCGR for the creation of mother gardens and database on germ plasms; (iii) NCGR created a database of genetic resources of cereal and fruit crops, which is constantly updated with collections of seeds, planting materials and information, fruit crops are reproduced in the nurseries for further transplantation into their habitat; species and	(i) PIRs; (ii) Interviews with NBBC and project stakeholders (mainly scientific institutes and academies)	The NCGR database is constantly updated with collections of seeds, planting materials and information. The samples of fruit crops are reproduced in the nurseries for further transplantation into their habitat. The ABD germplasms database was established by NCGR within different project financed by	S

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
				varieties are exchanging with foreign countries on the basis of mutual benefits; (iv) two species were included into the Global Biodiversity Information Facility database; (v) the GIS-based information system on local varieties was created by the Project and used for the development of national climate adaptation strategy. These information resources serve as a benchmark for the road map for the long-term planning of the ABD conservation and genetic resources management, including activities according CBD Nagoya Protocol commitments, as well as they were used to justify the results of Homologue modelling performed by the Project. The NBBC (serving as a national focal point for CBD Nagoya Protocol) already tested the Nagoya Protocol approach of "Access and Benefit sharing Clearing-House", and is planning to integrate data bases created by the Project through using this mechanism.		SIDA, but partly supported by this project. Access is available on global level, regional and national, not local level. Information can be provided upon request. NCGR has a website, however, database is not uploaded yet. Unfortunately, not all of these activities were completed. To the time of evaluation the GIS-based information system is not networked and associated with other information resources in the country or globally, although the intention to integrate it in the global system using the mechanism of Nagoya Protocol is high. Farmers of the Project Jamoats don't have access to established database of genetic resources due to the lack of communication.	
	Output 2.4. Identification of CWRs of local ABD and its <i>in situ</i> protection in natural forest ecosystems, ensures its long-term conservation and provides a reservoir of germplasm adapted to climate change impacts for use in increasing productiveness of local fruits and nuts in 4 pilot areas.			In four project areas the CWRs of local ABD have been identified by special research groups. The CWRs and related ecosystems were georeferenced and samples of them were collected. Some other oparticular activities were implemented in a few of key areas: • Wild relatives of genetic resources (walnut, almond, apple, pear, mulberry, cherry, sweet cherries) were identified in Jamoat Sarikhosor and the restoration of forest ecosystems (8,500 seedlings planted) was carried out in the area of 18 ha	• PIRs; • UNDP Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports; • Experts reports; • Mapping documents of the project • Field visits and interviews.	These results were newly received in Tajikistan. They can be considered as one of the best project's achievements.	HS

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
				- Two valuable areas of wild relatives (walnut-juniper forests and apple “Surkhseb”) were identified in Khovaling district on an area of 1.10 hectares, which are fenced and handed over to the jurisdiction of Khovaling forestry. - Rehabilitation of pistachio forests in the area of 3 ha was carried out in Kisht village of Shurobod district. - Rehabilitation of Elaeagnus garden in the area of 2 ha was carried out in Jamoat Dashtijum of Shurobod district.			
	Output 2.5. Climate change and crop modelling facilitates the selection of the most appropriate homologue sites that represent present and future conditions.		20 homologous sites were selected for 10 model Jamoats, and 64 homologous sites were selected for additional 32 Jamoats. In total, 84 models of climatic homologus were created for 42 key project sites in different Jamoats, representing the present and future climate conditions. These georeferenced and mapped models represent the total area of 2.5 mln ha pointing out 25 indicative species of mountaineous ABD. The attempt of yield forecasting for wheat and barley in conditions of climate change was made for 2 project jamoats.	- Report of the international consultant on modeling; - Local experts reports; - Mapping information and project database.	The project worked a lot on the attempts to adapt CIAT modelling for selected varieties and natural conditions of Tajikistan, because of the limitations of CIAT approach. Unfortunately the crop modeling is not adapted for perennial fruit crops, therefore models were prepared for 2 cereals only.	HS-S	
	Output 2.6. Sustainable management strategies for the 4 project areas and their designation as sources of climate resilient wild crop relatives.		See results for Outcome 1.1.	- PIRs; - UNDP Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports; - Experts reports;	The development of stand-alone strategies for four project areas makes no sense.	See results for Outcome 1.1.	

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
Output 2.7. Awareness campaigns in partnership with the GEF SGP address conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to climate change.							
				- The project developed a Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity - In accordance with this strategy and Action plan, there were 198 seminars, conferences, trainings, workshops and other awareness raising events conducted, which were attended by 5026 people. - Besides, more than 150 information brochures, booklets, flyers and other materials on activities implemented and results achieved were developed and published⁴³.	- UNDP Reports; - Published materials; - Strategy and Action Plan on Raising Public Awareness on Sustaining Agrobiodiversity - Field visits and interviews.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
OUTCOME 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production							S
3.1	ABD friendly agro-enterprises generate sustainable income of at least 20% more than the current baseline by 2014.	Agro-enterprises are small-scale, localized and seasonal, with negligible access to international or national markets and business opportunities.	Sustainable national or international value chains developed for at least one organic environmentally-friendly ABD product in each of 4 project areas and improvements in local livelihoods demonstrated.	A number of ABD friendly agro-enterprises were established as successful examples (outcome 3.1.), such as two medium manufactures (production of mulberry bars in Khorog and canning technological line in Panjakent), 4 small factories on producing solar dryers, 2 plant nurseries in Dangara and Shurobod (Khirmanjo). All of them (functioning in more than 20 individual farms) generate sustainable income compared to the baseline accounting from 25% (canning line) to 150% (nurseries), and even up to 1000% (mulberry processing)	- PIRs; - Value chain analysis reports - Field visits and interviews;	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved.	HS
3.2	- Value chains of ABD-friendly products in domestic market - Favourable conditions exist for access to	Non-existent and/or unorganized marketing of local ABD goods to national and international	Up to four (fruit and nuts) agrobiodiversity certified and/or non-certified products marketed and sold in new national and/or international markets.	Creating value chains for the ABD products marketing was tested by the Project as a newly approach for Tajikistan never used before (from the grass roots level). The Project tried a number of possible forms to improve marketing conditions for ABD (such as development strategies for marketing and incentives, local, national and international fairs, promoting ABD	- PIRs; - Report of the expert on mulberry; - UNDP Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports - Field visits and interviews.	The project made many efforts to develop different value chains. Unfortunately the economy of Tajikistan is not enough to accept full-branched value chains with certified products, so most of tremendous efforts were not completely successful.	S

⁴³ The list is presented in Annex 5.17

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
	overseas markets.	markets.		branding, development of farm-based and jamoat-based business plans, publication of brochures and other explanatory materials, etc), but succeeded completely in supporting the mulberry production as a successful example for further upscaling and dissemination. A complete and ramified value chain was established on the example of mulberry processing and marketing. In partnership with LLC "Pamir Travel Ltd.", the growing volume⁴⁴ of mulberry products (dried mulberry, sirup, halvah) was produced, which have national and foreign certificates of quality and presented at national and international markets. In addition, certified seedlings of 9 fruit varieties had been marketed locally. Some non-certified products, including priority fruits identified by the project such as apple, pear, pomegranate, apricot, plum, pistachio, almond and walnut (as well as seedlings of them) are also marketed locally, and use in the elements of local value chains (examples in "Komron", "Rushdi Shurobod", "Zoirsho", "Khodjiyon"). Besides, fruits, herbs, dry fruits, jams, seeds were demonstrated in 4 fairs in Dushanbe and two in Kurgantybe, as well as in Shurobod and Sari Khosor, and seedlings fair in Danghara.		Nevertheless the Project managed to support the mulberry processing and marketing, and the full built-on value chain based on the harvesting and purchasing raw product in all project areas, and ending with selling internationally certified products such as sweet sticks, sirup, halvah in Russia and EU. Major barrier for more successful development identified is a lack of trust among actors and institutional elements on the value chain, and unreadiness for futures contracts; this issue was reflected in the Survey Report conducted by UNDP Area Offices.	
Output 3.1. Supply chain approach developed for marketing certified, climate resilient ABD products from 4 project areas.				A brochure on "value chain" in the example of several types of ABD products was developed (Rasht district – apple and pear; Panjakent district	- PIRs; - UNDP APRs; - Report on value chain;	The method of conducting value chain did not give the desired result among farmers and households of the project	MS

⁴⁴ The volume of the certified products output depends on the supply of raw materials. At the beginning the volume of production of mulberry products was limited to 5 tons or 21,820 packaged bars. In this year producer is intending to increase production up to 100 tons.

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
				– wheat; Shurobod district - mulberry)	Branding package	because of the small volumes of production, lack of logistics between farmers and weak market development	
	Output 3.2. Improved marketing of climate resilient ABD products (including international export) in 4 project areas, based on added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification.			- Mulberry processing: mulberry syrup, dried mulberry and mulberry halvah. (see also results for outcome 3.2) - Four fairs in Dushanbe and two in Kurgantyebe, as well as in Shurobod and Baljuvon (Sari Khosor), and seedlings fair in Danghara were organized. - Marketing Development Strategy of Local Products of ABD was developed for four project areas. - Climate resilient ABD products had been promoted through awareness raising campaigns.	- PIRs; - UNDP APRs; - Marketing strategy - Project publications	Only one product (mulberry) was used for demonstrating improved marketing by all approaches (added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification)	S
	Output 3.3. Crop certification established for ABD products, increasing farmers' ability to market products and sell them at a premium.			- A "Roadmap on the procedures and regulations of national certification" and a special booklet titled "The main stages of the certification of fruits and vegetables" was developed for farmers, which was presented at seminars and trainings on ABD products processing in project jamoats. - Mulberry products (see also results for outcome 3.2 and output 3.2.): Certificate of conformity was obtained for exported to the Baltic States (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia), Russia, Italy under the brand name "Pamir Travel". - Nine varieties of fruit seedlings produced by leskhozoes were nationally certified. - The guidelines for technical certification of seedlings of local varieties were developed by the project and adopted by State Forestry Agency	- PIRs; - UNDP APRs; - Field visits and interviews	The certification of agricultural product is not well-adopted at the national market. Nevertheless some positive and successful efforts (see examples of mulberry products and fruit seedlings) were achieved and serve as a growing point for further economic changes.	S

#	Performance Indicator	2008 Baseline	2015 End of Project Target	2015 Project Result and Successes	Source of Information	Terminal Evaluation Comments	Rating
	Output 3.4. Establishment and development of food processing agro-enterprises supported by small grants (GEF SGP) and microcredits (MLFs facilitated by UNDP Communities Programme, JRCs and Business Advisory Centres) within 9 target jamoats.			A number of successful examples were initiated and supported by the project for further dissemination and upscaling: (i) Within the framework of SGP, there were 11 mini shops launched on the production of 2 types of solar dryers (glass helio dryers and tunnel dryers) in 9 Jamoats. As of 2015, 420 driers were produced and sold; (ii) A technological line was created for processing ABD products, in particular fruits, in Jamoat Khalifa Hassan of Panjakent district; (iii) Komron cooperative was supported to produce 3 forms of mulberry products; (iv) Khodjiyon cooperative created a family enterprise to produce seedlings of CC adaptive seedlings of local varieties sold in Tajikistan and Afganistan; (v) some other private small firms were supported for fruits and non-timber forest products processing and retailing in Tajikistan, Afganistan and Russia.	- PIRs; - UNDP APRs; - Brochure of SGP results. - Field visits and interviews	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved. Funds granted to farmers and households in two project Jamoats (Dektur and Khumdon) by MLF were insufficient (US\$300-500) to open agricultural enterprises and were aimed at the development of horticulture, cultivation of crops and agribusiness (trade).	HS
	Output 3.5. Improved Business Advisory Centres and Jamoat Resource Centres implement programs on capacity development to support agro-enterprises and farmers supply markets with climate resilient ABD products.			Jointly with 9 JRCs, there were 20 seminars and trainings conducted on the development of agribusiness and business planning in 4-project areas, covering 300 people. 864 farmers in Jamoats Dektur (Baljuvon) and Khumdon (Nurobod) received financial assistance from Microloan funds	- PIRs; - UNDP APRs - Field visits and interviews.	No shortcomings. The target is completely achieved. The project has not cooperated with Business Advisory Centers as they were not functional in the project areas. This agenda was partly compensated by the work MLFs "Imdodi Khutal" and "Faizi Surkhob". Credit Experts/ Officers of these MLFs provided advice/trainings on business-planning (75 attendees).	HS

5.15. List of 42 jamoats adopted Five-Year Operational Workplans incorporating priority ABD and CC issues

#	District	#	Jamoat
1	Baljuvon	1	<u>Dektur</u>
		2	<u>Sarikhosor</u>
		3	Satalmush
		4	Baljuvon
		5	Tojikiston
2	Shurobod	6	<u>Dashtijum</u>
		7	<u>Yol</u>
		8	<u>Shurobod</u>
3	Khovaling	9	<u>Jombakht</u>
		10	Lohuti
4	Panjakent	11	<u>Khalifa Hasan</u>
		12	Amondara
		13	Farob
		14	Kosatarosh
		15	Sujina
		16	Rudaki
		17	Khurmi
		18	Shing
		19	Mogiyon
		20	Yori
		21	Sarazm
		22	Voru
5	Ayni	23	Chinor
		24	Loiq Sherali
		25	<u>Anzob</u>
		26	Urmetan
		27	Aini
		28	Fondaryo
		29	Shamtuch
		30	Rarz
		31	Dardar
6	Nurobod	32	<u>Khumdon</u>
		33	Hakimi
7	Tojikobod	34	<u>Nushor</u>
		35	Qalailabiob
		36	Langari-shoh
8	Rasht	37	Hijborak
		38	Obi-Mehnat
		39	Jafr
		40	Navdi
		41	Rahimzoda
9	Tavildara	42	Childara

10 in **bold** refer to the so called project “target” jamoats covering 150 000 ha in total

