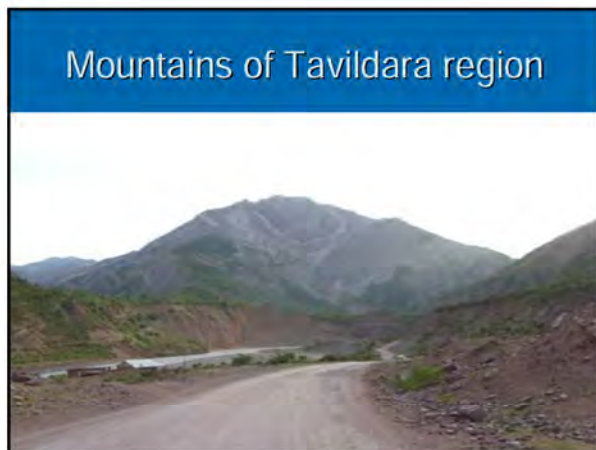


15. 養蜂支援センター資料



BSC: Training on beekeeping – trainer Kahorov Nurullo



Beekeeping training for the population of Tavildara region



Training class of BSC



BSC Training class



BSC Training class



Shop for beekeeper of DSC



Shop for beekeeper of DSC



Bee apiary of BSC



Bee apiary of BSC



BSC: beekeeper Rahmonova Sayram



BSC- beekeeper Rahmonova Sayram



BSC- beekeeper Rahmonova Sayram



New office of Beekeeping Support Center, square 242 sq. m, built by people of the region, migrants families by the method of "Hashar"



New office of Beekeeping Support Center, square 242 sq. m, built by people of the region, migrants families by the method of "Hashar"



New office of Beekeeping Support Center, square 242 sq. m, built by people of the region, migrants families by the method of "Hashar"



New office of Beekeeping Support Center, square 242 sq. m, built by people of the region, migrants families by the method of "Hashar" view from Khingob river side



Second floor, conference hall (18mx7.2 m) Beekeeping Support Center



Second floor, conference hall (18mx7.2 m) Beekeeping Support Center



Second floor, conference hall (18mx7.2 m) Beekeeping Support Center



Overview of joiner's shop (13mx5m) Beekeeping Support Center



#### In DSC following divisions are functioning:

- 1. Bee-shop (shop) on maintenance of beekeepers with bee stocks and expenses materials with available prices;
- 2. carpenter shop on repair, manufacture of beehives and stock;
- 3. A public health service on rendering assistance to beekeepers and sanitary protection of beer families;
- 4. Completely equipped educational class for the organization of vocational training of beginning beekeepers and improvements of professional skill of already operating beekeepers with application of program SSYB;
- 5. The methodical center on introduction of the program of safety and hygiene of work in an agriculture;
- 6. Land 1,3 hectares for organization of trainings – producing base;

#### For the development of BSC Tavildara it is necessary

1. Laboratory for identifying the honey quality – 61 000 USD;
  2. Development of educational process under the program « Start and strengthen your business» for migrants family - 25 000 US dollars;
  3. Developments of shop on pouring honey (the equipment, turnover means) – 35 000 US dollars;
  4. Development of shop on box and nest manufacture – 12000 USD;
  5. The center of maintenance service for rural population - 62 000 US dollars;
  6. 2 tractors; - 2 carriages; - 2 seeder; - 2 ploughs; - 2 generators;
  7. Shop of clearing of buckwheat, esparcet - 30 000 US dollars;
  8. Development of prolific culture (esparcet, gardens 100 hectares) - 36 000 USD;
  9. Beautification of BSC complex 37.5 thousand USD
- Total 298.5 thousand USD

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEHKAN FARMS OF REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN  
INDEPENDENT AGENCY OF STRATEGY RESEARCHES AND PLANNING OF  
AGRICULTURAL COMPLEXES (NASIP APK)**

**ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INNOVATION  
DEMONSTRATION FARMER'S CENTER PROGRAM  
"AGRARIAN MIRACLE"**

**Executor:** National Association of Dehkan Farms of Republic of Tajikistan

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**Tel.:** (992 37)227-18-13, 221-10-33

**Mob.:** (992) 907-70-60-62



**DUSHANBE - 2009**

## ***DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION***

***Device: to think - globally,***

***To act – local!***

The National Association of Dekhan Farms of Tajikistan, established in 1996 located at 44 Rudaki Avenue, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, Tel.: 221-10-33, 223- 37-36, 227-18-13 . E-mail: **union\_farm@mail.ru**. website: **[www.dehkans.tj](http://www.dehkans.tj)**, was re-organized, re-named and has been formally registered as a republican NGO during August 2003. Taking into account the national priority of activities from June 30, 2005 the Union of Dekhan Economies (Farms) has been recently re-registered and renamed as National Association of dekhkan farms. The elected head of the National Association, Mr. Azizbek Sharipov, will lead the team of progressive people to deepen the understanding of legal basis, and the production technical basis among the newly emerging farmers and work to change the mentality of the farming community from the old soviet lead central economy to decentralized market driven economy, and establish stronger self motivated farmers service oriented organization.

The Farmers Association provides support to agriculture development through technical training, supported by manuals, etc. It also provides legal consultations; facilitate rural employment opportunity development, Facilitation of livelihood development in rural areas, and other activities to enhance farmers' income and reduce poverty. The core staff is comprised of thirty-two people, including various specialists (lawyers, agriculturists, managers, etc). The National Association of Dekhan Farmers is the only organization in Tajikistan working on legal consultations and training for farmers on agrarian reform issues and land use on the National scale.

The National Association has established good relations with international and foreign organizations working in Tajikistan including UNDP, CIDA, FAO, World Bank, German Agro Action, Mercy Corps, S OROS Foundation, EU-TACIS, JICA, USAID, Aga Khan Foundation, CARITAS, CARE Tajikistan, Shelter for Life, and others.

The Main mission of the National Association of dekhkan farmer's association is for providing the all-round support to the dekhkan farms for the overall development and welfare of the community in

the rural areas, enhance their income, and reduce poverty, steady development and improvement of rural conditions.

For achieving the assigned tasks the National Association has to solve the following tasks:

- Enhancement of agriculture conducting system subject to diverse agrarian economic and market economic management form.
- Participation in the development of national and regional target complex programs development of APK and food safety.
- Design of development strategy of farmer (dehkan) facility and formation of supporting system of entrepreneurs on rural area.
- Realizing the progressive and new technologies in APK;
- Creation of pilot development projects of separate sectors and formation of model economy for approbation and results distribution;
- Investment attraction in priority directions of development of APK;

The member of National Association has 90 associations, 6 agricultural cooperatives, which unites 6759 dehkan (farmer) economies. There are informational-marketing offices, associations in 16 regional centers of the Republic.

### **Principles of National Association of Dehkan Farms of Republic of Tajikistan**

- Community of interests
- Democratic management
- Voluntary participation
- Independence

NADF RT has the following resources:

- Printing House
- Office equipment (8 sets)
- Stand-alone energy system
- Office containing 6 rooms (Rented in the building of the Ministry of Agriculture)
- Training classroom



- Monthly magazine "Farmer"
- 17 training modules for training farmers
- Trainers trained at FAO, USAID, MSDSP, ILO, etc.

National Association has signed the general agreements with Ministry of Agriculture of RT, Ministry of Amelioration and Water Economy of RT, Tajik Academy of Agricultural sciences on realizing strategic design on sustainable development of the main sectors of APK.

National Association has an experience of grants implementation. There are a lot of significant grants of Eurasian Foundation on increasing the awareness level of DF, USAID, FAO grants on resolving the farmer's debts, UNDP grants on establishment of financial computer centers, CIDA Canada grant on increasing the awareness level of DF has been implemented.

**Partner of NADF:** « Independent Agency of strategy researches and planning of agricultural complex », hereinafter referred to as NASIP APK is the noncommercial organization operating in conformity of the legislation of Republic Tajikistan (RT) and Civil Code of RT. The purpose of NASIP APK is strategy planning development of APK on the basis of introduction of progressive technologies and market methods of the managing, directed on steady growth of manufacture and processing of agricultural production and saturation of the consumer market.

For achievement of object of NASIP APK it is necessary to solve the following primary goals:

- Perfection of system of conducting agriculture, in view of various agrarian economy and market forms of managing;
- Participation in development of national and regional target complex programs of development of APK and their basic sub complexes;
- Development of strategy of farmer's development (dekhan) facilities and formation of system of support of business on village;
- Introduction of progressive technology and new techniques in APK;
- Creation of pilot projects of development of separate branches and formation of model facilities for approbation and distributions of results;
- Attraction of investments into priority directions of development of APK

NASIP-APK has founded nominal grants to the most gifted students of the Tajik Agrarian university and perspective post-graduate students of Academy of agricultural sciences of RT.

NASIP-APK is the founder of monthly informational-analytical magazine for farmers "Farmer", the main readers which are dekhans of RRS, Ministry of Agriculture of RT, Ministry of

amelioration and Water Economy of RT, Academy of Agricultural sciences of RT, Tajik agrarian university and also International Organizations working in agrarian sector FAO, CARE International, International Mercy Corps, WB, ABD and others.

### **THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM AND SUBSTANTIATION OF NECESSITY OF CREATIONS OF « AGRARIAN MIRACLE »**

Tajikistan – the agrarian country and agriculture development is a national priority. The agrarian sector is the basic component of a national economy containing more than 20 % from Gross National Product, providing 2/3 employments of the population, 26 % of export and 39 % of tax revenues. Now in agriculture of Tajikistan according to Agency on land tenure and cartography at Government RT there are more than 35 thousand ДФХ are functioning, which are dominating structure of managing and the basic form of private business on village.

However efficiency of functioning of ДФХ is not so high and in their formation and development there are system problems. Their essence basically is reduced to weakness of material base and absence of progressive technologies that do not allow farmers to conduct highly profitable manufacture. The huge potential of scientists-landowners is thus poorly involved, and also scientifically – technical community which are used extremely inefficiently.

Therefore working out and introduction of the scientifically-proved system of conducting farms does not suffer delays for the evolutionary way of ДФХ development based on a trial and error method, at weak orientation to achievements of an agrarian science and high technologies can be tightened on tens and more than years, having rejected the country far from a strategic main direction of development.

Therefore has ripened necessity of creation of the specialized national innovative centre with the demonstration sites, originally focused for ДФХ of RRS. It will allow to raise efficiency of conducting farms on the basis of progressive technologies and creates additional motivation and stimulus on their introduction in manufacture. Thus financial benefit of the agricultural manufacturer – the farmer, capable to increase manufacture of the high-quality production, the population provided with real demand should become the main condition of large-scale introduction of progressive technologies and scientific workings out.

The key idea of the project consists that farmers should be the main participants and the main beneficiaries. Their direct involvement into process of manufacture, processing and production realization through participation in business incubators, and also use of internal reserves of development, will allow to reach planned and enough good result. These interconnected and

interaugmentable elements stimulating enthusiasm both the creative initiative of farmers and simultaneously raising trust to agrarian reforms are business-incubators, demonstration sites, farmer field schools.

As every fourth the DF of the country is located in RRS, and the considerable quantity is concentrated in area of Rudaki – about thousand, therefore the expediency of its creation in suburban and densely populated Rudaki area is quite proved and defensible. Now it is the most developed zone of private business on village where degree of independence and activity of farmers is high enough.