5.16. List of local varieties and forms conserved in-situ and ex-situ

In-situ

#	Local varieties and forms (local name)	Location, jamoat	Farm practice	Irrigated or rainfed	Altitude (meters asl)
Pear (<i>Pirus</i>)					
1	Kayon (<i>Pirus Kajon</i>)	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvon district	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Rainfed	1200
2	Murud (<i>Pirus korcshinskia</i>)	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvon district	Fencing	Irrigated and rainfed	1200
3	Pear summer	Shurobod district	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	800
4	Shaking	Shurobod district	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	800-1200
5	Surkhnok	Gharm settlement, Jamoats Nushor and Khumdon	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Rainfed and irrigated	800-1500
6	Pear Garmi	Gharm settlement, Jamoats Nushor and Khumdon	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Rainfed and irrigated	1100
7	Nashpoti	Gharm settlement, Jamoat Nushor	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Rainfed and irrigated	1300
Plum (<i>Prunus</i>)					
8	Forma M-74	Baljuvan district	Wild collection and rare cultivation	Rainfed	1700
9	Forma M-88	Zeravshan	Wild collection and rare cultivation	Irrigated	1950
10	Forma K-23	Sarikhosor	Collection and fencing	Rainfed	2000
11	Forma T-907	Shurobod	Collection and fencing	Irrigated	2120
Apricot (<i>Armeniaca</i>)					
12	Mohtobi	Zarafshan	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated	1300
13	Kandak	Garm	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	1309
14	Khurmoli	Baljovan	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1100
15	Mirsanjali	Panjakent	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1100
16	Falgari	Ayni	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1300
17	Bodomi	Panjakent	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1100
18	Zard	Garm, Zarafshan	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1200
19	Luchak	Zarafshan	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1200
Apple (<i>Malus</i>)					
20	Afrosiyobi	Sarykhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	1650
21	Shokhiseb	Baljovan, Sarykhsor	Grown by individual farmers	irrigated	1400
22	Garma	Shurobod	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1000
23	Yakhshori (mirsangini)	Shurobod, Khalifa Khasan	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	900
24	Shokhusi	Sarikhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1100
25	Safedseb	Garm	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1100
26	Sebi shing	Zarafshan	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1200
27	Tiramohi surkh	Rasht	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfedand irrigated	1300
28	Pakhtaseb	Baljovan	Rarely planted	Rainfedand irrigated	1000
29	Maliki	Garm	Rarely planted	Rainfedand irrigated	1200
30	Zardsebi tiramohi	Garm jamoat Nushor	Rarely planted	Rainfedand irrigated	1400
31	Khuboni	Garm, Tajikobod	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1500
32	Starkrimson	Tojikobod	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1400
33	Amiri	Sarykhsor	Rarely planted	Rainfed	1300
34	Kandak	Shurobod	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1200
35	Kulchaseb	Zarafshan	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1100
36	Mirsafoi surkh	Zarafshan	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1100
37	Forma Yakhch-4	Garm	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1200
38	Forma K-83	Garm, Tajikobod	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1300
39	Forma Ш-50	Rasht	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1200
40	Forma ДД-33	Garm, Tajikobod	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1300

Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)					
41	Forma H-1	Rasht	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	1200
42	Forma H-2	Sarykhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	1200
43	Forma Ф-34	Rasht	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	1200-1500
44	Forma Yol -16	Shurobod, Yol	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	800
45	Forma M-10	Garm	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	1200
46	Forma HГ-42	Shurobod	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	900
47	Forma БН-30	Sarykhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	1250
Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>)					
48	Local varieties Yol	Shurobod, Yol	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	700
49	Forma X-40	Baljovan	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	800
50	Forma ДЖ-35	Shurobod, Dashtijum	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	600-700
51	Surkhanor	Baljovan	Grown by individual farmers	Rainfed	650
52	Shainak	Shurobod	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	700
53	Kabodiyon	Shurobod	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	800
54	Kazake anor	Dashtijum	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	800
55	Sort Yol-09,	Yol	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	750
Malberry (<i>Morus sp. div</i>)					
56	Safedtut	Sarykhsor	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1400
57	Marvoridi	Dashtijum	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1500
58	Muzafari	Sarykhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	1500
59	Rakhshak	Zarafshan	Rarely planted	Irrigated and rainfed	1600
60	Lkhi	Baljuvan	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1200
61	Bedona	Shurobod	Rarely planted	Irrigatedand rainfed	1150
62	Siyokhtut	Sarykhsor, Garm, Khumdon	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	900-1200
63	Shakhtut	Baljuvan, Sarikhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigatedand rainfed	800-1600
Fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>)					
64	Fig (Ficus carica)	Shurobod	Rarely applied individually to the culture	On irrigation near waterways on riverbanks	800-1000
65	Winter yellow fig	Zarafshan jamoat Khalifa Khasan	Only in the culture of individual farmers	Irrigated	500-1000
66	Grin-Iskiya	Rasht, Zarafshan	Only in the culture of individual farmers	Irrigated	1200-1500
67	Dalmatskiy	Baljovan	Only in the culture of individual farmers	Irrigated	1100-1200
68	Kadota	Shurobod	Only in the culture of individual farmers	Irrigated	800-1000
69	Darvaz	Baljovan, Sarykhsor	In the wild form in culture of individual gardeners	On the riverbanks and at springs	900-1000
Almond (<i>Amygdalus</i>)					
70	Almond (Amygdalus vavilovii)	Shurobod, Yol	In the wild form in culture of individual farmers	Rainfed	800-1100
Pistachio (<i>Pistacia vera</i>)					
71	Pistachio (Pistacia verae)	Shurobod, Yol, Baljovan	In the wild form in culture of individual farmers	Rainfed	Shurobod, Baljuvan

Ex-situ

#	Local virieties and forms (local name)	Location, jamoat	Farm practice	Irrigated or rainfed	Altitude (meters asl)
Wheat (<i>Triticum</i>)					
1	Surkhak-262	Rasht, Baljovan, Sarykhsor	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	1000-2000
2	Sham	Baljovan, Rasht	Rarely planted	Irrigated and rainfed	400-2800
3	President	Zarafshan	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Irrigated and rainfed	500-2500
4	Ziroat-70	Shurobod	Rarely planted	Irrigated and rainfed	400-2500
5	Aleks	Shurobod, Garm	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	800-2600

6	Norman	Baljovan	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	650-2800
Pea (<i>Pisum</i>)					
7	Zimistona	Zarafshan, Baljovan	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	1100
8	Muktadir	Garm, Zarafshan	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	1700
9	Hisor-32	Sarykhsor	Rarely planted	Irrigated and rainfed	1200
10	Lentil: Hisor-1	Baljovan	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Irrigated and rainfed	1800
11	Mung bean: Tajik-1	Zarafshan	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	1850
Fodder crops					
12	<i>Loliym multiflorum</i>	Rasht	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	1200
13	<i>Sorghum sugdanense</i>	Rasht	Grown by individual farmers	Irrigated and rainfed	400-1200
14	<i>Medicago tadcschikorum</i>	Rasht, Shurobod, Baljovan, Zarafshan	Grown and used widely in horticulture	Irrigated and rainfed	800-2000

5.17. List of training modules of the project

#	Module
1	Diary on surveillance over the ABD collections of farmers
2	Agrotechnics of cultivation of local varieties of cereals
3	Guidelines on the cultivation of leguminous crops
4	Guidelines for the cultivation of crops
5	Recommendation on agricultural cultivation of local landraces of wheat
6	Genetic resources of project areas is a guarantee of food security
7	Agrotechnology of growing grafted varieties of fruit trees
8	Building a garden and its care
9	Experience in collecting, reproduction and consolidation in the stands of the endangered fruit genoform potentially resistant to climate change
10	Description of forms of genetic resources of fruit crops
11	Genetic resources of fruit crops and grapes
12	Technology of processing and production of dried apricots
13	Importance of "wild relatives" of plants and methods of their conservation
14	Agrotechnology of garden and grafting methods for the improvement of the breed status of ABD fruit crops
15	Methods of preparing business-plans in household and individual dehqan farms
16	Canning ABD products at home
17	Conservation and processing of fruits and vegetables at home for long-term storage
18	Apricot drying technology
19	Technics of producing solar driers and drying products
20	Methods of drying ABD products using solar driers
21	Practical measures on developing the processing of the local ABD fruit products in the project areas
22	Main stages of fruits and vegetables certification

5.18. List of the Project publications

No	Title	Year	#pages	# copies
1.	Farming cultivation of local varieties of crops	2011	26	100
2.	Garden and grafting methods to improve the status of high-quality ABD fruit crops	2011	15	10
3.	The states of the production and sale of agricultural products in the target areas of the project in Tajikistan	2011	30	5
4.	The importance of genetic resources for the population	2011	12	100
5.	Guidelines for the cultivation of leguminous crops	2011	22	10
6.	Varieties of wheat	2011	30	10
7.	Genetic resources of fruit crops and grapes	2011	20	10
8.	Genetic resources of pomegranate, walnut, pear, and different varieties of apples	2011	28	10
9.	Genetic resources of fruit crops and grapes	2011	20	10
10.	Genetic resources of Apples	2011	30	10
11.	The micro-lending fund "Imdodi Khutal"	2011	12	10
12.	Album cards	2011	77	5
13.	National project personnel training on the creation of climate database, soil and crop database used for cereal crop yield modeling in the project target areas. Cereal crop yield modeling.	2011	15	2
14.	The list of species and varieties of genetic resources in project areas	2011	30	10
15.	The technology of pear growing	2012	30	100
16.	The technology of quince growing	2012	12	100
17.	The technology of apricot growing	2012	16	100
18.	Module on conservation of apple tree	2012	16	120
19.	The technology of processing and production of dried apricots	2013	20	10
20.	The technology of production of dried apricots	2013	16	120
21.	Module on drying ABD products with solar dehydrators	2013	18	10
22.	Module on production of solar dehydrators and the technology of products drying	2013	26	20
23.	Main stages of fruits and vegetables certification	2013	18	20
24.	Domestic canning of ABD products	2013	22	60
25.	Field guide on the "Sayod" project site	2013	4	500
26.	Adaptation and homology project sites	2013	46	5
27.	Comics on agricultural biodiversity	2013	16	300
28.	Collection of illustrations on biodiversity	2013	18	250
29.	Water – Ecology - Life	2013	46	400
30.	Photo-album "Navruz and biodiversity"	2013	40	300
31.	Map-scheme of grant projects implemented under SGP in 2010-2014	2014	4	10
32.	Questionnaire on identifying local varieties of cereals, fruit trees and their wild relatives in the project Jamoats	2011	12	200
33.	The importance "Wild relatives" of plants and the methods of their conservation	2014	28	20
34.	Monitoring sheet for garden and forest plots of the project	2014	12	100
35.	Monitoring sheet for cereals (wheat, barley)	2014	14	100
36.	Project Inception Report	2010	144	5
37.	Report on excursions to the National Center for Genetic Resources	2011	20	2
38.	Bookmark the garden and gardening	2011		
39.	Recommendation on agricultural cultivation of local landraces of wheat	2011	25	100
40.	Abstracts. Scientific-practical conference "Genetic resources and food security"	2011	68	20
41.	Traditional knowledge	2011	12	10
42.	Preparation of business-plan for household and family dehqan farms	2011	28	10
43.	Brochure on walnut	2009	15	100
44.	The technology of cultivation of pistachios and horticultural crops in Tajikistan (Russian and Tajik)	2009	20	10
45.	Booklet on the ABD project	2011	2	100
46.	Extension package for seminars and practical advices to farmers and households	2011	6	100
47.	Operative hydrometeorological information for drawing up agro-biodiversity adaptation models	2011	24	100
48.	Agrotechnology of growing cereals and legumes	2011	22	100
49.	Modules on genetic resources of project areas and ensuring food security	2011	25	100
50.	Enhancing skills to support communities in an integrated approach, the conservation of biodiversity in agricultural systems, the development of adaptive capacity and linking production with markets in the private sector	2011	12	100

51.	Creating a nursery for live collectible – mother gardens of local forms of genetic resources at the ABD Project sites	2011	30	5
52.	Agrotechnology of gardening and vaccination methods to improve the status of high-quality fruit crops ABD	2011	18	5
53.	Practical measures for the development of agro-processing and conservation of local agro-biodiversity products in the project areas	2011	28	100
54.	SGP projects and results achieved by the model jamoats Shuroabad, Yol, Dashtijum, Sarikhosor, Nushor, Dehibaland and Khalifa Hassan	2011	42	20
55.	Education modeling, database creation climate, soil and crop modeling for grain crops project sites (1)	2011	15	10
56.	Education modeling, database creation climate, soil and crop modeling for grain crops project sites (2)	2011	15	10
57.	Map with the location of wild relatives of local genetic resources of fruit crops in the project areas	2011	13	10
58.	Diary on the surveillance of ABD collections of farmers	2011	14	100
59.	Awareness raising on the conservation of agro-biodiversity and development of adaptive capacities of farmers in relation to climate change	2011	14	100
60.	Market Development Strategy	2011	42	20
61.	Practical measures for the development of the local processing of agro-biodiversity fruit products in the project areas	2011	24	100
62.	Shows product sales ABD project sites	2011	15	100
63.	Report of the international consultant on marketing and agribusiness	2011	120	20
64.	Business -planning and agribusiness development in project Jamoats	2011	36	100
65.	The results of the work the partnership agreement for the organization and implementation of materials ex-situ and in-situ in national and local politics	2011	46	20
66.	Genetic resources of fruit crops in the project sites	2012	26	5
67.	Conservation and processing of fruits and vegetables at home for long-term storage	2012	26	100
68.	ABD products certification in the project sites at the example of a Production Cooperative "Komron"	2012	15	20
69.	Market conditions prefer to sustainable production ABD - 3 component	2012	10	10
70.	Awareness Strategy Concept	2012	16	
71.	Facts about biodiversity	2013	13	100
72.	Successful practices in agro-biodiversity conservation and adaptation	2013	20	100
73.	Small Grants Program: the outcomes of "think globally - store locally"	2014	90	4
74.	Registering local varieties of in-situ	2014	6	10
75.	FAO promotes organic agriculture	2014		
76.	Small businesses in rural areas	2010	215	250
77.	Module on "business-planning and basics of marketing" for workshops in Kulyab, Rasht and Zeravshan	2011	20	15
78.	Module on "Agrotechnology of planting and types of fruit trees grafting" for farmers	2011	20	10
79.	Selection of land plots for the garden	2011		
80.	Overview of legislation on agro-biodiversity adaptation to climate change	2011	26	100
81.	Report on the work of UNDP Area Offices in Kulyab, Rasht and Aini	2011	24	20
82.	Format of the account of the collections plants and wild relatives	2011	26	20
83.	Action plan and results in the project areas 1-2	2011	47	10
84.	Socio - economic and agro-climatic information on 11 target Jamoats	2011	202	10
85.	Climate modeling and crop yield	2011	36	10
86.	Value Chain Analysis	2011		
87.	Financial mechanisms and micro-credit for the development of the capacity of communities and the preservation of local agro-biodiversity	2011	56	20
88.	Small Grants Program Strategy	2011	35	5
89.	Report on the establishment of nursery of living collectible mother gardens	2011	22	100
90.	Report on SGP	2011	14	10
91.	Information report on the results of the result	2011	12	5
92.	Reports of the State Agency on Forestry and Hunting of the Republic of Tajikistan	2011	14	2
93.	Report of the international consultant on climate modeling, soil and harvest crops	2011	60	2
94.	Report on trainings on climate modeling and cultures	2011	5	2
95.	Climate modeling and crop yield	2011	33	2
96.	Annual Progress Report for 2011 and endorsed annual work plan for 2012	2012	18	5
97.	Report on field trips to monitor the project sites and the homologous regions to	2012	22	10

	identify valuable species, varieties and forms of genetic resources of ABD to create a germplasm bank and updating a database of genetic resources.			
98.	Mid-Term Evaluation Report	2012	35	5
99.	Tracking Tool for Mid-Term Evaluation	2012	42	5
100.	Natural and climatic characteristics of the project Jamoats and their homologues for modeling	2013	116	100
101.	Training materials on "Agrimarketing" for dehkan farms	2013	20	100
102.	The analytical report on the monitoring of projects under SGP in Jamoast Shuraabad, Yol and Dashtijum of Shuroabad district, Sarikhosor and Dektur of Baljuvan district and Jombakht of Khovaling district	2014	20	2
103.	Geographical description of project Jamoats and homologous areas	2014	30	10
104.	Report on Microcrediting	2014	10	100
105.	Report: Adaptation of fruits and crops under EC and benefits of the project	2014	20	5
106.	The analytical report on the monitoring of projects under SGP in Jamoats Khumdon of Nurabad district, Nushor of Tojikobod district, Anzob of Ayni district and Khalifa Hassan of Panjakent district	2014	22	2
107.	Economic aspects of ABD	2014	20	2
108.	Report on the economic efficiency of initiatives implemented in 10 model Jamoats	2014	30	2
109.	Report on collection, propagation and consolidation in the stands of the endangered fruit genofond potentially sustainable in a changing climate	2014	86	10
110.	The exhibition of agricultural products in the project jamoats	2011	28	10
111.	Fair - sales of seedlings. Dushanbe	2012	18	10
112.	Advanced PB (Dushanbe) 15-02-2012	2012	41	5
113.	Advanced PB (Dushanbe) 21-12-2012	2012	26	5

No	Video	Year
1	Workshop (Dushanbe) 01.10.2010	2010
2	Workshop (Dushanbe) 03.11.2010	2010
3	Workshop (Dushanbe) 11.10.2010	2010
4	Workshop (Dushanbe) 26.02.2011	2011
5	Conference on Genetic Resources (Dushanbe) 17. 03.2011	2011
6	Conference on Environmental issues (Dushanbe) 13-14. 05.2011	2011
7	Video clip about the ABD project	2011
8	Report on the opening of the CPP in Dektur	2011

Published 44 articles available online

List of articles

No	Title	Source
2009		
1.	Self maintenance	"Asia-Plus" newspaper on 02.11.2009
2013		
2.	Conservation of agro-biodiversity and adaptation to climate change in rural areas.	Article for UNDP communication in 2013
3.	Effective cooperation between Tajikistan and the Global Environment Facility	"Navruzgoh" newspaper, №5 on 25.05.2013
4.	The strategy of development of the market of genetic resources by ABD in terms of climate change.	"Navruzgoh" newspaper, №5 on 25.05.2013
5.	In-situ and ex-situ conservation of genetic resources	"Navruzgoh" newspaper, №5 on 25.05.2013
6.	Sebʻoi maʼallī Merosi biofarxangiand	"Navruzgoh" newspaper, №5 on 25.05.2013
7.	Preservation of agricultural biodiversity - an effective response to climate change	Cooperation Tabloid for "Asia-Plus" newspaper, № 36 on 12.09.2013
8.	Strengthening human and technical capacity for the conservation of agro-biodiversity value	Cooperation Tabloid for "Asia-Plus" newspaper, № 36 on 12.09.2013
9.	Program for sustainable resource conservation of agro-biodiversity	Cooperation Tabloid for "Asia-Plus" newspaper, № 36 on 12.09.2013
10.	In-situ and ex-situ conservation of genetic resources	Cooperation Tabloid for "Asia-Plus" newspaper, № 36 on 12.09.2013
11.	GEF Meeting in Dushanbe on April 30- May 2, 2013	Facebook

12.	Workshop on policy and legal framework for biosafety in the Republic of Tajikistan in connection to its entry to the WTO on 29.03.2013	Facebook 29.03.2013.
13.	Intergovernmental meeting to strengthen cooperation between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the field of environmental and hydrological monitoring in the upper Amudarya River	Meeting on 26.03.2013
14.	Monitoring of the project in Rasht area	12-15.06.2013
15.	Workshop and signing tripartite agreements and action plans for ABD conservation in jamoats of Kulyab area and the development of the market of ABD products.	20.06.2013
16.	Workshop and signing tripartite agreements and action plans for ABD conservation in jamoats of Zeravshan area	26.06.2013
17.	Monitoring report on field visits to project sites in Baljuvan district	
18.	Project achievements in Shuroabad district	
19.	Monitoring report on field visits to project sites in Shuroabad district	
2014		
20.	Inter-agency meeting on the development of new approaches of cooperation in the implementation of ABD Conservation Strategy	- Facebook 21.02.2014 - http://agro.biodiv.tj/
21.	Environmentally friendly products, ABD and project successful practices presented in Hungary	- Facebook 5.03.2014 - http://agro.biodiv.tj/
22.		
23.	Monitoring visit to Sayod project site	22.01.2014
24.	Monitoring report on field visits to project sites in Shuroabad district	22.01.2014
25.	Working meeting with Johan Robinson. Discussion of the priorities and objectives of the project and results achieved during implementation.	22.01.2014
26.	Training in Kulyab on business analysis and planning for the development of agribusiness.	22.01.2014
27.	Wild apple "Surkhseb" from village Surkhseb in Khovaling district of altitude 2,490 meters above the sea level.	22.01.2014
28.	Distribution of solar dryers in 10 jamoats	22.01.2014
29.	Workshop with the Ecological Commission of Tajik Parliament	22.01.2014
30.	Project activities in Rasht area	15.02.2014
31.	Meeting of the National Coordination Committee	24.02.2014
32.	Interdepartmental meeting to discuss the concept of ABD Strategy	19.03.2014
33.	Environmentally friendly products, ABD and successful project practices presented in Hungary	22.03.2014
34.	Development of new approaches of cooperation with partners in the implementation of ABD Strategy	23.05.2014
35.	May 22 International Day for Biological Diversity	05.06.2014
36.	June 5 The International Day for the Preservation of Nature	09.06.2014
37.	Scientific seminar "The diversity of flora of Tajikistan"	09.06.2014
38.	Implementation of agreements and long-term plans in Jamoat Shuroabad	09.06.2014
39.	Monitoring of the garden restored in Jamoat Shuroabad	17.06.2014
40.	Meeting with girls and women at a rally "to conserve biodiversity and culture of the area"	19.09.2014
41.	Monitoring of the project sites in Baljuvan district	19.09.2014
42.	Construction of the CPP "Hamroviën" in Jamoat Sarikhsor of Baljuvan district	12.11.2014
43.	Tajikistan took part in the Conference of Parties to the Convention on "Biological Diversity" in Pyeongchang, South Korea	09.12.2014
44.	Seminar of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on December 8, 2014	Article for UNDP Tajikistan communication

5.19. List of events organized by the Project in 2009-2015

No	Name	Date	Location
PSCC meetings			
1.	Meeting of the Coordination Committee	06.04.2011	Dushanbe

2.	Extended meeting of the Coordination Committee	15.02.2012	Dushanbe
3.	Extended meeting of the Coordination Committee	07.12.2012	Dushanbe
4.	Retreat of the National Coordination Committee	17-19.06.2013	Khovaling
5.	National Coordination Committee	15.02.2014	Dushanbe
6.	Working meeting of the Coordination Committee	30.01.2015	Dushanbe
Exhibitions			
7.	International Day for the Preservation of Nature	04-05.06. 2011	Dushanbe
8.	Exhibition: The site visit to the project site Sayod	02.05.2013	Danghara
9.	Participation in the activities of the exhibition seedlings sale	18.02.2012	Dushanbe
10.	Trade agricultural products Baljuvon area	23.07.2011	Dushanbe
11.	Trade agricultural products and Baljovanskogo Muminabad Kulyab	23.07.2011	Dushanbe
12.	Trade agricultural products Baljuvon district in Dushanbe	23.07.2011	Dushanbe
13.	Trade agricultural products Shurobod Raion Kulyab	31.07.2011	Dushanbe
14.	Presentation ABD products (processed products mulberry) at international seminars and conferences	2012-2015	Turkey, Canada, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Albania, Korea, Moldova, Uruguay
15.	Exhibition agrobiraznoobrazie products at the International Forum "Water for Life"	9-11.06.2015	Dushanbe
Conferences			
16.	Scientific and practical conference "Genetic Resources for Food Security"	17.03.2011	Dushanbe
17.	Scientific-practical conference "Environmental problems and sustainable use of natural resources" dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan and CSBMs	13-14.05.2011	Dushanbe
18.	Scientific conference "local genetic resources of Tajikistan"	30.10.2012	Khovaling
19.	Scientific conference "Preservation of local varieties of ABD and its use area of cooperation"	07.06.2013	Dushanbe
20.	Conference on Biodiversity "of biological resources and their importance in environmental-economic development of Tajikistan"	22.06.2013	Dushanbe
21.	Scientific conference "Biodiversity Day"	23.05.2014	Dushanbe
22.	The Sixth International Conference "Ecological features of biological diversity"	12-13.06.2015	Dushanbe
Workshops			
23.	Working meeting on the MLF	30.11.2011	Garm
24.	Working meeting on the MLF	03.12.2011	Kulyab
25.	Working meeting on the monitoring and evaluation of project activities	08.11.2012	Dushanbe
26.	Meeting with partners evaluation of results and achievement of the project partners	14.05.2012	Dushanbe
27.	A consultative meeting with the representatives of JICA (ABD sale of products on the international markets)	05.....2013	Dushanbe
28.	Consultative meeting of GEF	04-05.30-02.2013	Dushanbe
29.	The working-consultative meeting with Sugdaroserv	30-02.05-06.2013	Khudjand
30.	Consultative meeting with the farmers and entrepreneurs of the SGP	02-04.09. 2013	Shurobod
31.	A consultative meeting with farmers and entrepreneurs of the SGP	05.09. 2013	Khovaling
32.	Consultative meeting with the farmers and entrepreneurs of the SGP	06.09. 2013	Baljovan
33.	Consultative meeting	13-14.09.2013	Khudjand
34.	Interdepartmental meeting with partners and institutions	08-09.08.2014	Dushanbe
35.	A consultative meeting with farmers on the practice of conservation practices of local ABD and increase revenue	18-19.08.2014	Rasht
36.	Interdepartmental meeting with national partners and institutions to discuss the concept of ABD's Strategy and a plan of action	07.11.2014	Dushanbe
37.	Interdepartmental meeting with project partners	20.03.2014	Dushanbe
Seminars and trainings			
38.	Workshop for stakeholders	11.12.2009	Dushanbe
39.	Workshop with the experts	16.01.2010	Dushanbe
40.	Workshop with project partners	23.01.2010	Dushanbe
41.	Workshop on the results of the project groups	23.02.2010	Dushanbe
42.	Workshop with the experts	27.02.2010	Dushanbe

43.	National Seminar on the opening of the project	10.03.2010	Dushanbe
44.	Workshop to discuss the work plan for 2010	05.01.2010	Dushanbe
45.	Seminar "Priorities of the project and national policy on the development of agriculture"	17.05.2010	Dushanbe
46.	Seminar on the International Day of Biodiversity	21-22.05.2010	Dushanbe
47.	Seminar: "The priorities of the project and national policy on the development of trade"	26.05.2010	Dushanbe
48.	Seminar to discuss the problems and prioritize project work	29.05.2010	Dushanbe
49.	Seminar: "The database of genetic resources in Tajikistan"	03.11.2010	Dushanbe
50.	Workshop: "The economic value of genetic resources and traditional knowledge of natural resources in mountain areas."	25.06.2010	Dushanbe
51.	The seminar genetic resources, based on sustainable use of ABD	06.01.2010	Dushanbe
52.	Workshop: "Genetic Resources of Tajikistan - as a basis for socio-economic development of territories"	04.11.2010	Dushanbe
53.	Seminar: "The effectiveness of the introduction of new more resistant varieties to different soil and climatic conditions"	21.10.2010	Kulyab
54.	Workshop: "Small businesses in rural areas"	23.10.2010	Kulyab
55.	Workshop on the technology of cultivation of grain and leguminous crops	21-22.10.2010	Kulyab
56.	Workshop: "The database of genetic resources and market development"	10.11.2010	Dushanbe
57.	Workshop: "The database of genetic resources and its application to the conservation and sustainable use of local farmers and communities"	11.11.2010	Dushanbe
58.	Seminar on legal aspects of agribusiness	22.11.2010	Garm
59.	Seminar: "The wild relatives of cultivated plants"	23.12.2010	Garm
60.	Workshop: "Working with our partners to achieve the results of the first tranche of funding"	31.01.2011	Dushanbe
61.	Workshop: "The annual report and the results achieved, the financial statements in the conduct of operations in several tranches"	26.02.2011	Dushanbe
62.	Workshop SGP 'Annual Report and the results achieved, the financial statements in the conduct of operations in several tranches "	26.03.2011	Dushanbe
63.	Training Workshop on "Climate modeling and cultures"	14-25.05.2011	Dushanbe
64.	Workshop: "Methods of use of integrated modeling in the practice of farmers"	25.05.2011	Kulyab
65.	Training Workshop: "How to write a business plan and methods of its use by local agribusiness"	06.06.2011	Shurobod
66.	Training Workshop: "How to write a business plan and methods of its use by local agribusiness"	08.06.2011	Baljovan
67.	Training Workshop: "How to write a business plan and methods of its use by local agribusiness"	11.06.2011	Nurobodский
68.	Training Workshop: "How to write a business plan and methods of its use by local agribusiness"	12.06.2011	Tajikobod
69.	Training Workshop: "How to write a business plan and methods of its use by local agribusiness"	15.06.2011	Panjakent
70.	Training Workshop: "How to write a business plan and methods of its use by local agribusiness"	16.06.2011	Ayni
71.	Seminar: "Developing local conservation activities under the program" wild relatives ""	20.06.2011	Kulyab
72.	Workshop: "Climate change and adaptation techniques, demonstration of homology models of climatic areas in 2050"	21.06.2011	Kulyab
73.	Seminar: "Developing local conservation activities under the program" wild relatives ""	24.06.2011	Garm
74.	Workshop: "Climate change and adaptation techniques, demonstration of homology models of climatic areas in 2050"	25.06.2011	Garm
75.	Training Workshop: Development of local events on the program of conservation "wild relatives"	28.06.2011	Ayni
76.	Training Workshop: "Climate change and adaptation techniques, demonstration of homology models of the climatic areas in 2050"	29.06.2011	Ayni
77.	Consultative Workshop on the SGP	11.07.2011	Shurobod
78.	Consultative Workshop on the SGP	12.07.2011	Yol
79.	Consultative Workshop on the SGP	13.07.2011	Dashtijum
80.	Consultative Workshop on the SGP	16.07.2011	Sary Khosor