The project will be carried out taking into account the national mentality and regional features by attraction of a wide arsenal of means from traditional methods of training to modern innovative technologies. It will allow to strengthen essentially stimulus and motivation to knowledge and to raise efficiency of realization of the project for practical skills are formed in accuracy as these wise east statements:

*When you hear something, You forgot it.*

*When you see something, You remember it.*

*But you will understand it soon after you practice it.*

The idea of creation National Innovation Demonstration Farmers Center has got support in Ministry of Agriculture of RT, the Tajik Academy of agricultural sciences, the Tajik agrarian university, hukumat of Rudaki, and also some donors working in agrarian sector of Tajikistan.

For program realization there is professional team of the adherents, capable to provide high quality and timeliness of the decision of tasks in view of the project.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of creation of NIDFC «agrarian miracle» is development and introduction of perspective model of development of the suburban farms providing steady and effective escalating of manufacture of high-quality production on the basis of application of innovations and scientific achievements, high technologies and progressive experience.

For realization of the given purpose it is necessary to solve the following primary goals:

- To provide the proved choice of modeling DF for creation NIDFC according to criteria of selection
- Search and introduction of achievements of a science, effective inventions and progressive technologies in practice of DF
- To carry out selection of high-yielding grades and a bookmark of demonstration sites

- The Organization of cultivation of nonconventional animals with demonstration of achievements
- Creation of the training-innovative and demonstration center with range of new techniques and progressive technologies;
- Formation business-incubators and demonstration sites for adaptation and practical introduction of innovations and achievements of the science, new techniques and progressive technologies in farms and formation of modeling sites for approbation and distributions of results;
- The organization of a hothouse facilities on the basis of simplified and perspective recourse saving technologies;;
- Creation mini-processing manufactures and elements of an industrial infrastructure
- The Organization and carrying out of exhibitions-fairs for farms economy;
- Providing the consulting services and trainings for farmers on the base of conducting the farmers economy by using of progressive agrotechnologies;
- Conducting of an effective marketing system and progressive management in the practice of DF.
- Distribution of the best practices of rational use of resources, nonconventional use of energy, energy and recourse saving technologies, etc.

## **PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION AND NIDFC ACTIVITIES**

Basic principles of creation of National Innovation Demonstration Farmers Center «Agrarian miracle» should become voluntariness of formation, an openness and functioning transparency, consistency of interests and maximum directivity on increase of efficiency of farmers. It is necessary that in it harmoniously combines an advanced experience traditional the agricultural technician with new progressive energy and recourse saving technologies.

Below the list of principles by which will be guided at the organization and functioning NIDFC is resulted:

- *Openness and voluntariness of participation*
- *Transparency financings and conducting book keeping*
- *Attraction of all interested donors and investors*
- *Committee selection of the best domestic farmers for granting the right to present the achievements*
- *Wide informing of farmers on activity, prospects and problems of NIDFC*
- *Rational combination of the traditional and progressive unique approach at the choice of cultures and "know-how"*

- *Constructive cooperation with donors and sponsors, farmers and local associations during functioning of NIDFC and information distribution*
- *Stage-by-stage ascension from simple manufactures to more complex high technology and high agrarian technologies*
- *Granting of advantages to women and youth at work in sections business-incubator and training to new progressive technologies*
- *Continuity of a combination of training by carrying out of traditional and interactive trainings and direct industrial participation of farmers through business-incubators, as components of NIDFC.*

Successful functioning of the innovative-demonstration centre assumes realization of their activity on a constant basis. Also the project can extend in the subsequent at the expense of increase in assignments of the sponsors directed to new directions not specified in the program.

#### ***Selection of a modeling economy - a prototype of demonstration blocks***

Criteria of definition of a choice of a place and economy should be connected with factors which hypothetically associate with considerable fluctuation in a genetic variety of grades, and these factors can be social and economic or cultural (for example, a variety, dissociation of the land areas), and agroecological (for example, presence of various ecological niches).

At a choice of a modeling facilities following criteria of selection of a site to separate attributes will be considered:

#### Location

- Small remoteness from capital
- Presence of access roads and roads
- Mainly irrigated arable land and security irrigation water
- The Area of a facilities within the limits of 5-7ha

#### Agro system

- The general level of a variety in demonstration sites, grades peculiar for RRS
- A local variety in specific agro ecological changes (a climate, ground, height above sea level, deposits, water-security, etc.). Average for RRS.
- Riches of a high-quality variety within the limits of priority grades, hybrids and reproductions
- Opportunities of manufacture of ecologically pure agrarian production

#### Economic preconditions and social aspects

- Interest and cooperation of rural communities

- The previous efforts on preservation of a variety of grades
- Presence and opportunities of local institutes, in particular, research Tajik Academy of Agriculture Sciences and Tajik Agrarian University
- Opportunities of creation of independent energy sources –MHPP

#### Technical aspects

- Availability of a site within a year
- Presence of resources

### **GENERAL SCHEME OF NIDFC DEVELOPMENT AND ALLOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION AREAS**

On demonstration sites cultivation as traditional, typical for Tajikistan and RRS priority cultures, and unique, capable in the nearest foreseeable prospect to prove high efficiency and economic efficiency which will be claimed on internal and foreign markets is supposed.

Taking into account the basic priority cultures reflecting specificity of RRS and suburban character of manufacture and maintenance, and also new unique grades and cultures the prospective scheme of placing of cultures on demonstration sites.

It first of all provides ground area allocation under creation of a hothouse economy in territory of 0,2- 0,3 hectares (the increase in the size depends on stage-by-stage introduction from simplified and simple to more capital-intensive and perspective), a bookmark of demonstration sites under grain and corn – 0,5 hectares, a bookmark of gardens of traditional fruit (a sweet cherry, an apple-tree, etc.)–0,5 hectare and unique (almonds, a nut, a filbert, etc.)–0,5 hectare. vineyards - 0,4 hectares, vegetables-0,4 hectare.