81.	Consultative Workshop on the SGP	17.07.2011	Jombakht
82.	Consultative Workshop on the SGP	18.07.2011	Degtur
83.	Seminar on SGP	06-08.08.2011	Sarykhsor
84.	Seminar: "Database of genetic resources and their importance to the practical application of the farmers"	25.08.2011	Shurobod
85.	Seminar: "Database of genetic resources and their importance to the practical application of the farmers"	26.08.2011	Baljovan
86.	Seminar: "Database of genetic resources and their importance to the practical application of the farmers"	27.08.2011	Tajikobod
87.	Seminar: "Database of genetic resources and their importance to the practical application of the farmers"	29.08.2011	Nurobod
88.	Seminar: "Database of genetic resources and their importance to the practical application of the farmers"	05-06.09.2011	Ayni
89.	Seminar: "Database of genetic resources and their importance to the practical application of the farmers"	07-09.09.2011	Panjakent
90.	Seminar "Practical implementation of the foundations of conservation policy arobioraznoobraziya to climate change and strengthen local capacity"	08.10.2011	Dushanbe
91.	SGP Seminar: "The financial statements of the project application form"	02-05.11.2011	Garm
92.	Seminar: "Agrotechnology care and vaccination methods to improve the status of high-quality fruit and nut crops" and "Agrotechnology cultivation of crops to improve food security of local communities"	04-06.11.2011	Kulyab
93.	Seminar: "Agrotechnology care and vaccination methods to improve the status of high-quality fruit and nut crops" and "Agrotechnology cultivation of crops to improve food security of local communities"	09-11.11.2011	Garm
94.	Seminar dedicated to BMD	22.05.2012	Dushanbe
95.	Seminar CSBMs posveschenny	13.06.2012	Varzob
96.	Seminar Using technology trad.ABR	30.07.2012	10 jamoats
97.	Workshop to discuss ABD's Strategy	17.08.2012	Dushanbe
98.	Support and implementation of a new portfolio of SGP	22.08.2012	10 jamoats
99.	Seminar on microcredit	30.08.2012	Kulyab
100.	Seminar: "Improving the productivity of grain and fruit crops"	12.09.2012	10 jamoats
101.	Food safety seminar under EC	18.09.2012	10 jamoats
102.	Recycling products ABD Seminar	25.09.2012	10 jamoats
103.	Workshop on Genetic Resources project sites	05.10.2012	Dushanbe
104.	Workshop on Integrated potential	10.10.2012	Kulyab
105.	Seminar on microcredit	13.10.2012	Rasht
106.	Workshop on Integrated potential	14.10.2012	Rasht
107.	Seminar Business Analysis	17.10.2012	Kulyab
108.	Workshop with project partners	03.05.2013	Dushanbe
109.	Regional Workshop IRA	25-28.03.2013	Dushanbe
110.	Workshop with the Parliament of Tatarstan	29.03.2013	Dushanbe
111.	Seminar with chairmen dzh.Rashtskoy area	12-15.06.2013	Rasht
112.	Seminar with chairmen dzh.Kulyabskoy area	20.06.2013	Kulyab
113.	Seminar with representatives dzh.Zarafshanskoy area	26.06.2013	Ayni
114.	Working seminar with farmers and agronomists project areas Kulyab on the results MLF, SGP and community initiatives	03.07.2013	Kulyab
115.	The workshop with experts on climate and homology modeling	02.10.2013	Dushanbe
116.	Seminar with interagency organizations to discuss strategies and measures for conservation of genetic resources in IR	06.12.2013	Dushanbe
117.	Workshop with partners interested parties to discuss the results of the year and the results achieved	09-10.12.2013	Dushanbe
118.	Advisory training "Rules and procedure for filing grant applications"	8 jamoats in Baljovan, Shurobod ,Zarafshan	
119.	Training Workshop Summary and training courses on design and mapping	18.02.2014	Dushanbe
120.	The workshop agreed strategy concept ABD	22.02.2014	Dushanbe
121.	Seminar to increase households productivity and the use good practices of sustainable ABD	28.03.2014	Dushanbe
122.	Training students MSU	06.05.2014	Varzob
123.	Seminar on Economic Development	30.05.2014	Dushanbe
124.	The workshop with the media	21.08.2014	Dushanbe

125.	The seminar agreed to become a reporting strategy, ABD	10.09.2014	Dushanbe
126.	The seminar on national and international certification for the local agribusiness	21.10.2014	Dushanbe
127.	Seminar on legal and regulatory framework for sustainable and efficient management of crop genetic bank	22.11.2014	Dushanbe
128.	Seminar genetic resources and agropredprinimateltsva	08.12.2014	Dushanbe
129.	National workshop on agro-biodiversity conservation strategies in a changing climate in Tajikistan	31.01.2015	Dushanbe
130.	Seminar on the approved strategy of agro-biodiversity in a changing climate	14.02.2015	Dushanbe
131.	Interagency Seminar on "Strategies for genetic resource conservation measures under EC"	19.03.2015	Dushanbe
132.	Seminar "State of agribusiness and business in the model Jamoat"	18.04.2015	Dushanbe
133.	Workshop with partners and stakeholders to discuss the results of the year and the results achieved	08.05.2015	Dushanbe
134.	Workshop with partners and stakeholders to discuss the results of the year and the results achieved	08.05.2015	Dushanbe
135.	Seminar "with partners and stakeholders to discuss the results of the year and the results achieved"	08.05.2015	Dushanbe
136.	Workshop with students "International Biodiversity Day"	22-25.05.2015	Dashtijum
Meetings			
137.	Workshop with partners	01.10.2010	Dushanbe
138.	Working meeting on the work plan and the database project	05-07.05.2010	Dushanbe
139.	Workshop with partners	08.10.2010	Dushanbe
140.	Workshop on the implementation of the project	18.03.2011	Dushanbe
141.	Workshop project staff	15.04.2011	Dushanbe
142.	Workshop on homology modeling with partners	21.02.2012	Dushanbe
143.	Workshop to discuss the mid-term evaluation of the project activities	28.02.2012	Dushanbe
144.	Working meeting on the course of implementation of the work plan for the 1st quarter	201212.03.2012	Dushanbe
145.	Workshop with project partners	20.03.2012	Dushanbe
146.	Workshop with project partners	02.05.2012	Dushanbe
147.	Workshop	25.07.2012	Dushanbe
148.	Workshop with partners	22.02.2013	Dushanbe
149.	Workshop with project partners	14.03.2013	Dushanbe
150.	A workshop to discuss the new laws and policies in Tajikistan	17.04.2013	Dushanbe
151.	Round table discussion on strategies for sustainable ABD and adaptation to climate change based on the wild relatives of crops	10.04.2014	Dushanbe
Study-tours			
152.	Study tour: Development of local events on the program of conservation "wild relatives"	28.06.2011	Ayni
153.	Study tour: Processing and preserving	29-30.09.2011	Panjakent
154.	Study tour: Assembly of solar dryers	12-16.10.2011	Dekhtur
155.	Study tour NRTSGR on genetic resources collection materials	19.10.2012	Dushanbe
Excursions			
156.	Excursion to the National Republican Center for Genetic Resources	26.11.2011	Dushanbe

5.20. Number of trainings by location, participants and topics

№	Location	Number of participants		Number of seminars	Number of topics
		Total	Authorities		
1	Khalifa Hassan	160	18	9	9
2	Anzob	193	20	11	11
3	Nushor	125	20	7	7
4	Humdon	145	20	7	7
5	Shuroabad	170	23	9	9
6	Yol	125	20	7	7
7	Dashtidzhum	125	18	7	7
8	Dektur	140	20	8	8
9	Sarikhosor	185	32	10	10
10	Dzhonbaht	175	28	9	9
Sub-Sub-Total:		1,543	219	84	84
11	Kulyab	315	70	13	14
12	Rasht	225	40	11	11
Sub-Sub-Total:		540	110	24	25
Sub-Total::		2,083	329	109	109
13	Dushanbe	2,753	330	84	84
14	Khujand	30	4	2	2
15	Varzob	100	10	2	2
16	Sayod	60	5	1	1
Sub-Total:		2,943	349	89	89
BCEFO:		5,026	678	198	198

A total of 198 educational activities were held on the territory of the model Jamoats, districts and regions:

- 84 in 10 model Jamoats;
- 24 in Kulyab and Rasht;
- 84 in Dushanbe;
- 2 in Khujand;
- 2 in Varzob; and
- 1 in Danghara (Sayod).

In all the events 5,026 people attended, including:

- 1,543 people participated in 10 model Jamoats;
- 540 people in Kulyab and Rasht;
- 2,943 in Dushanbe, Khujand, Varzob and Danghara (Sayod).

5.21. Main stakeholders, their roles and interests in the project

Stakeholder	Roles/Interests in Project
Committee for Environmental Protection	Formulation and implementation of nature conservation policy, including its sustainable use.
Ministry of Agriculture	Formulation and execution of policies concerning agricultural production, including utilisation of natural resources. Key role in facilitating local efforts to conserve agrobiodiversity in light of climate change, including support to farmers to conserve traditional crops using traditional knowledge.
State Agency for Forestry & Hunting, Committee on Environmental Protection ⁴⁵	Protection and regeneration of forests; cultivation of tree nurseries; identification of CWRs in mountain forests; cooperation with local communities.
Ministry of Economic Development & Trade	Provision of annual data on actual and forecast trade in agro-biodiversity. Member of Coordinating Council on Development of Agrobiodiversity Capacity Building Strategy
Agency for Land Management, Geodesy & Cartography	Land use and reform policies, executed through functional zoning of land, based on its value. Will support agrobiodiversity mapping.
State Agency for Hydrometeorology, Committee for Environment Protection	Implementation of Tajikistan's commitments to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; provision of information on climate change and its impacts on agrobiodiversity to local communities.
Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Support establishment and evaluation of trials and nurseries.
Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection (Tajikstandart)	Develop standardization procedures for production of agrobiodiversity and advise farmers on certification procedures.
National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre	Provides the implementation of activities linked with the implementation of Tajikistan's commitments to CBD.
National Republican Centre for Genetic Resources, Tajik Academy for Agricultural Sciences	Establishment and management of the national gene bank. Support <i>ex situ</i> agrobiodiversity conservation efforts.
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan	Scientific advisory role in prioritisation of activities concerning sustainable use of natural resources.
Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences	Assessment of status of agro-ecosystems and identification of indicator species of plants that thrive in face of climate change.
Regional Government (Oblast Hukumat)	Governors and deputies facilitate interaction with relevant national Ministries and Committees. Supervise district government activities.
District Government (Rayon Hukumat)	Support and oversee local economic and land use activities, mostly through Jamoats.
Sub-district Government (Jamoat - group of villages)	Support and oversee local economic activities. Jamoat head represents those villages engaging in project activities.
Jamoat Resource Centres	Support local governance and development of micro-enterprises, providing technical assistance and credit facilities as appropriate.
Micro-Finance Institutions	Ensure efficient, transparent and effective use of low-interest loans by communities in support of rural development and livelihood objectives.
National Union of Dekhan Farms	National Union of Dekhan Farms, apex of Oblast and Rayon Associations of Dekhan (private) farms, provides services to member farmers, such as preferentially priced fuel, advances of seed (repayable in kind) and legal support.
Local farmers	Holders of traditional knowledge about agrobiodiversity, which they currently use at unsustainable rates along with other natural resources.
Boghparvar ⁴⁶ , Zan va Zamin ⁴⁷ (NGOs)	Support and raise awareness about biodiversity conservation principles, providing linkages between communities and government.

⁴⁵ As of 2013, it is Agency on Forestry under the Government of Tajikistan

⁴⁶ *Boghparvar* trains farmers and provides agricultural advice and support to local farms.

⁴⁷ *Zan va Zamin* provides support and training for women across a broad range of issues.

5.22. Activities of the project's Small Grants Programme

No	Title	Grant recipient	Location	Actions
Outcome 2. Improved capacity for sustaining agro-biodiversity in the face of climate change				
2010-2011				
1	Conservation of agro-biodiversity of the region, by restoring the orchards of local origin	JRC "Nushor"	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district	2 ha of adapted species orchard is created; - 1,200 apple seedlings (royal, krepson, khuboni, semerenko); - 50 pear seedlings (nok and nashpoti); - alfalfa cultivated between the fruit tree rows on 2 ha.
2	Restoration of apple orchards and adaptation to climate change in the upper limit of the spread of fruit crops	Public Organization "Rushdi Shurobod"	Jamoat Shurobod, Shuroobod district	2 ha of adapted species orchard is created; - 840 apples (starkrepson - 300, golden - 340 and semerenko - 200); - a 20 ton water tank is established for the irrigation of garden; - 200 kg of local variety of barley is cultivated on a 2 ha between the fruit tree rows.
3	Cultivation of grafted varieties of genetic resources	DF "Hojiyon"	Jamoat Yol, Shuroobod district	Mother garden is set on 1.5 ha of grafted varieties of local fruit crops: - 450 pears from the rootstock of Shakung and Amrut; - 50 apricots local variety Shtel; - 100 plums of local grafted variety Pobeda; - 850 pomegranates of local variety Surkh; - 20 black grapes Chochi Shutur; - 80 Vavilov almonds; - 20 mulberry for planting; - 5 walnuts.
4	Bookmark the garden of genetic resources (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>) in the forestry Dashtijum	Public Organization "Kuhistoni Dashtijum"	Jamoat Dashtijum, Shuroobod district	A garden was created on a 3 ha from adapted to the climatic conditions varieties of narrow-leaved Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>), which used as a traditional food and medicine: - 3,000 Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)
5	Create pistachio garden on 3 ha in Soyun	DF "Eghuk"	Jamoat Yol, Shuroobod district	A garden was created on a 3 ha from adapted to the climatic conditions varieties of pistachios: - 1,870 pistachios; - Natural ecosystem is rehabilitated on a 3 ha.
6	Refinement of local varieties of walnut and mulberry	DF "Khujai Sabz"	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	Rehabilitation of walnut gardens was carried out on a 2 ha of land through fencing, cutting and planting new seedlings: - 100 walnuts (new seedlings).
7	Creating a demonstration site for the conservation of genetic resources in Baljuvan	NGO "Safari"	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	Orchard is set on a 4 ha from grafted varieties of fruits and adapted to climatic conditions: - Grapes - 3,200 pcs. (Toifi-800, kishmish-800, Ayni - 800 and Pobl-800); - 125 plums (pobeda -75, berton -25 and renclod - 25); - 125 apricots (hirmoi -75, mirsinzhel -50); - 125 almonds (macrocarpous -75, usual-50); - 125 peaches (lola 100 - 75, fialatori 100 - 50).
8	Planting resistant varieties of cereals and legumes in Panjakent and Muminabad	Public Organization "Istochnik Zhizni"	Jamoat Sarazm, Panjakent district and Jamoat Shulduk, Muminabad district	Sustainable production of local varieties of cereals and legumes on 4 ha for production and seed farming; - lentils - 36 kg on 0.20 ha; - Peas Hissar - 36 kg on 0.20 ha; - Chickpeas - 36 kg on 0.20 ha; - Beans - 36 kg on 0.10 ha; - Mung bean - 36 kg on 0.10 ha; - Wheat Sadokat - 165 kg on 0.80 ha; - Wheat Alex - 165 kg on 0.80 ha; - Wheat Norman - 165 kg on 0.80 ha; - Wheat Ziroat -70 - 165 kg on 0.80 ha.
2012				
9	Creating a new garden of fruit trees of local	JRC "Dektur"	Jamoat Dektur, Baljuvan district	An orchard of local adapted varieties was established on 1.4 ha:

	origin			- Apple – 65 pcs (Khuboni, Shohiseb); - Pear – 35 pcs. (local); - Apricot – 40 pcs. (local variety Shtel); - Almond – 40 pcs. (local); - Walnut– 25 pcs. (local variety Greek); - Peach – 35 pcs. (local); - Sweet cherry– 35 pcs. (local); - Mulberry– 25 pcs. (local variety bedona); - Grape – 25 pcs. (local variety Toifi); - Plum – 25 pcs. (local variety Pobeda); - Housepipe d=32mm was extended for the irrigation of garden; - Alfalfa was cultivated on a 1.4 ha of land between the fruit rows.
10	1.5 hectares and a new garden fence 3 hectares of fruit-bearing fruit crops	Production Cooperative “Suhrob”	Jamoat Shurobod, Shurobod district	An orchard of adapted varieties was established on 3 ha: - Apple – 1,350 pcs. (local variety Surkhseb – 675, Semerenko – 675)
11	2 hectares of new garden varieties grafted genetic resources	DF “Yusufjon”	Jamoat Shurobod, Shurobod district	An orchard of grafted local varieties of fruit crops was established on 2 ha: - Apricot – 200 pcs. (local variety Surkhak); - Cherry – 100 pcs. (local variety); - Apple – 600 pcs. (local variety Chuvaseb – 50, голден – 100, krepson – 250 and semerenko – 200); - Almond – 100 pcs. (shirindona); - Alfalfa was cultivated on a 2 ha of land between the fruit rows.
12	The construction of the local orchard fruit crops	DF “Bakhtiyor”	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops and adapted to climatic conditions was established on 1.5 ha: - Apple – 800 pcs. (local variety shofei – 200, khuboni – 200, krepson – 200 and golden – 200); - Pear – 400 pcs. (from stocks of local varieties shakung and amrut); - Alfalfa was cultivated on a 1.5 ha of land between the fruit rows.
13	Erection of 2 ha orchard in Navobod village, Tojikobod district	DF “Sulh”	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district	Adapted to climatic conditions apple and pear orchard was established on 2 ha: - Apple– 600 pcs. (local khuboni – 250, golden – 100, krepson – 100 and shofei – 150); - Pear– 300 pcs. (local variety nashpoti); - Alfalfa was cultivated on a 1.5 ha of land between the fruit rows.
14	Organization of the garden of the local species of fruit crops	DF “Abdujalil”	Jamoat Khumdon, Nurobod district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 2 ha: - Apple– 700 pcs. (local variety khuboni – 200, semerenko – 200, krepson – 150 and golden – 150); - Pear– 350 pcs. (local variety nashpoti); - Alfalfa was cultivated on a 2 ha of land between the fruit rows.
15	Creating a new garden of the local traditional fruit crops	DF “Barghoch”	Jamoat Khumdon, Nurobod district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops and adapted to climatic conditions was established on 2 ha: - Apple – 650 pcs. (local variety shofei – 100, khuboni – 100, semerenko – 200 and krepson – 250); - Pear – 600 pcs. (nashpoti); - Alfalfa was cultivated on a 2 ha of land between the fruit rows.
2013				
16	Restoration of forest ecosystems with genetic resources of fruit and nut crops	JRC “Hamroviyon”	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	18 ha of forest ecosystems restored with genetic resources of fruit and nut crops through 8,500 seedlings planted.
17	Create new cherry orchard of the local	DF “Ghairatali”	Jamoat Dashtijum,	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 2 ha:

	fruit crops		Shurobod district	- Cherry – 1,000 pcs. (local variety)
18	Organization of nursery adapted species genetic resources of fruit and nut crops	DF “Hojiyon”	Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district	A nursery of adapted species of genetic resources of fruits and nuts was created on 0.20 ha; - 4,500 cuttings from local fruit crops were planted.
2014				
19	Organization of the garden of the local species of fruit crops	DF “Qobiljon”	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 5 ha: - Sweet cherry - 250 pcs. - Apple - 700 pcs. - Pear (nashpoti) - 250 pcs. - Plum (olubolu) - 450 pcs. - Peach - 250 pcs. - Walnut - 300 pcs. - Pear - 350 pcs.
20	Creating an orchard of local traditional fruit crops	DF “Behruz”	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 4 ha: - Plum (olubolu) - 550 pcs. - Apple – 1,000 pcs. - Almonds - 150 pcs. - Apricot - 200 pcs. - Walnut - 400 pcs. - Pear - 200 pcs. - Cherry - 300 pcs.
21	Creating a new local species of nut and fruit crops adapted to climate change	DF “Khujai Sabz”	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 4.5 ha: - Cherry - 320 pcs. - Sweet cherry - 250 pcs. - Pear - 400 pcs. - Walnut - 300 pcs. - Almonds - 300 pcs. - Apricot - 250 pcs. - Apple - 400 pcs.
2015				
22	Creating a new garden of locally adapted fruit crops	DF “Odil”	Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 2.5 ha: - Apple - 500 pcs. - Apricot - 170 pcs. - Walnut - 200 pcs. - Almonds - 80 pcs. - Pear - 100 pcs. - Cherry - 150 pcs. - Plum (olubolu) - 200 pcs.
23	Organization orchard of local species and varieties of fruit crops	DF “Rauf”	Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 3 ha: - Sweet cherry - 150 pcs. - Apple - 400 pcs. - Plum (olubolu) - 150 pcs. - Peach - 100 pcs. - Walnut - 230 pcs. - Pear - 200 pcs. - Pear (nashpoti) - 100 pcs.
24	Creating a new garden of local species of fruit and nut crops adapted to climate change	DF “Said”	Jamoat Tajikistan, Baljuvan district	An orchard of grafted varieties of fruit crops was established on 3 ha: - Cherry - 200 pcs. - Pear - 300 pcs. - Almonds - 100 pcs. - Walnut - 150 pcs. - Apple - 450 pcs. - Cherry - 200 pcs. - Apricot - 150 pcs.

No	Title	Recipient	Location	Activity
OUCTOME 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production				
2010-2011				
1	Production of mulberry trees and an exhibition of products of mulberry	DF "Komron"	Jamoat Dashtijum, Shurobod district	Agrienterprise on mulberry processing is arranged on the area of 10 ha: - Dried mulberry, 500 kg; - Mulberry syrup, 500 kg; - Mulberry halvah 200 kg.
2012				
2	Process for the production of line-drying of fruits and vegetables	DF "Zoirshoh"	Jamoat Khalifa Hasan, Panjakent district	Premises is prepared, mini-workshop equipment is installed for the production and drying fruits and vegetables (has garden on 4 ha).
3	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	DF "Oriyono"	Jamoat Nushor, Tojikobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
4	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	JRC "Anzob"	Jamoat Anzob, Ayni district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
5	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	DF "Mahmadyusuf"	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
6	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	JRC "Dektur"	Jamoat Dektur, Baljuvan district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
7	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	LLC "Saodat"	Jamoat Shuroobod, Shurobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
8	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	JRC "Dashtijum"	Jamoat Dashtijum, Shurobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
9	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	DF "Surush-1"	Jamoat Jombakht, Khovaling district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
10	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	Production Cooperative "Vali Abdulloev"	Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
2013				
11	Production of processed products from the mulberry tree in Jamoat Dashtijum	Production Cooperative "Komron"	Jamoat Dashtijum, Shurobod district	Production of processed mulberry products is organized on a 6 ha: - cardboard packaging A4, 600 pcs.; - 3 types of labels for packing, 1500 pcs.
12	Conservation of genetic resources of local agro-	JRC "Dektur"	Jamoat Dektur, Baljuvan district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are

	biodiversity through the solar dryers for the development of the capacity of local farmers			prepared to produce 25 solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
2014				
13	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	Public Organization "Rushdi Shuroobod"	Jamoat Shuroobod, Shurobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce 25 solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
14	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	DF "Mahmadyusuf"	Jamoat Sarikhosor, Baljuvan district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce 25 solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
2015				
15	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	Public Organization "Rushdi Yol"	Jamoat Yol, Shurobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce 25 solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.
16	Local capacity adaptive methods to climate change through the creation of solar dryers production of agro-biodiversity	JRC "Dashtijum"	Jamoat Dashtijum, Shurobod district	Premises is prepared, joinery equipment is installed and construction materials are prepared to produce 25 solar dryers for drying and production of fruits and vegetables.

5.23. Results of the Small Grants Programme competition

№	Jamoat	2010-2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total application s	Total approved
		application s	approve d	application s	approve d	application s	approve d	application s	approve d	application s	approve d		
1	Shuroabad	4	1	7	3	3		8	1	2		24	5
2	Yol	6	2	6	1	4	1	3		7	3	26	7
3	Dashtijum	5	2	6	1	6	2	2		2	1	21	6
4	Dektur	2		6	2	3	1	2		2		15	3
5	Sarykhosor	6	2	6	1	5	1	7	4	3		27	8
6	Tojikiston									4	1		1
7	Hovaling	2		10	1	2		2		3		19	1
8	Nushor	2	1	10	3	4		2		2		20	4
9	Humdon	2		7	2	3		2		2		16	2
10	Anzob	2		5	1	2		1		1		11	1
11	Khalifa Khasan	4	1	4	1	1		1		1		11	2
	Итого:	35	9	67	16	33	5	30	5	29	5	194	40

5.24. Children's drawing competition at the Day of Biodiversity Conservation



5.25. Evaluator's response to the comments received from Project Implementation Unit

for Terminal Evaluation Report on the UNDP-GEF project "Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change in Tajikistan" (Atlas Project ID: 00070411; PIMS: 3647) [numbers of pages are given as in the document received from PIU]

NN	Page, section, text commented	Comment from PIU	Evaluator's response	Notes
1	iv; Project design; "We also concur with MTE that there were weaknesses in the arrangements to the Project sustainability and there was sometimes nonconformity between intentions based on the baseline assessment and indicators"	Учитывая инновационность подхода проекта и необходимость охвата соответствующих программ ГЭФ и адаптационного фонда, индикаторы мониторинга были попыткой объединить и взаимоувязать инновационный подход. В такой позиции команда управления проекта максимально применяла адаптивное управление, чтобы следовать индикаторам. Только в небольшом объеме в период среднесрочной оценки команда проекта незначительно гармонизировала индикаторы.	No doubt that the PIU used the adaptive management effectively. This statement is only to confirm that TE agrees with the conclusion made by MTE about the project design.	No changes
2	vii; Impact. The TE team considers the overall Project impact had not been achieved to the time of the evaluation. Its indirect impact will be growing at least during 5-7 years after the formal Project completion. So we assess the progress towards stress/status change as Minimal (M) .	Есть реальные изменения уже сегодня а не на перспективу: 1. Аграрная реформа РТ использует на практике методологию, предпринятую в проекте и поддерживает агробизнес на основе местного АБР плодовых. Есть программы строительства хранилищ для плодов, территориальные бизнес-планы разработаны для развития местного агробизнеса 2. МЗФ и ПМГ финансовая поддержка способствовала развитию агробизнеса на местах. Местные общины предпочитают выращивание местных форм и сортов (в противовес периоду начала проекта, когда предпочтение по плодовым отдавалось импорту – Китай, Турция и т.д.). 3. В рамках проекта впервые созданы цеха по строительству солнечных сушилок. Цеха имеют долгосрочные заказы, что показывает устойчивый рост потребности переработки местных плодовых. 4. Кулябский ботсад и ГУЛХО (госучреждение лесохозяйственного отделения) Дангаринского района стали учебной платформой для специалистов и фермеров по практике «прививки» для выращивания адаптированных к изменению климата саженцев. 5. Маточные коллекции фермеров, которые ранее полностью отсутствовали, кроме нескольких хранящихся в	This criteria of the project performance considers rating with 3pt. scale: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N). So we cannot apply "HS" here anyway. Regarding your suggestion to increase the rate we have to note that the overall project impact is high enough but will be more significant after full realization of the National ABD Conservation Strategy. According UNDP/GEF guidelines, the impact evaluation includes whether "the project has demonstrated: (a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, (b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, or (c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements". In case of this particular project to the moment of evaluation we can speak only about point (c), and here we consider that the anticipated impact will be growing at least during 5-7 years after the formal Project completion, what we wrote in the report. We also listed above in the text 11 points of the project impact, which we consider as the most important. You suggest to add 6 more (see your list with numbering made by German Kust). However, if you look attentively, you can find that:	A few minor additions were made along the text (mainly in the section of "Catalytic role and replications") to clarify what PIU wanted to emphasize

NN	Page, section, text commented	Comment from PIU	Evaluator's response	Notes
		организациях, приносят доход фермерам. Понимание принципов адаптации, полученное в проекте, дает практическую возможность продолжения опыта обмена гермоплазмой, адаптированной к ИК, с учетом максимальной продуктивности и финансовой выгоды. • 6. Создан единственный в стране общественный маточный сад местного агробиоразнообразия в горном джамоате Дегтур. И это мног и неплохо для отдаленных горных территорий, поэтому и оценка как минимум HS как минимум, а так и HS+	your #1 is partly mentioned in the point “Synergetic upgrowth...” and completely covered by the general point “Drafting comprehensive, multifocal and perspective National ABD Conservation Strategy”. Your formulation does not explain what is the “agrarian reform” (what documents?) and what is the “practically used methodology undertaken in the project” The full explanation of these will increase the size of the report, which is not welcome. your #2 is already mentioned in other words (see points “Stimulus and growing opportunities...”, “Synergetic upgrowth...”). #3 is not an impact, and was reflected in sections “OUTCOME 3: Market conditions favour sustainable agro-biodiversity production” and the “Catalytic role and replication” #4 is a good outcome reflected in the main text, but not an impact ##5 and 6 are also outputs, not impact, although partly this was already reflected in points “Synergetic upgrowth” and “Successful stories”	
3	ix; Weaknesses. The Project spent a lot of time to integrate the Homologue approach in the practice using CIAT modelling software.... It seems unlikely that national agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture or SAHM, will have developed the capacity to generate such models to inform farmers of what best to grow where in response to climate change impacts	Просим убрать это предложение, т.к. публикация по итогам гомологов моделей уже в издательстве и она будет доступна организациям, Подразделениям Минсельхоза на местах в районах и джамоатах, в ЦПД и фермерам.	Sounds good! But it does not change the meaning. Any excellent publication on the item will not change rapidly the system of decision making in the MinAg. Our brief discussion in the Min-of-Ag showed that they are interested in the application of the Homologue approach, but not ready to develop and support related capacities at the district and jamoat levels with current possibilities of financing	Some changes were made in the text: adding information about this edition and changes in the formulation of this weakness to clarify the statement
4	ix; Weaknesses. The ABD databases developed	- К сожалению в РТ практически отсутствуют национальные информационные системы с базами данных, особенно в формате GIS, открытые для широкого	There are no contradictions between what is noted as one of the project weaknesses and potential of created data bases and data banks. To highlight the	No changes

NN	Page, section, text commented	Comment from PIU	Evaluator's response	Notes
	(except those of NCGR) and NBBC website (supposed to serve as an essential tool for transferring information beyond the Project sites and elsewhere, and securing global benefits) in general should be considered as a Project unfinished job and shortcoming. The result is that to the time of this evaluation the GIS-based information system and website are not operational and not integrated into national information system.	пользования. Кроме того, базы данных, созданные проектом имеют многокомпонентное назначения и не являются только целевым продуктом БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ, можно называть его БАНКОМ ДАННЫХ, как итог других работ в наилучшем формате. А именно: - (1) Информационные базы данных расположения мест генетических ресурсов (GIS формата) являются результатом полевых обследований и идентификации по GIS координатам ценных генетических ресурсов агробиоразнообразия плодовых и зерновых в 10 модельных территориях (джамоатах). - (2) Эти базы данных являются дорожной картой долгосрочного последующего планирования мероприятий in-situ сохранения местного АБР. (кроме того, такой подход метода сохранения in-situ был предложен в среднесрочной оценке) - (3) Также эти базы данных являются полевой проверкой выполненного агроклиматического гомологического моделирования для обнаружения генетических ресурсов на территориях гомологов и моделей участков (у CIAT – изначальное позиционирование программного обеспечения для поиска генетических ресурсов при адаптации). (4) Эти базы данных по in-situ обитания генетического разнообразия местных плодовых и зерновых являются дорожной картой по разработке структуры управления генетическими ресурсами в рамках обязательств Нагойского Протокола. (5) Интеграция в глобальную Web-систему будет достигнута в формате “механизма-посредничества» КБР Нагойского Протокола (согласно решений КС КБР и решений 1 Конференции Сторон по Нагойскому Протоколу. (6) База данных также является основой агроклиматического районирования для разработки мер адаптации, с учетом сценариев изменения климата для РТ при подготовке Национальной Стратегии адаптации.	important results listed in this comment the corresponding additions were made in the text of the section on project results and Project Evaluation/Achievements Matrix	
5	ix; Weaknesses.	Рекомендуем добавить нижеследующие позиции по не очень успешным инициативам: • Не очень хорошо, что по проведенным тренинга не	These shortcomings are not sufficient to be included in the list of the main project weaknesses. Some of them (## 2,3) are already shortly reflected	Minor notes were made in the main text