Preceding from it the general size of the ground area under creation IDC Ц « agrarian miracle » will be certain to make about 3 hectares.

- *Granting of demonstration sites for successful domestic farmers and distribution of their best practices through display of their achievements on a concrete material*
- *The Organization of a hothouse facilities and mini - processing manufactures with use of progressive foreign experience*
- *Formation of business-incubators for manufacture of cultures and cultivation of animals, and also primary processing of agrarian production where farmers will be the main beneficiaries*
- *Close contacts to scientists of agrarian sphere with the purpose of an effective utilization of achievements of a science in practice of farmers on demonstration sites*
- *The Invitation and exchange of experience of foreign experts for the distribution of world experience and progressive experience of the adjacent states in agrarian sphere*

## **PRIORITY DIRECTIONS**

### **Planting**

- *The organization of nurseries planting stocks for traditional (an apple-tree, a pear, a sweet cherry, a peach, a persimmon) and unique fruit trees (a pomegranate, almonds, a pistachio, a lemon, a nut), including decorative*
- *Creation of a hothouse facilities for all-the-year-round cultivation of vegetables, greens, a lemon, and also champignons and other kinds of mushrooms with use hydroponics, a solar energy and others effective and alternative technologies*
- *Formation of demonstration sites of highly effective and high-efficiency grades of traditional cultures S (vineyards,)*
- *Bookmark of demonstration sites of unique cultures and new grades of foreign countries and the adjacent states*

### **Animal industries**

- *The organization of effective beekeeping*
- 
- *Formation of demonstration mini-farms on cultivation of a fish, rabbits, ducks, geese, turkey-cocks, hens, female quails,*
- *Creation of item of artificial animal insemination*

### **Primary processing of agricultural products**

- *Line on processing vegetables and fruit*
- *Line of pouring of water*
- *Line on manufacture of house cheese*
- *Induction dryer of vegetables and fruit*
- *Line of bloated meat production*

### **Industrial infrastructure**

- *Creation of MHHP's capacity of 50-60 Kwt, and also simple installations for use of solar and wind energy in a countryside*
- *Creation of mini-storehouse for agrarian production*
- *The Organization of a drop irrigation and hydroponics*
- *Formation business-incubators*

- *Organic – integrated and biological methods of struggle with plant pests*

### **The organization of hothouse facilities**

The most favourable and highly remunerative business is the organisation of a hothouse economy on cultivation of vegetables and greens. The organisation of manufacture of agricultural production in hothouses is on the one hand highly remunerative and on the other hand the population is provided with fresh vegetables and greens.

Calculations show that for the hothouse organisation on 0,1 hectares, 8100 US dollars are required. In it is possible to grow up 4000 saplings of tomatoes. If from each bush on the average we will receive a minimum of a tomato of 3 kg all we will receive 12000 kg of a tomato at any time year. At realisation of a tomato of 1 kg on the average on 2 dollars for 1 kg, we will gain 24000 dollars. Profitability about 200 %

### **The organization of processing lines - miniplants**

At the organization of processing of own production the income of a facilities increases for 10-15 %. Besides processing own production, also it is possible to render service the population on processing their production.

It is possible to organize installation of following lines:

- Industrial shop on processing a tomato, grapes, an apricot and others;
- Buttermaking shop for processing fine-grained and coarse-grained grains;
- Flour-grinding shop;
- Rice cleaner
- Canning shop, etc.

### **EXPECTED RESULTS AND PROJECT EVALUATION**

Positive result of creation NIDFC « agrarian miracle » can be essential activization of DF and agrarian businessmen of RRS, formation at them skills of introduction and distribution of innovations.

During the realization of the project and by its results preferences of farmers on types of mini-techniques and its quantitative parameters in a cut of regions of the country will be proved, and also solvent demand of DF for concrete names of small-sized techniques and mini processing equipment is revealed. Creation a web-site and an information retrieval system of satisfaction of solvent demand of domestic farmers. An end result can become formation of the effective proprietor using the advanced techniques and progressive technologies.



As indicators of successful performance of the project for an estimation of results it is possible to use responses of listeners of rates of NDFC and farmers about activity business - incubators in mass media assistance and support through business-incubators not less than 5 again created DF on

#### **MAIN DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENT**

1. Formation of business-incubators – 80, 000 USD
2. Creation of fish nursery – 48, 500 USD
3. Development of aviculture – 50, 000 USD
4. development of beekeeping – 49, 150 USD
5. Development of green houses – 60, 000 USD
6. Fruit farm – 32, 000 USD
7. Construction of vegetable and fruit treatment shop – 150, 000 USD
8. vegetable planting by the way of drip irrigation – 50, 000 USD
9. construction of MHPP's – 50 000 USD
10. Planting of cereal crop – 20, 000 USD
11. Machinery station – 120, 000 USD.
12. capacity building of NIDC – 60, 000 USD

Total amount: 765, 500 USD.



**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEHKAN FARMS  
OF REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**GENERAL REPORT  
ON NADF ACTIVITIES  
FOR 2006-07**

**DUSHANBE – 2008**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Occurred radical transformations of agrarian sector and transition to market attitudes on village demand formation of the corresponding effective organizational structures, reflecting spirit and an essence of reforms. One of such new market forms of managing on village were dekhkan (farmer) facilities (DF), based on the long-term and inherited right of land tenure.

For the last some years DF became a real basis of the further development of agrarian sector of the country, their contribution to gross output of agriculture had the steady tendency to increase.

For the period of 2006-2007 formation process of new DF proceeded, though rates and the tendency of level of increase in number of DF has decreased, and on January 1, 2008 in an agriculture of Tajikistan function more than 32 thousand DF which became the basic form of managing in reformed agrarian sector.

However efficiency of functioning DF was not so high and in their formation and development there were serious lacks and problems. Their essence basically was reduced to that status of DF legislatively is not correct. many DF operated singly, their rights were restrained, and interests have been poorly presented and protected.