NN	Page, section, text commented	Comment from PIU	Evaluator's response	Notes
		было выдано сертификатов для участников. • Из-за специфики проекта были значительные сложности в найме консультантов, особенно по рынку на основе местного АБР – это приводило к задержке проекта и необходимости давать объявление по несколько раз. • Ценовая цепочка создана для 1 продукта (тутовник) но для 3 видов товара. Опросы показали полное отсутствие доверия на создание субъектов партнерства внутри цепочки. Каждое домохозяйство предпочитало выращивать, готовить к продаже, продавать самостоятельно, получая сразу оплату. Ожидать добавленной стоимости от выгод конечной продукции пока фермеры не хотят. • Большинство использованных модулей не собраны в сборники, что затрудняет фермерам самостоятельного накопления материалов по всем подготовленным тренингам	in the main text and Project achievements matrix, and some of them (##1,4) are negligible and corresponds only to current management, although they could be interesting for further PIUs.	and Project achievement matrix
6	ix; Best practices Strong, mutually supporting partnerships built between the Implementing Agency (UNDP), Executing Agency (NBBC) and its partners	Если нужен пример: - (успешное сотрудничество с Программой Сообществ (CP) 3 региональных офисов, которые обеспечивали коммуникацию и поддержку ЦПД, а также помогали в создании 2 новых ЦПД. - Они также отвечали за первоначальный и последующий опросы, чтобы определить начальную ситуацию и произошедшие изменения, на пути к достижению целей проекта. - Тренинги на местах проходили под надзором региональных офисов ПРООН, которые контролировали обеспечение ресурсными материалами консультативного пакета местные территории (ЦПД и фермеров). - Также МЗФ работал в сотрудничестве с ПРООН структурными органами на местах	This example is interesting to be reflected (already done partly) in the main text	Minor changes were done in the main text in sections 3.1.6. and 3.2.5.
7	ix; Worst practices Proper M&E framework and progress tracking should be in	Международный консультант - региональный технический советник был нанят и работал в проекте, в том числе по вопросам индикаторов и MLF в целом. Однако, не смотря на проведенные миссии, технический советник затруднялся	We see no contradictions here. Key words are “proper”, “in place from the beginning” and “qualified”. Your explanation justifies what has been said already. We are not sure this sentence	

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	place from the beginning. For this, Project probably had to hire qualified M&E specialist	подготовить окончательный вариант, в том числе в виду состояния здоровья и отсутствия возможности работать в нужном объеме на проект (текст письма МК от мая 2010 г). К маю 2010 года Проект подготовил ряд обоснований - для многоцелевых опросов по территориям, для выбора модельных джамоатов, программы работ с партнерами и др. Также подготовлен вводный отчет с некоторыми изменениями к MLF. Наступивший полевой сезон в горных территориях ограничен и проект начал работу на местах. Адаптивное управление для эффективного М&Е проект осуществлял при поддержке ПРООН (Программы по ОС).	needs any changes, except the part of the text was corrected to "For this, Project probably had to hire more responsible and qualified M&E specialist."	
8	ix; Worst practices Not complete preliminary testing of Homologue modelling software in Tajikistan context before the start of the project	Рекомендации в отчете МК Майлса Фишер по ожиданию от института CIAT адаптации программы для горных территорий и многолетних культур не оправдались по факту в период исполнения проекта.	We see no contradictions here. Key words are "not complete", "before the start". Your explanation justifies what has been said already in the main text in section 3.1.2 and 3.2.1. We are not sure this sentence needs any changes	No changes
9	18, Outcome 1. National Strategy on Conservation of Agrobiodiversity in the face of Climate Change (expected to be adopted by Government in late 2015)	Нам кажется это важно, чтобы дописать «Стратегия согласована на национальном семинаре и утверждена КК. Передана в Правительство для перевода на таджикский язык и согласования.»	Accepted to be reflected in proposed form in the Project Achievements Matrix	
10	18, Outcome 1. 5 th National Report on ABD	5 Национальное Сообщение, куда включены вопросы сохранения и устойчивого использования АБР подготовлено.	Accepted. Text was changed to "5 th National Communication on Biodiversity Conservation, which includes issues on conservation and sustainable use of ABD"	
11	30, Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons. M&E design at entry: However it was difficult to follow the sequence and coordination between many of outcomes, established baselines, targets, outputs and indicators, which made	Учитывая инновационность подхода проекта и необходимость охвата соответственных программ ГЭФ и адаптационного фонда, индикаторы мониторинга были попыткой объединить и связать инновационный подход. В такой позиции команда управления проекта максимально применяла адаптивное управление, чтобы следовать индикаторам. Только в небольшом объеме в период среднесрочной оценки команда проекта незначительно	This is the same comment as #1. See our answer to #1	

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	tracking success and reporting confusing	гармонизировала индикаторы.		
12	31. Sustainability. Institutional: This dimension of sustainability was enhanced through strengthening different institutions: Academies, UNDP founded JRCs, Leskhoses, etc. Educational modules and demonstration sites elaborated and created by the Project will also be used in universities and by other donors There are only negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability: relatively low capacities to develop and support electronic means of information (data bases, web-sites)	Дополнение: НЦББ отвечает за КБР и ее Протоколы. Уже прошел тестирование Механизм посредничества по Нагойскому Протоколу по генетическим ресурсам. Фокл-поинт Нагойского Протокола в н.время является НЦББ и имеет право вести, заполнять, поддерживать глобальный информационный ресурс с данными по генетическим ресурсам, по традиционным знаниям, методиками, технологиям, ведению национальной базы данных и размещение ее в формате глобального механизма посредничества как на национальных веб-сайтах, так и на глобальном сайте КБР. Долгосрочная	Accepted. The text is modified and relevant information also added in the main text	
13	31. Environmental. The Project was emphasized on biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change. Its results are environmentally sustainable and are not anticipated to negatively impact on the environment. There are only negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability: not much attention was made to the activities mitigating land degradation risks.	...примечание, чтобы добавить информацию.... Методы in-situ, предпринятые проектом, послужили практике восстановления экосистем с наличием генетических ресурсов. Посадка садов в горных территориях, в том числе и на склонах, является наиболее оптимальной для контроля эрозии склонов, хотя некоторые фермеры не верно делают планировку участка, что требует дополнительного обучения местных общин. Культура сохранения АБР была усилена через общественные PR мероприятия, мероприятия для школьников, для женщин, для джамоатов. ПМГ политика способствовала личному вкладу в реализацию мер по сохранению АБР, что дает устойчивость на перспективу и формирует экологическое мышление общин. Обучение практики адаптации саженцев на основе	These clarifications are too specific to be added in the table format of Summary Assessment. Some of suggested information have been already reflected in the main text, and some other were also added in corresponding sections.	

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		прививки – способствует экологическим принципам сохранения полноценной экосистемы с многообразием свойств генетических ресурсов.		
14	32. Impact Environmental Stress reduction: By planting trees on the slopes the risk of further land degradation is mitigated, also rural communities received a tool for climate change adaptation by growing more resilient varieties	Добавить...(прим.)..... Смягчается риск уничтожения уникальных местных традиционных форм плодовых - Создан памятник природы местного значения в Ховалингском районе вблизи кишлака Сурхсеб – взято под охрану лесхоза и огорожено 0,1 га в виду угрозы уничтожения от перевыпаса местной формы уникальной яблони. Огорожена от выпаса территория ценных диких сородичей местных плодовых в лесных сообществах, общей площадью 1 га. В районе Хирманжоу создан сад и питомник местных сортов на бедленде (речные галечные наносы с небольшим слоем почв) что в условиях	These clarifications are too specific to be added in the table format of Summary Assessment. In Terminal Evaluation report it is impossible to reflect each of numerous but small scale successful examples and project initiatives. The text was only modified with adding the “decrease of the risk of destruction of local fruit varieties”.	
15	32. Impact Progress towards stress/status change: Although the overall Project impact is significant, there are some concerns that without additional financing and targeted efforts of enthusiasts the practical approaches and mechanisms for ABD conservation in the country will not be actively supported.	НС как минимум? ДОБАВИТЬ для обоснования неплохого достижения по этому параметру Аграрная реформа РТ использует на практике методологию, предпринятую в проекте и поддерживает агробизнес на основе местного АБР плодовых. Есть программы строительства хранилищ для плодов, территориальные бизнес-планы разработаны для развития местного агробизнеса МЗФ и ПМГ финансовая поддержка способствовала развитию агробизнеса на местах. Местные общины предпочитают выращивание местных форм и сортов (в противовес периоду начала проекта, когда предпочтение по плодовым отдавалось импорту – Китай, Турция и т.д.). В рамках проекта впервые созданы цеха по строительству солнечных сушилок. Цеха имеют долгосрочные заказы, что показывает устойчивый рост потребности переработки местных плодовых. Кулябский ботсад и ГУЛХО(госучреждение лесохозяйственного отделения) Дангаринского района стали учебной платформой для специалистов и фермеров по практике «прививки» для выращивания адаптированных к изменению климата саженцев.	The point is similar to what has been discussed under comment #2. This comment #15 adds some more examples ((see your list with continued numbering made by German Kust, pp. 7-12). These good examples, unfortunately, cannot be added in the short table format of Summary Assessment. Some of them were already reflected in the main text (such as pp. 8, 12) and in the Project Achievements matrix. Some others (from pp. 7, 9) were also added. Some were reflected indirectly (pp 10, 11), because they are too general and were not the results of the Project only.	A few minor additions were made along the text to clarify what PIU wants to emphasize

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		Маточные коллекции фермеров, которые ранее полностью отсутствовали, кроме нескольких хранящихся в организациях, приносят доход фермерам. Понимание принципов адаптации, полученное в проекте, дает практическую возможность продолжения опыта обмена гермоплазмой, адаптированной к ИК, с учетом максимальной продуктивности и финансовой выгоды. Создан единственный в стране общественный маточный сад местного агробиоразнообразия в горном джамоате Дегтур. 7. Местные коллекции НЦГР ТАСХН пополнены глобально-значимыми видами и сортами АБР, укрепилось сотрудничество с международными центрами хранения гермоплазмы (Россия ВИР, остров Свальбборг, Норвегия) 8. Совместные с гидрометом и PPCR проектом ADB тренинги по методологии моделирования изменения климата способствуют развивать и включать опыт настоящего проекта в стратегию адаптации как национальную, так и местную для горных территорий, с учетом уязвимости АБР и их экосистем. 9. Стратегия АБР способствовала разработке проекта ФАО по подготовке Стратегии Продовольственной безопасности в РТ (Создана группа подготовки при Министерстве сельского хозяйства, ФАО ищет доноров) 10. Работа с Парламентом, со СМИ, с другими проектами ПРООН через региональные офисы способствовали созданию политического бренда местного агробиоразнообразия и особенностей множества ценных генетических ресурсов в Республике Таджикистан. 11. Подписан Нагойский Протокол по генетическим ресурсам. 12. Новые проекты региональные и национальные используют опыт проекта и опираются на лучшую практику и «уроки».		
16	33. Weaknesses. The ABD databases developed (except those of NCGR) and NBBC website (supposed to serve as an essential tool for	Добавление и пояснение К сожалению в РТ практически отсутствуют национальные информационные системы с базами данных, особенно в формате GIS, открытые для широкого пользования. Кроме того, базы данных, созданные проектом имеют	This is the same comment as #4. See our answer to #4	

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	transferring information beyond the Project sites and elsewhere, and securing global benefits) in general should be considered as a Project unfinished job and shortcoming. The result is that at the time of this evaluation the GIS-based information system and website are not operational and not integrated into national information system.	многокомпонентное назначения и не являются только целевым продуктом БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ, можно называть его БАНКОМ ДАННЫХ, как итог других работ в наилучшем формате. А именно: (1) Информационные базы данных расположения мест генетических ресурсов (GIS формата) являются результатом полевых обследований и идентификации по GIS координатам ценных генетических ресурсов агробиоразнообразия плодовых и зерновых в 10 модельных территориях (джамоатах). (2) Эти базы данных являются дорожной картой долгосрочного последующего планирования мероприятий in-situ сохранения местного АБР. (кроме того, такой подход метода сохранения in-situ был предложен в среднесрочной оценке) (3) Также эти базы данных являются полевой проверкой выполненного агроклиматического гомологического моделирования для обнаружения генетических ресурсов на территориях гомологов и моделей участков (у CIAT – изначальное позиционирование программного обеспечения для поиска генетических ресурсов при адаптации). (4) Эти базы данных по in-situ обитания генетического разнообразия местных плодовых и зерновых являются дорожной картой по разработке структуры управления генетическими ресурсами в рамках обязательств Нагойского Протокола. (5) Интеграция в глобальную Web-систему будет достигнута в формате “механизма-посредничества» КБР Нагойского Протокола (согласно решений КС КБР и решений 1 Конференции Сторон по Нагойскому Протоколу. (6) База данных также является основой агроклиматического районирования для разработки мер адаптации, с учетом сценариев изменения климата для РТ при подготовке Национальной Стратегии адаптации.		
17	33. Weaknesses. The ABD databases developed (except those of NCGR) and NBBC website (supposed to	- К сожалению в РТ практически отсутствуют национальные информационные системы с базами данных, особенно в формате GIS, открытые для широкого пользования. Кроме того, базы данных, созданные проектом	This is the same comment as #16. See our answer to #16	

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	serve as an essential tool for transferring information beyond the Project sites and elsewhere, and securing global benefits) in general should be considered as a Project unfinished job and shortcoming. The result is that at the time of this evaluation the GIS-based information system and website are not operational and not integrated into national information system.	имеют многокомпонентное назначения и не являются только целевым продуктом БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ, можно называть его БАНКОМ ДАННЫХ, как итог других работ в наилучшем формате. А именно: - (1) Информационные базы данных расположения мест генетических ресурсов (GIS формата) являются результатом полевых обследований и идентификации по GIS координатам ценных генетических ресурсов агробиоразнообразия плодовых и зерновых в 10 модельных территориях (джамоатах). - (2) Эти базы данных являются дорожной картой долгосрочного последующего планирования мероприятий in-situ сохранения местного АБР. (кроме того, такой подход метода сохранения in-situ был предложен в среднесрочной оценке) - (3) Также эти базы данных являются полевой проверкой выполненного агроклиматического гомологического моделирования для обнаружения генетических ресурсов на территориях гомологов и моделей участков (у CIAT – изначальное позиционирование программного обеспечения для поиска генетических ресурсов при адаптации). (4) Эти базы данных по in-situ обитания генетического разнообразия местных плодовых и зерновых являются дорожной картой по разработке структуры управления генетическими ресурсами в рамках обязательств Нагойского Протокола. (5) Интеграция в глобальную Web-систему будет достигнута в формате “механизма-посредничества» КБР Нагойского Протокола (согласно решений КС КБР и решений 1 Конференции Сторон по Нагойскому Протоколу. (6) База данных также является основой агроклиматического районирования для разработки мер адаптации, с учетом сценариев изменения климата для РТ при подготовке Национальной Стратегии адаптации.		
18	34. Recommendations for the Project design. Developing SMART indicators to the outputs, not	Пояснения по индикаторам..... ПОЯСНЕНИЯ: Инновационный проект по принципу действий стал для команды проекта аргументом, что и индикаторы построены были по инновационному принципу.	We see no contradictions between explanations from PIU and what has been recommended by us for the project design. We accept the innovative approach of the project team and consider it as	No changes