Therefore as the spokesman of farmer interests and conductor of their politicians for the last years has become National Association of Dehkan (Farms) Facilities (NADF). NADF is the nongovernmental organization generated on democratic principles the main mission of which is consolidation of farmers of the country by means of protection of the rights and promotion of economic interests of the members.

NADF is formed in August, 1996 as the Non-governmental Organization (NGO), has 245 member associations, 31 agricultural co-operative society which has united more than 16500 dekhkan (farmer) economy. There are branches in areas and RRS, 16 information-marketing centres in all regions of the country function.

In second half of 2007 process of working out of Strategy of NADF Development for 2008-2012 which is the basic strategic document of Associations DFH at national and local levels on foreseeable prospect has begun. In it priorities and the general directions of a farmer policy focused on increase of profitableness of DF and decrease of level of rural poverty are defined. Strategy of NADF development is based on basic principles and approaches of National Strategy of Development of Tajikistan, and corresponds to requirements of system of national development and priorities NDP. Strengthening of organizational and institutional potential of Associations at national and local levels became the general focus of the strategic plan for development of Association on the nearest fifth anniversary that in aggregate will give the chance to NADF become the most effective and steady business association of Tajikistan.

The last two years for NADF there were the period of serious tests for many DF as on consolidation and development of farmer movement in the country, and regarding increase of organizational potential of ADF at national, regional and local levels and to strengthening of institutional transformations to agrarian sector of the country. Especially there were problems connected with debts of cotton growing of economy which grew promptly, as avalanche, and also with infringement of freedom of the farmer choice, shown in large-scale intervention of public authorities, especially on local level in financial and economic and industrial activity of farmers.

In this connection NADF, with its Head Sharipov A.F. who is entered by the order of President of RT into structure of the Independent Commission created in May, 2005 under the permission of cotton growing economy debts, conducted active work on representation and protection of interests of farmers in IC. However for the sake of justice, it would be desirable to ascertain that efforts of NADF were poorly supported by other members and this sharpest and major problem of the given period has not been resolved. Shortage of political will of Government of RT and isolated position of donors on the mechanism of the permission of debts became the basic stumbling-block on a way of the constructive problem decision.

For the given period the National Association actively co-operated with the branch Ministries and departments, state administration and local authorities bodies, interaction with which were defined within the limits of the concluded mutual agreements. Close business contacts to the international organizations have predetermined the most actual aspects of mutually advantageous cooperation in the agrarian sphere, directed on reforming and support of farmer movement. Cooperation of NADF with scientists and leading experts of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Tajik State National University, the Tajik Agrarian University, the Tajik Technological University and other educational institutions of the country which stimulates scientific maintenance carrying a farm economy is fruitful.

### ***ROLE OF NADF IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING AND REALIZATION OF AGRARIAN POLICY***

Now the agrarian sector of Tajikistan endures the difficult period of the development caused by consequences of system crisis and saved up branch problems, aggravating developed position. Their elimination will demand profound transformation of the legislation and is standard-legal base, reform of the earth has not liberated the initiative of the agricultural manufacturer, has not raised stimulus for lifting of a level of production. The farmer has no adequate maintenance of the rights of land tenure and real freedom of manufacture, production realisation.

The right of land tenure defined by the land legislation, at the ambiguous formulation allows local authorities to make the expanded interpretation, up to decision-making on confiscation of the

earth in case of its "irrational" use. Under the influence of this threat dehkans plans of placing of agricultural cultures are imposed to economy and production, freedom of farmer business thereby is limited.

Procedure of formation individual dehkans economy with allocation of the right (share) on a part of the earth by an exit from earlier privatized and created collective dehkans economy is complicated enough and is rigidly supervised by local authorities. There is a position allowing dehkans to create individual dehkans of economy, however this process is slow, transparence and expensive.

The pointed issue is the heavy financial position dehkans economy which is characterized:

1. Insignificant monetary receipts from realization of production because of a low price level on it and sale restrictions;
2. Shortage of own circulating assets for seasonal financing of manufacture and low maintenance of the bank credit;
3. High creditor debts.

The basic part of these debts treats on cotton growing economy. Owing to it overwhelming part of ADF has blocked the bank account that causes not monetary forms of credits, barter growth, and transactions transfer in shadow angle with all following negative consequences. Agriculture reorganization, possibly, has left the majority of dekhan economy in private with the problems, without giving it possibility to influence on manufacture system in which frameworks they should work and receive the information necessary for them on market prices and marketing of the goods. Especially difficult passed process of reorganization of cotton zone economy where on new created economy the doubtful debt having on unit of an irrigation arable land has been hung up.

Consecutive work is necessary for overcoming of these difficulties, first of all on the further perfection of the legislation, elimination of administrative barriers, decrease in tax loading on ADF, for overcoming the intervention of state bodies and local authorities. The intervention phenomenon, and together with it and complexity of restriction and intervention overcoming consists that de jure the current legislation stops direct administration and intervention of all levels of the government and local authorities in financial and economic activity of subjects of managing in agrarian sector. In a reality, intervention as a single instance is de facto carried out not simply, and has almost large-scale character.

The role and sense of ADF in increasing of volumes of agricultural production and realization of food maintenance increases every year. They carry out many economically important and socially significant functions. Functions of dekhan (farmer) economy can be subdivided on such, as:

1. Food – they play a considerable role in manufacture of agricultural production, food maintenance of rural families, offer formation the food market;

2. Social - dekhani (farmer) economy provides employment and support agricultural population incomes, reducing social intensity on village;
3. Conservation of a rural way of life, national traditions, ceremonies;
4. Conservation of a wide spectrum of agricultural crops and animals thereby will raise the contribution of biodiversity conservation, maintenance of their stability, improvement of an ecological situation on village.