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	only objective and outcomes, and associated targets to them could guide the Project team in proper planning of activities across the years. The targets of outputs (outcomes as well) could be divided into annual milestones (keeping their relative flexibility), which would make easy the reporting process as well as providing an idea of which activities to focus on in subsequent years.	Команда проекта совместно с ПРООН начала искать инновационные подходы как обеспечить цели, задачи и доказательства полученных изменений. К тому же многие позиции по задачам и целевым мероприятиям проекта были выполнены с нуля. Т.е. на начальном этапе были проведены по каждой территории специальные опросы, чтобы определить состояние существующее на начало проекта и обозначить цифровые показатели для будущих индикаторов по годам. Однако по большинству ключевых позиций (коллекции у фермеров, питомники, знания об ИК, доходы от АБР, бизнес структуры и т.д.) в отдаленных горных территориях проекта были нулевыми. При такой ситуации числовые индикаторы при любом объеме действий будут показывать 100% рост. Поэтому проект обозначив позиции на начало проекта методом территориальных опросов, предпринял попытку работать с существующими изначально в проекте индикаторами, сделав только небольшие корректировки. Такие корректировки сделаны были по факту изменения ситуации от начала проекта. Их достижение обеспечивалось методом инновационного совмещения принципов сохранения, принципов устойчивого управления, принципов адаптации к ИК, принципов развития рынка и получения финансовых доходов от местного АБР. Такие решения были найдены и индикаторы зафиксировали (показали) изменения ситуации в АБР (в рамках обозначенных проектом задач).	successful. The recommendation was to consider more detailed indicators also for outputs, not only for objectives and outcomes, as it has been reflected in the project documents.	
19.	34. Recommendations for the Project design. This would help to avoid excessive ambitions and elaborate more adequate and measurable, not duplicative indicators for targets and outputs. For example, explanation of the key measurable Project targets (such as hectares of the Project affected area, number of species/varieties conserved,	ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ не применимо для инновационного проекта настоящего дизайна и существующего состояния на начальный период проекта в отдаленных горных территориях. Запроектированный подход "снизу вверх" по принципу предполагал поиск приоритетов и формирование заинтересованности местных общин, местного правительства. В зависимости от объема и статуса заинтересованности - выбор институтов партнеров и соответствующий расчет объемов необходимого воздействия.	Disagree. These indicators (mentioned as an example) are absolutely applicable, although it is a bit difficult to make them site-specific taking into account the diversity of sites in the project area.	No changes

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	number of farmers involved, etc.) should be more clear in terms of activities undertaken in each particular case.			
20.	34. Recommendations for the implementation of the Project. Projects aimed at success in agriculture must be certain of agronomy assistance at the grassroots level. Absence of extension and monitoring services in remote areas, for example, in Shurobod, was crucial for the vital maintenance of the garden established; in contrast even on-field consultations of skilled farmer in jamoat Yol added great value to the success of the practical applications	Садоводство из местных плодовых в рамках ПМГ и МЗФ было поддержано на определенные мероприятия (согласно заявки). Все проекты ПМГ МЗФ были согласованы местной администрацией. Местные аграрные службы при хукуматах имели обязательства помощи фермерам, консультаций и другой поддержке, при обращении фермеров. Фермеры несут ответственность за использование земель и качественное ведение сельского хозяйства. Проект имеет ограниченные возможности, в том числе и по времени. Личная ошибка фермеров по взаимодействию с агрослужбами района/джамоата в Шуробадском районе не является ключевым примером в данном случае. Если абсолютно все ответственности за все будет нести проект – то потом по завершении точно все развалится. Это опыт страны. На многих территориях уже это случилось.	Yes, you are right. The project cannot be responsible for all agricultural activities. This recommendation has no aim to say this particular example in Shurobod was the project mistake. Nevertheless, by this we would like to attract more attention to the complexity of the agricultural projects and necessary safeguards. In some other cases, not in your Project, but in others, some progressive economic activities in land reform can promote land degradation, some measures in pest control can forget about fertilizers, no-till technology may not take into account crop rotation and soil properties, etc. Thus, we emphasize the need of overall extension services. So, we see no need to change the text.	No changes
21	34. Recommendations for the implementation of the Project. The Project website development is a crucial point. Without good website the Project is lacking in most of the Project means: constraining communication, ready access to Project's information resources, business opportunities, knowledge products, data bases, forum, etc.	. Комментарий о том чем проект страховал недостаток веб-сайта (часто за «правильной информацией» люди идут к руководству и доспрашивают у «начальника» Хорошие связи и коммуникация обеспечивалась широким участие ответственных органов, принимающих и решающих вопросы на местах, в областях, в стране и т.д. Нижеследующие органы государственной власти были задействованы в проекте для планирования, для оценки, для консультаций, для согласований соответствия национальной политики и мероприятий проекта: Местная администрация джамоатов, Хукумат г.Куляба, Хукумат Хатлонской области, хукумат Муминобадского, больджуанского района, Парламентская комиссия Маджлиси ОЛИ и Милли по экологии, ЧС и социальным вопросам, Официальный представитель ООН в РТ, Страновой директор ПРООН и его заместитель., Президент РТ.	We see no contradictions between our recommendation and PIU comment. We fully agree that in Tajikistan the web-site of the project is not the best way to coordinate the project. But for further development of the projects achievements and seeking international financial assistance as well as for the development of international cooperation and supporting links the web-site is extremely important. So, we see no need to change the text.	No changes

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22.	35. Actions and proposals to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the Project. First, we again need to accentuate the important role of the web-site with multifocal purposes (see section 4.1.3.), in particular the most important immediate actions should be: uploading the GIS database for open access; uploading all Project materials, especially guidelines, for further access and dissemination of the expertise; promoting adapted and explored varieties of fruits (certified and non-certified), cereals and legumes through the website so that interested parties from around the country know what is suitable for particular areas and where to access	Предлагаем сделать ревизию текста исходя из В территориях проекта интернет крайне ограничен и не востребован фермерами. Может быть корректировка будет иметь нижеследующее направление?: « База данных будет основой для работы по национальной структуре ABS управления генетическими ресурсами, как платформа для разработки технических инструментов выполнения Нагойского Протокола. Также она будет доступна через веб-сайт и иметь связь с сайтом КБР "механизма посредничества" для доработки и глобального доступа заинтересованным сторонам."	By this proposal we did not consider the necessity to make Internet available for each farmer in remote regions. Reference to the section 4.1.3 makes it very clear of what we wanted to say (see our comment to your #21). Moreover, this point is about multifunctional web-site, not about data base (or data bank) only! Anyway, your suggestion to add a few words about the platform for national implementation of Nagoya Protocol and connection/link to the CBD web-site is accepted. Corresponding words are added in the main text.	
23	36. Actions and proposals to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the Project. Before last bullet	Предлагаем добавить 1 пункт еще Опыт работы проекта является основой теории и практики для разработки национальной платформы и механизмов по Нагойскому Протоколу по генетическим ресурсам (ABS). Также разработанная база данных по in-situ генетическим ресурсам в горных природных экосистемах может стать основой национальных технических инструментов управления генетическими ресурсами в рамках процедур Нагойского Протокола в РТ. Учитывая что НЦББ ключевой ответственный орган в РТ за КБР и его протоколы (включая Нагойский Протокол), новые проекты и инициативы национального исполнения будут дополнять и обеспечивать устойчивость политики управления генетическими ресурсами РТ, основываясь на практическом опыте проекта	Accepted. The corresponding summary of this suggestion is added in the text	

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		«снизу–вверх» сохранения in-situ и практики на местах в горных территориях проекта АБР		
24	37. Worst practices. Proper M&E framework and progress tracking should be in place from the beginning. For this, Project probably had to hire qualified M&E specialist.	ПОЯСНЕНИЕ ДЛЯ КОРРЕКТИРОВКИ СТИЛЯ ИЗЛОЖЕНИЯ..... Международный консультант - региональный технический советник был нанят и работал в проекте, в том числе по вопросам MLF. Однако, не смотря на проведенные миссии, технический советник затруднялся подготовить окончательный вариант, в том числе в виду состояния здоровья и отсутствия возможности работать в нужном объеме на проект (текст письма МК от мая 2010 г). К маю 2010 года Проект подготовил ряд обоснований - для многоцелевых опросов по территориям, для выбора модельных джамоатов, программы работ с партнерами и др. Также подготовлен вводный отчет с некоторыми изменениями к MLF. Наступивший полевой сезон в горных территориях ограничен и проект начал работу на местах. Адаптивное управление для эффективного M&E проект осуществлял при поддержке ПРООН (Программы по ОС).	The comment is similar as #7. See our answer to the #7.	
25, 26	CXIX. Adapted germplasm was provided for crop improvement and climate resilience programmes by <i>ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation of 10 priority fruit and nut species ⁴⁸ and their 71 varieties, as well as cereals and leguminous plants in the total area of 330.17	ДОБАВИТЬ: ... Глобальные программы обмена гермоплазмы осуществляются с Россией, Норвегией, Афганистаном	Accepted	
27	LXXXVIII. The State Agency on Hydrometeorology and its branches started to generate climate and crop models, including adaptation to CC	ИСПРАВИТЬ: Это наша ошибка, что неправильно предоставили информацию. Очень извиняемся и хотим просить Вас исправить текст на нижеследующий: Представители каждого партнера проекта обучены на тренинге представителем CIAT международным	Accepted. Was summarized and replaced the initial text	

⁴⁸ The list of varieties of apple (21), pear (7), apricot (8), plum (4), pomegranate (8), mulberry (8), almond (1), pistachio (1) , fig (8) and walnut (7) is given in Annex 5.15

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	model and one-year crop yield forecasting, that timely providing to individual farmers and jamoats Crop models were generated by NBBC based on the data collected by SAHM and Institute of farming	консультантом Майклом Фишер гомологическому моделированию и практике построения моделей для территорий с ценными генетическими ресурсами. Каждый участник получил технические документы и ресурсы для применения моделирования в системе адаптации АБР к ИК . ГУ «Гидрометслужба» совместно с Институтом земледелия ТАСХН разработали схему (модель) выбора традиционных сортов и форм АБР, основанную на климатических данных, обобщенных в единую модель ресурсов адаптации к ИК. Построены 84 климатические модели - аналоги ключевых территорий ценных экосистем, с наличием генетических ресурсов АБР на перспективу условий изменения климата до 2030 года. В климатических моделях подробно описаны в опубликованном издании, Они имеют подробные характеристики и всю необходимую информацию, чтобы использовать эту публикацию как доступ к стратегическому планированию АБР адаптации для организаций и как информационный каталог потенциала адаптации для развития садоводства в перспективе из местных форм и сортов АБР. Публикация будет тиражом 600 штук и передана организациям партнерам, местной администрации, ЦПД, фермерам. При изменении текста доказательств выполнения работы, здесь тоже возможно дописать, что публикация каталога климатических моделей до 2030 года будет в сентябре издана и передана партнерам, организациям, местным административным службам, ЦПД и фермерам. HS (???) Если Вы не против		
28	LXXXIII, LXXXIV.	У нас есть предложение сформулировать по-другому	The comment is very close to ## 4, 16 and 17.	

NN	Page, section, text commented	Comment from PIU	Evaluator's response	Notes
	(v) The GIS-based information system on local varieties was created by the project	данный результат..... Мы сделали ошибки в написании достигнутого результата и просим Вашего согласия изменения этого текста: (1) Информационные базы данных расположения мест генетических ресурсов (GIS формата) являются результатом полевых обследований и идентификации по GIS координатам ценных генетических ресурсов агробиоразнообразия плодовых и зерновых в 10 модельных территориях (джамоатах). (2) Эти базы данных являются дорожной картой долгосрочного последующего планирования мероприятий in-situ сохранения местного АБР. (кроме того, такой подход метода сохранения in-situ был предложен в среднесрочной оценке) (3) Также эти базы данных являются полевой проверкой выполненного агроклиматического гомологического моделирования для обнаружения генетических ресурсов на территориях гомологов и моделей участков (у CIAT – изначальное позиционирование программного обеспечения для поиска генетических ресурсов при адаптации). (4) Эти базы данных по in-situ обитания генетического разнообразия местных плодовых и зерновых являются дорожной картой по разработке структуры управления генетическими ресурсами в рамках обязательств Нагойского Протокола. (5) Интеграция в глобальную Web-систему будет достигнута в формате «механизма-посредничества» КБР Нагойского Протокола (согласно решений КС КБР и решений 1 Конференции Сторон по Нагойскому Протоколу. (6) База данных также является основой агроклиматического районирования для разработки мер адаптации, с учетом сценариев изменения климата для РТ при подготовке Национальной Стратегии адаптации. При изменении обоснования изменяется оценка и кажется на более высокую?!	As terminal evaluators we do not consider just to copy-paste information from the Project reports, but to analyze the project results and emphasize the most important issues (to our individual opinion). Thus we do not think the text should be much changed to the proposed option, but will be added with the information related to your pp.2, 4, 5, 6. Your pp. 1 and 3 are of less importance and reflect only some technical achievements. The rating was changed to S.	