The further development of DF should be based on the intensive factors predetermining production efficiency in new market structures. Thus, development of DF occurs spontaneously and spontaneous character reflects internal essence of an evolutionary component of process. Therefore working out and introduction of the scientifically-proved system of conducting farms does not suffer delays for the evolutionary way of DF development based on a trial and error method, at weak orientation to achievements of an agrarian science and high technologies can be tightened on tens and more than years, having rejected the country far from a strategic main direction of development.

For achievement of the purpose and the basic strategic reference points it is necessary to solve following key problems:

- Protection of the rights and advancement of economic interests of members of Association through effective lobbying of interests in parliament and other power structures;
- Perfection of the agrarian legislation
- Perfection of support system and stimulation of DF;
- carrying out of business trainings for dekhani members (farmer) economy, businessmen, regional and regional associations;
  - Realization of leasing activity, support of innovative and investment projects;
  - Marketing research of the market dekhani (farmer) economy and businessmen;
  - Improvement of access for DF to the markets of material resources, services, the foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials;
- increase in employment of economically active agricultural population by creation of favorable conditions for development in a countryside of all possible kinds of economic activities with which it is possible to raise agricultural population incomes;
  - Increase of level of knowledge of DF;
  - Creation of favorable climate for attraction of investments into development of DF;

The key project implementation principles are as follows:

- Voluntary - voluntary participation in development and implementation of intended project activities;
- Transparency – discussion, adoption and implementation of decisions as well as achievements and challenges will be published in local mass media, discussed at meetings with the population;
- Integration – the project admits, encourages and supports activities that might finally enhance rural income;

- Wide participation of the population in the action – In its implementation the project will use knowledge, experiences and attitudes of the population with regards to most effective ways of providing employment and income based on peculiarities of economic and social behavior of various rural groups and in particular target group;
- Achieving targeted objectives through mobilization of internal resources, increase in social and economic activity of rural population which is crucial in creating sustainable mechanisms providing employment and income.
- Awareness – means transparency along with informing aimed at increasing awareness of DFs with regards to the project activities.
- Gender promotion and active participation involvement of women.

Thus, for the successful realization of the above-stated principles it is necessary to consider regional specificity of DF development and farmer movement, and also to use in the course of Strategy realization mainly market economic methods and mechanisms. The general focus of the strategic plan for development of Association on the nearest fifth anniversary is strengthening organizational and institutional potential of Associations at national and local levels that in aggregate will give the chance NADF to become the most effective and steady business association of Tajikistan. Priority directions of development of Association are:

- Business environment Improvement in agrarian sector;
- Increase of DF incomes as bases of improvement of well-being of agricultural population;
- Formation purposeful and a consistent policy адвокати on protection of the rights and advancement of economic interests of farmers.

The National Association of Dehkan Farmers actively collaborates with sectoral ministries and agencies, governmental bodies and local authorities within the frames of bilateral agreements. Close working relations with the Ministry of Agriculture define the most important aspects of mutual collaboration in the area of agriculture aimed at reforming and supporting the farmer movement. Effective collaboration of NADF with scientists and experts from the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Tajik State National University, Tajik Agrarian University, Tajik Technologic University and other educating institutions in the country stimulates scientifically based farming.

NASIP-APK is direct implementer of some components within the proposed action including research, training, publication, out reach campaigns and organization of project events like agricultural fairs and competition and takes responsibility for implementation of these activities through whole life of the project.

Scientifically proven, systematic and analytical approach in addressing such problems appear to be the most appropriate methodology. This approach could include development and use of a variety of measures which finally ensure farmers' income enhancement and rural poverty reduction

which serve as key aspects.

The measures aimed at enhancing farmers' income are listed below in order of their priority:

1. Political

- Strengthening liberty choice of farmers and limiting interference of governmental and local authorities into the financial and economic activities of DFs.
- Diversification of no return cotton production
- State support and motivation of effective farming
- Overcoming bureaucratic barriers and stereotype of "silent adherence to the authorities"
- Accounting gender equity issue

2. Financial and economic

- Financial status improvement of DFs
- Provision of actual and free access to land, credit and material resources including long term and favorable.
- Reimbursement of commercial bank interest to the most effective farmers
- Simplifying the tax imposing system and reducing debt burden
- Establishment of effective marketing system
- Overall cost effectiveness of funding and inputs

3. Institutional and legislative

- Advocacy and lobbying economic interests of DFs
- Reorganization of state farms into individual and family farms
- Establishment of centralized accountancy and taxation system of DFs
- Cooperation of DFs and establishment of rural credit and service cooperatives
- Effective distribution of cultivating area
- Establishment of efficient management system of DFs
- Mobilization of local capacity for farm income enhancement, in particular organization of the competition "Agrarian Miracle"
- Insurance of entrepreneur risks of farmers (when receiving credit) and crop losses.

4. Agro technological

- Increase crop production and productivity
- Use of crop rotation and quality seeds
- Rational use of water and land resources
- Introduction of modern techniques and progress technologies
- Storage and primary processing of agricultural production

5. Information and technical

- Provision of free access for farmers to scientific and technical, productive and commercial information
- Improvement of farmers awareness as well as their professional, legal and economic knowledge
- Use of information technologies
- Creation of testing area for new technologies and equipment
- Progressive experience exchange

The key project implementation principles are as follows:

- Voluntary - voluntary participation in development and implementation of intended project activities;
- Transparency – discussion, adoption and implementation of decisions as well as achievements and challenges will be published in local mass media, discussed at meetings with the population;
- Integration – the project admits, encourages and supports activities that might finally enhance rural income;
- Wide participation of the population in the action – In its implementation the project will use knowledge, experiences and attitudes of the population with regards to most effective ways of providing employment and income based on peculiarities of economic and social behavior of various rural groups and in particular target group;



- Achieving targeted objectives through mobilization of internal resources, increase in social and economic activity of rural population which is crucial in creating sustainable mechanisms providing employment and income.
- Awareness – means transparency along with informing aimed at increasing awareness of DFs with regards to the project activities.
- Gender promotion and active participation involvement of women.

## **OUTPUT OF COORDINATED POLICY OF FARMERS**

### **On key problems development of agrarian sector**

Key problems of ADF during 2006-2007, of NADF, as to the spokesman, a conductor and the defender of their interests, there were debts of cotton growing economy, overcoming of interventions of bodies of local authorities in economic affairs of dekhans, and also introduction of the new mechanism of financing of cotton sector and simplification of system of taxation of DF. In the decision of these key problems the NADF supports Government of RT course on reforming of agrarian economy and restoration and a sustainable development of the cotton sector, expressed by Governmental order of RT №111 from March, 5th, 2007, and also recommendations of the President of the country concerning the new mechanism of financing of the cotton sector, stated by the Head of the state on October, 16th, 2007 in Kurgan Tyube.

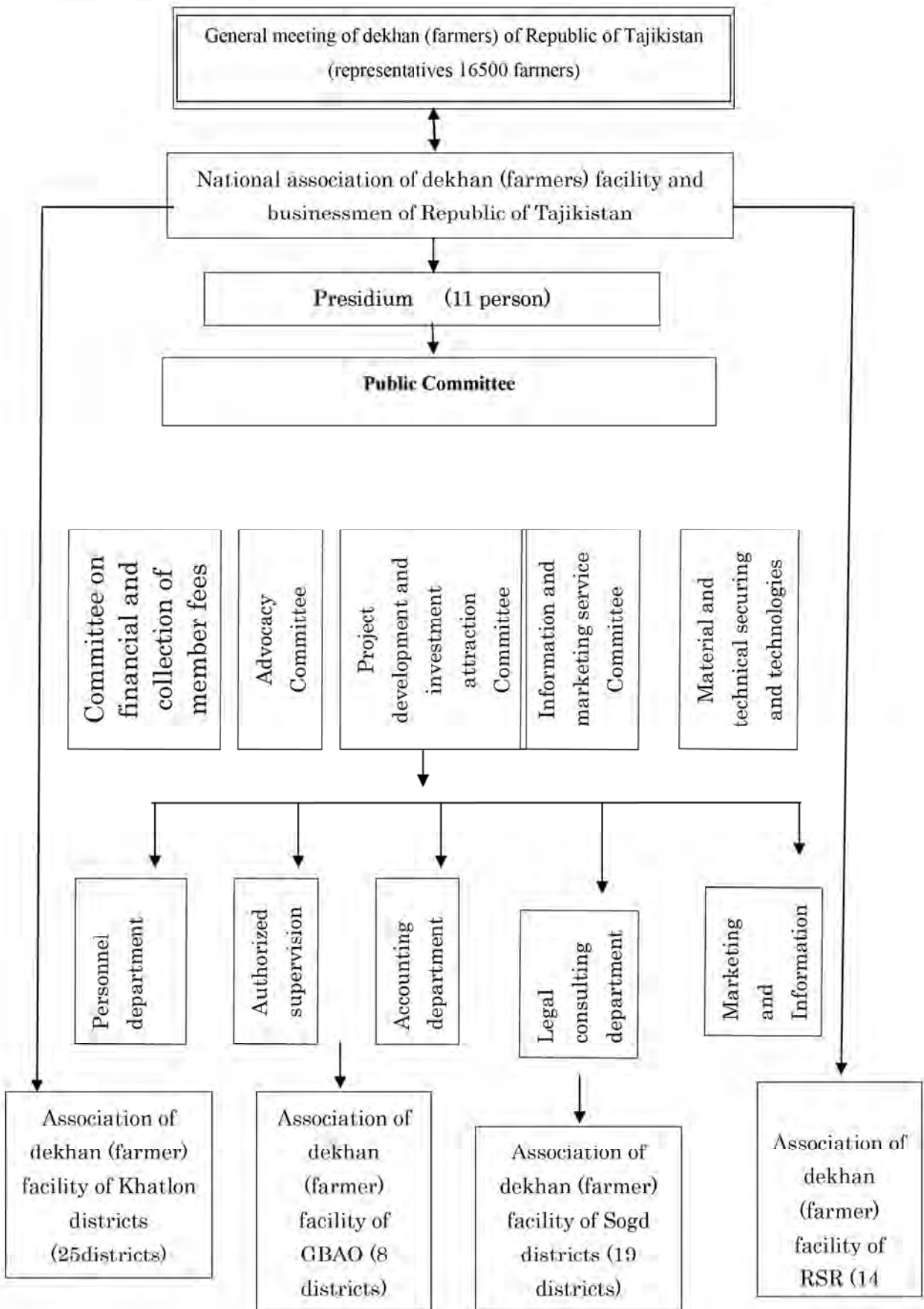
At the same time NADF has developed own consolidated farmer position concerning the mechanism of solving the debts of cotton growing economy, different from the project of Governmental order of RT about the solving of cotton debts. During repeated discussion of these topical and most actual problems of development DF, the NADF has generalized various opinions and consolidated farmer position concerning below-mentioned key problems of development of agrarian sector:

1. Perfection of the legislation in sphere of activity of DF
2. Non-interference of bodies of a state administration and local authorities in economic activities of DF
3. Principles and mechanisms of the permission of cotton growing economy debts
4. New mechanisms of rural financing
5. Systems of taxation of DF and practice of collection of taxes

More detailed consolidated farmer's position concerning the key problems of development of agrarian sector, and specific proposals of NADF on ways of the solving of the given problems from the point of view of DF is resulted in the appendix 3.