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29	LXXXIV. Output 2.4. Identification of CWRs of local ABD and its <i>in situ</i> protection in natural forest ecosystems, ensures its long-term conservation and provides a reservoir of germplasm adapted to climate change impacts for use in increasing productiveness of local fruits and nuts in 4 pilot areas.	К сожалению мы допустили большую ошибку и представили только практические примеры сохранения <i>in-situ</i>, хотя в Output 2.4 четко говорится об идентификации CRWs. Просим добавить информацию примерно такую..... П.2.4. прямо связан с п.2.3. По всем 4 проектным территориям были проведены полевые обследования специальными группами для идентификации CRWs. Собраны образцы диких сородичей, определены их координаты и координаты генетических ресурсов АБР. Также установлены экосистемы, наиболее богатые CRWs. По GIS определены координаты генетических ресурсов прямо на месте в поле и описаны по схеме. Все эти данные, включая карты GIS вошли в базу данных. Это было поведено впервые. Уникальные результаты полевых исследований очень перспективны для науки, для практики и являются одним из лучших результатов проекта. И оценка HS т.к. аналогов этому в РТ пока нет.	Accepted. The text both rating was modified	
30, 31	LXXXV. 20 homologous sites were selected for 10 model Jamoats and 64 homologous sites were selected for additional 32 Jamoats. In total, 84 homologous sites were selected for 42 Jamoats, representing the present and future climate conditions.	Мы крайне ограниченно представили Вам информацию, сделав большую ошибку. Также мы не правильно сформулировали сущность данного результата. ОЧЕНЬ просим исправить текст..... Для климатической адаптации АБР к ИК применены 2 вида мер: 1) Гомологический метод на основе программ моделирования CIAT применен на площади 2,5 млн га. 84 модели климатических гомологов построены для 42 отобранных участков проекта. Для каждого участка построены GIS карты (всего 42 карты) климатических гомологов на период до 2050 года. На картах отображены GIS координаты как минимум по 3 из 25 индикаторных видов АБР генетических ресурсов плодовых . Также составлена общая карта всех территорий и климатических гомологов для местных плодовых АБР (для 25 видов) для планирования адаптации АБР в условиях изменения климата в горных территориях. Этот материал также будет доступен для разработки	Accepted. The suggested text was summarized and replaced the initial wording	

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		национальной стратегии адаптации, подготовку которой ведет ГУ «Гидрометслужба». Также на основе климатических гомологов территорий были выполнены в проекте программы обмена гермоплазмой местного АБР, адаптированного к изменению климата. Другая возможность программы гомологического моделирования CIAT – это прогнозный расчет урожайности культур АБР при изменении климата. Такие функции программы по техническим условиям доступны только для однолетних культур. Поэтому, и эта возможность была применена для горных условий Таджикистана в 2 проектных джамоатах. Для этого, на основе программ MARKSIM и DSSAT совместно с АН РТ создана база данных по почвам, климату, генотипическим коэффициентам этих форм - ячменя «Харчав» и пшеницы «Навруз». На основе созданной базы данных проведено гомологическое моделирование урожайности в условиях изменения климата в выбранных территориях. 2) Как метод климатической адаптации была выполнена технология отбора материала АБР из природы со свойствами адаптации к ИК, закладки этого материала в хранилища у фермеров, последующая их прививка и посадка в питомниках Лесхоза и фермеров. Последующий контроль агронома, тренинги для фермеров и консультации партнеров. Такой метод адаптации имел высокую степень заинтересованности у фермеров и за период проекта дал финансовые и экономические выгоды фермерам.		
32	LXXXV. The project worked a lot on the attempts to adapt CIAT modelling for selected varieties and natural conditions of Tajikistan, because of the limitations of CIAT approach. Unfortunately the crop modeling is not	Примечание.... Климатическое моделирование проведено и для плодовых и для зерновых. Однако гомологический принцип моделирования еще должен при наличии подробных данных выполнять моделирование урожайности до 2030 года. Вот моделирование урожайности – только для однолетних. Поэтому мы выполнили моделирование урожайности для 2 зерновых, а климатическое моделирование как территории адаптации АБР к изменению климата мы выполнили на всей	We see no contradictions here. Your comment confirms the limitations for this modeling approach. So, the rating is S, although the project spent a lot of time and power for this issue. Negative result is a result as well, but the success is lower than has been predicted, unfortunately. Anyway you discovered that CIAT modeling is not the best, and this is good and useful for further projects like yours. Moreover, PIU made even more trying to	No changes

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	adapted for perennial fruit crops, therefore models were prepared for 2 cereals only.	территории в 2,5 млн.га. и подготовили публикацию по этому моделированию с описанием видов и климатических условий. ??? to the rating	adapt this modeling approach for Tajikistan conditions, and did succeed in some cases. Please, take note that the Terminal evaluation is the evaluation of the Project, not only of the PIU. PIU did its best within the project time and funds, but results could be less successful than has been predicted, because of some other circumstances, for instance, due to the poor design and lack of knowledge at the project start.	
33	LXXXVI. <u>A number of ABD friendly</u> agro-enterprises were established as successful examples (outcome 3.1.), such as two medium manufactures (production of mulberry bars in Khorog and canning technological line in Panjakent), 4 small factories on producing solar dryers...	“, которые поддерживают не менее 20 фермерских агрохозяйств ежегодно в поставках сушеной продукции АБР на рынки” Примерно такое дополнение делает понятным как солнечные сушилки связаны с агропредприятиями.	Accepted	
34, 35	LXXXVI. 3.2. Value chains...	Мы не верную дали информацию для заполнения этой таблицы и предлагаем обновить его нижеследующим образом: « Проведенное маркетинговое обследование, во всех проектных районах позволило выбрать стратегию поставки продукции местного АБР на различные рынки в РТ и на перспективу за пределы Таджикистана. Также выбрана стратегия внедрения бренда продукции АБР на основе местных форм и сортов. На проектных территориях отобраны заинтересованные партнеры (2 малых агропредприятия по переработке, 30 фермерских домохозяйств, районные Лесхозы) для реализации практических мер по выработанным стратегиям маркетинга и рыночных поставок АБР. Проведены практические мероприятия по маркетингу продукции местного АБР с «добавленной стоимостью», которые получили высокие оценки и выражение готовности	The text suggested to be inserted in the table is very long and detailed. Most important of this information was already reflected in the two initial paragraphs. Nevertheless, we agree that some additional information provided can clarify the project success on this particular issue (was added to the text), but to our opinion it will not increase the overall rating of the success, because of the circumstances we reflected in our comments in this line. Again: S is a good rating. It is the rating of the project success, not only of the quality of the PIU's work. The PIU did its best of the best on the issue of creating value chains, but... If you look at the formulation of the outcome 3.2, you can see “Favourable conditions exist for access to overseas markets”. This aim was achieved as an example only for mulberry products, not for others fruits. And even this achievement is very high, to our	

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		закупать такие продукты АБР: • 4 национальные ярмарки с продукцией местного АБР • 2 выставки-продажи АБР продукции и саженцев • 1 международная ярмарка местной продукции АБР в Венгрии (2015г.) • В Сари-Хасоре выставка-продажа с участием Президента РТ. • Демонстрационная выставка продукции и адаптированных саженцев на расширенном координационном комитете в UNDP • PR мероприятия и демонстрация продукции местного АБР РТ в Канаде в Секретариате КБР (2012г), в Турции на региональной встрече по обновлению национальных стратегий региона (2013 г); в Корею на COP КБР (2015 год) Разработан брендинговый набор «Зеленый Пакет» для PR мероприятий на государственных встречах, совещаниях, акциях. «Зеленый Пакет» состоит из брендингового портфеля переработанной сертифицированной продукции местного АБР (тутовник и яблоки солнечной сушки, публикации, брошюры, рекламы проекта). 500 штук «Зеленых пакетов» было передано на международные государственные встречи, при проведении экологических мероприятий с иностранными Посольствами в РТ, представлено гостям столицы, КООС, ПРООН. На основе исследований рынка установлено полное отсутствие любых Value chains по продукции местного АБР во всех проектных районах Для создания Value chains составлены 4 модельные бизнес-плана для работы с фермерами и предпринимателями. Эти Бизнес-планы предложены фермерам, организациям, местной администрации для установления Value chains, в том числе по программам поддержки предпринимательства в рамках ПМГ и МЗФ. A complete and ramified value chain was established on the example of mulberry processing and marketing. In partnership	mind, but it does not correspond to the ambitious (unfortunately) formulation of the outcome.	

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		with LLC "Pamir Travel Ltd.", more than a ton¹ of mulberry (dried mulberry, sirup, halvah) was produced, which have national and foreign certificates of quality and presented at national and international markets. Другие value chain для демонстрации местным общинам формирование добавленной стоимости продукции местного АБР также были созданы в том числе с использованием финансовой поддержки ПМГ: а) value chain для производственного кооператива «Комрон» на примере тутовника с дополнительной сертификаций продукции. б) value chain для ОО Рушди Шуробод на примере яблок, абрикосов и груш местных сортов с) value chain для дехканского хозяйства Зоиршо на примере яблок местных сортов д) value chain для производственного кооператива «Ходжиен» на примере производства адаптированных к изменению климата местных форм и сортов саженцев АБР плодовых Кроме того, для получения добавочной стоимости In addition, certified seedlings of 9 fruit varieties had been marketed locally. Всего выращено сертифицированных саженцев 500 тыс. штук, Реализовано на рынке 350 тысяч таких сертифицированных саженцев с добавленной стоимостью. Some non-certified products, including priority fruits identified by the project such as apple, pear, pomegranate, apricot, plum, pistachio, almond and walnut are also marketed locally, and use in the elements of local value chains Также несертифицированная продукция местного АБР fruits, herbs, dry fruits, jams, seeds were demonstrated in 4 fairs in Dushanbe and two in Kurgantybe, as well as in Shurobod and Sari Khosor, and seedlings fair in Danghara. ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ		

NN	Page, section, text commented	Comment from PIU	Evaluator's response	Notes
		• Стратегия развития рынка • Стратегия маркетинга. • Стратегия ПМГ • Модельные 4 бизнес-плана для развития рынка АБР • Публикации по сертификации, Видеофильм про ярмарки и выставки продукции АБР. Comment for rating: ? - сделано с нулевого состояния при полном отсутствии потенциала, знаний, доверия		
36	LXXXVII. Output 3.1.	В связи с нашей ошибкой по представленной ранее информации просим изменить текст: На основе исследований рынка установлено полное отсутствие любых Value chains по продукции местного АБР во всех проектных районах Для создания Value chains составлены 4 модельные бизнес-плана для работы с фермерами и предпринимателями. Эти Бизнес-планы предложены фермерам, организациям, местной администрации для установления Value chains, в том числе по программам поддержки предпринимательства в рамках ПМГ и МЗФ. A complete and ramified value chain was established on the example of mulberry processing and marketing. In partnership with LLC "Pamir Travel Ltd.", more than a ton¹ of mulberry (dried mulberry, sirup, halvah) was produced, which have national and foreign certificates of quality and presented at national and international markets. Другие value chain для демонстрации местным общинам формирование добавленной стоимости продукции местного АБР также были созданы в том числе с использованием финансовой поддержки ПМГ: а) value chain для производственного кооператива «Комрон» на примере тутовника с дополнительной сертификаций продукции. б) value chain для ОО Рушди Шуробод на примере яблок,	The text suggested to be inserted is similar to the part of the text suggested in the comments 34-35. See our answer to ##34-35	

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		абрикосов и груш местных сортов с) value chain для дехканского хозяйства Зоиршо на примере яблок местных сортов д) value chain для производственного кооператива «Ходжиен» на примере производства адаптированных к изменению климата местных форм и сортов саженцев АБР плодовых A brochure on "value chain" in the example of several types of ABD products was developed (Rasht district – apple and pear; Panjakent district – wheat; Shurobod district - mulberry).		
37	LXXXVII. Output 3.1.	• Отчеты по мониторингу • Фотоотчеты • «Зеленый пакет» • Образцы продукции	Accepted	
38	LXXXVII. Output 3.1.	Может S как минимум?	GEF guidelines suggest the following explanation of ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS): The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency 5: Satisfactory (S): There were only minor shortcomings 4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS): there were moderate shortcomings 3. Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): the project had significant shortcomings 2. Unsatisfactory (U): there were major shortcomings in the achievement of project objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency 1. Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe shortcomings We fully understand your wish to get better marks, but as you can see from this provided above, S	No changes

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			means “only minor shortcomings”, and MS means moderate shortcomings. As Output 3.1 considered “Supply chain approach developed for marketing certified, climate resilient ABD products from 4 project areas”, and we do not see well developed (means working at least, for our opinion) supply chain approach for certified (!) products, we consider shortcomings as “moderate”, not “only minor”. This is not bad. Such evaluation emphasize, that the development of supply chains as well as value chains for Tajikistan is innovative and hence difficult to embed in the economics. Thus it should be one of the priorities for further projects related to the agricultural economics. Otherwise, if we say all was successfully developed, it means no other investments in this part of agricultural economics needed, and this is not truth.	
39	LXXXVIII. Output 3.2.	В связи с нашей ошибкой по представленной ранее информации (выше по тексту) просим изменить текст: Проведенное маркетинговое обследование, во всех проектных районах позволило выбрать стратегию поставки продукции местного АБР на различные рынки в РТ и на перспективу за пределы Таджикистана. Также выбрана стратегия внедрения бренда продукции АБР на основе местных форм и сортов. На проектных территориях отобраны заинтересованные партнеры (2 малых агропредприятия по переработке, 30 фермерских домохозяйств, районные Лесхозы) для реализации практических мер по выработанным стратегиям маркетинга и рыночных поставок АБР. Проведены практические мероприятия по маркетингу продукции местного АБР с «добавленной стоимостью», которые получили высокие оценки и выражение готовности закупать такие продукции АБР: • 4 национальные ярмарки с продукцией местного АБР • 2 выставки-продажи АБР продукции и саженцев	This is a bit strange you suggest the same text to replace the initial evaluator's text for the second time (it was suggested in the comment #34 already). See our answer to #34.	

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		• 1 международная ярмарка местной продукции АБР в Венгрии (2015г.) • В Сари-Хасоре выставка-продажа с участием Президента РТ. • Демонстрационная выставка продукции и адаптированных саженцев на расширенном координационном комитете в UNDP • PR мероприятия и демонстрация продукции местного АБР РТ в Канаде в Секретариате КБР (2012г), в Турции на региональной встрече по обновлению национальных стратегий региона (2013 г); в Корею на COP КБР (2015 год) Разработан брендинговый набор «Зеленый Пакет» для PR мероприятий на государственных встречах, совещаниях, акциях. «Зеленый Пакет» состоит из брендингового портфеля переработанной сертифицированной продукции местного АБР (тутовник и яблоки солнечной сушки, публикации, брошюры, рекламы проекта). 500 штук «Зеленых пакетов» было передано на международные государственные встречи, при проведении экологических мероприятий с иностранными Посольствами в РТ, представлено гостям столицы, КООС, ПРООН.		
40	LXXXVIII. Output 3.2.	ДОБАВИТЬ: • Маркетинговая стратегия • Стратегия развития рынка • Фотоотчеты • Плакаты, листовки	Partly accepted.	
41	LXXXVIII. Output 3.2 Only one product (mulberry) was used for demonstrating improved marketing by all approaches (added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification)....	Здесь тоже нужна корректировка на Ваше усмотрение	The elements of added values, strengthened supply chains, branding and certification for other products were mentioned already in the description for the line Outcome 3.2. We do not think it is necessary to repeat this once again	No changes

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42	LXXXVIII. Output 3.3	добавить..... Разработано руководство по технической сертификации саженцев ГУ Лесхоз, которое утверждено и введено в действие для сертификации саженцев местных форм и сортов.	Accepted	
43	LXXXIX. Output 3.4	Добавить текст Производственный кооператив Комрон начал выпуск 3 наименований сертифицированной продукции из тутовника общим объемом 1,5 тонны за сезон. Производственный кооператив Ходжиен сформировал семейное агропредприятие по производству и поставке адаптированных к изменению климата саженцев местных форм и сортов плодовых. Поставка по заказам территорий в РТ и в Афганистан. На базе Дехканского хозяйства Зоиршох создано агропредприятие по переработки местных плодовых и оптовых поставках в северные регионы Таджикистана (300 тонн сырья местных плодовых переработано на сушке и продано оптовикам из северных регионов). Также небольшие партии товара проданы в Россию. На базе ОО «Рушди Шуробод» создано частное агропредприятие по переработки яблок, груш, абрикоса, и других недревесных ресурсов леса. Предприятие имеет свой магазин г.Куляб, а также осуществляет оптовые продажи на рынке в Шуробаде и на воскресных приграничных Афганских рынках..	The suggested text is too long to be included in the table format. It will be summarized and added to what has been initially presented in the first draft	