|  |
|--|
| ИТОГОВАЯ КОПИЯ ПОСЛЕ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОВЕРКИ ДОКУМЕНТОВ  |
| <b>ПЕРЕВОД ВЕРЕН</b>   |
| Date 10.08.07 Signature <i>[Signature]</i>   |
| OPENED STOCK HOLDING COMPANY "STOURIST-TOJKISTON"  |
| <b>TRANSLATION IS CORRECT</b>  |
| Address: 22 Shotomur str., Dushanbe city, Tajikistan.<br>Tel: (992 37) 221-69-46, Fax: 221-62-36 |

**Scheme-structure of the organization:**



| Khatlon districts |              | 1 2 GBAO  |            | Sogd        |             | RSR        |             |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| N. Khisrav        | 263          | Vanj      | 35         | Ayni        | 123         | Dushanbe   | 2           |
| Bokhtar           | 113          | Darvoz    | 42         | Asht        | 228         | Varzob     | 170         |
| Vakhsh            | 375          | Ishkashim | 14         | B.Gafurov   | 267         | Gissar     | 151         |
| Kabodiyon         | 282          | Roshtkala | 28         | Gonchi      | 390         | Vahdat     | 2168        |
| Kolkhozabada      | 1732         | Rushon    | 35         | Zafarabad   | 1753        | Rudaki     | 3615        |
| Kumsangir         | 354          | Shugnon   | 16         | J.Rasulov   | 187         | Tursunzade | 670         |
| Pyandj            | 476          | Khorog    | 7          | Isfara      | 319         | Fayzabad   | 391         |
| Norak             | 76           | Murgob    | 5          | Istaravshan | 435         | Shahrinav  | 560         |
| Temurmalik        | 346          |           |            | Konibodom   | 315         | Rasht      | 582         |
| Parkhor           | 593          |           |            | Kuhistoni   | 3006        | Nurobod    | 115         |
|                   |              |           |            | Mastchoh    |             |            |             |
| Khovaling         | 493          |           |            | Spitamen    | 170         | Djirgatal  | 558         |
| Shurabad          | 288          |           |            | Panjakent   | 433         | Rogun      | 133         |
| Baljuvan          | 186          |           |            | Shahriston  | 138         | Tavildara  | 191         |
| Vosey             | 847          |           |            |             |             | Tajikabad  | 405         |
| Dangara           | 587          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Kulob             | 146          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Hamadoni          | 332          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Khuroson          | 423          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Djilikul          | 138          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Sarband           | 15           |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Djomi             | 587          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Shahrirus         | 354          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Yavan             | 1389         |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Muminabad         | 599          |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| Kurgan Tyube      |              |           |            |             |             |            |             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>      | <b>10718</b> |           | <b>192</b> |             | <b>7831</b> |            | <b>9711</b> |

Strategy of development NADF gives preference to advancement of gender tendencies and active participation of women in actions of Strategy which basically is expressed in the following:

1. Mechanisms and measures of realization of NADF Strategy development will include positions about equal gender representation of men and women on the supervising posts connected with decision-making. It will be allocated additional quotas for women in Board of NADF and a post of the Vice-president.

2. In information strategy of Association the mechanism address and priority of information distribution for women will be provided. In developed actions and recommendations offers taking into account female mentality and specificity of their display in a countryside will be provided. Criteria of distribution of trainings by the right, management, business planning, marketing and an exchange to the best experts will include gender balance for a guarantee that women will have more chances to take part in them.

3. Advancement of principles of gender equality will be guaranteed by the information-marketing

centers at NADF in 16 regions and areas of the country which will conduct monitoring of realization of Strategy in whole and gender problems in particular.

4. In the market agricultural services, including accesses to the financial resources, given directly Associations DFH or with their assistance, also include criteria of gender equality for a guarantee of that these resources are accessible to women-farmers, in particular, for the economy headed by women. For the strengthening of relations with regional micro-financial institutes and other alternative sources of financing Strategy will guarantee that women will be in due time informed on these services and partners include criteria of gender balance of distribution of credits.

**SWOT – ANALYZE OF NADF ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD OF 2006-2007**

| <b>STRONG POINTS</b>   | <b>WEAK POINTS</b>   |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NADF – the unique republican business association in agrarian sector which unites nearby 16500 DF</li> <li>• Has branches in areas and RSR, at ADF 18 information-marketing centers and 7 legal-consultation centers in all regions of the country function</li> <li>• Presence of Strategy of development NADF on foreseeable prospect</li> <li>• Presence at NADF microfinancial organisation "Farmer"</li> <li>• Presence of own publishing house with regular release of magazine "Farmer"</li> <li>• Good contacts to other associations, republics NGO</li> <li>• Experience of carrying out of training seminars, the organization of inter-regional meetings and conferences, in working out of design demands</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weakness of internal sources financing because of DF debts as a result of reorganization</li> <li>• Insufficient vocational training of Association workers</li> <li>• Low efficiency of spent farmer policy in view of weak consolidating role of NADF</li> <li>• poorly adjusted system of interaction and feedback with local links of NADF and DF</li> <li>• Absence of the adjusted system of monitoring of realization of the accepted strategic decisions and spent actions</li> </ul> |
| <b>POSIBILITIES</b>  | <b>THREATS</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To Improve the legislation in agrarian sphere and land reform for strengthening the business environment in rural area</li> <li>➤ to Strengthen interaction with state administration bodies and local authorities, and also to improve coordination of activity with the international organizations and donors</li> <li>➤ Strengthen personnel potential and improving organizational structure of NADF</li> <li>➤ To form and expand membership and network IMC on all territory of the country</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intervention of state bodies and local authorities in economic activities of DF</li> <li>• Insolvability of cotton debts and lack of political will in decision-making</li> <li>• Termination of support of NADF by donors</li> <li>• Absence of stimulus and interest of DF</li> <li>• Mistrust of a spent agrarian policy on places</li> </ul>  |

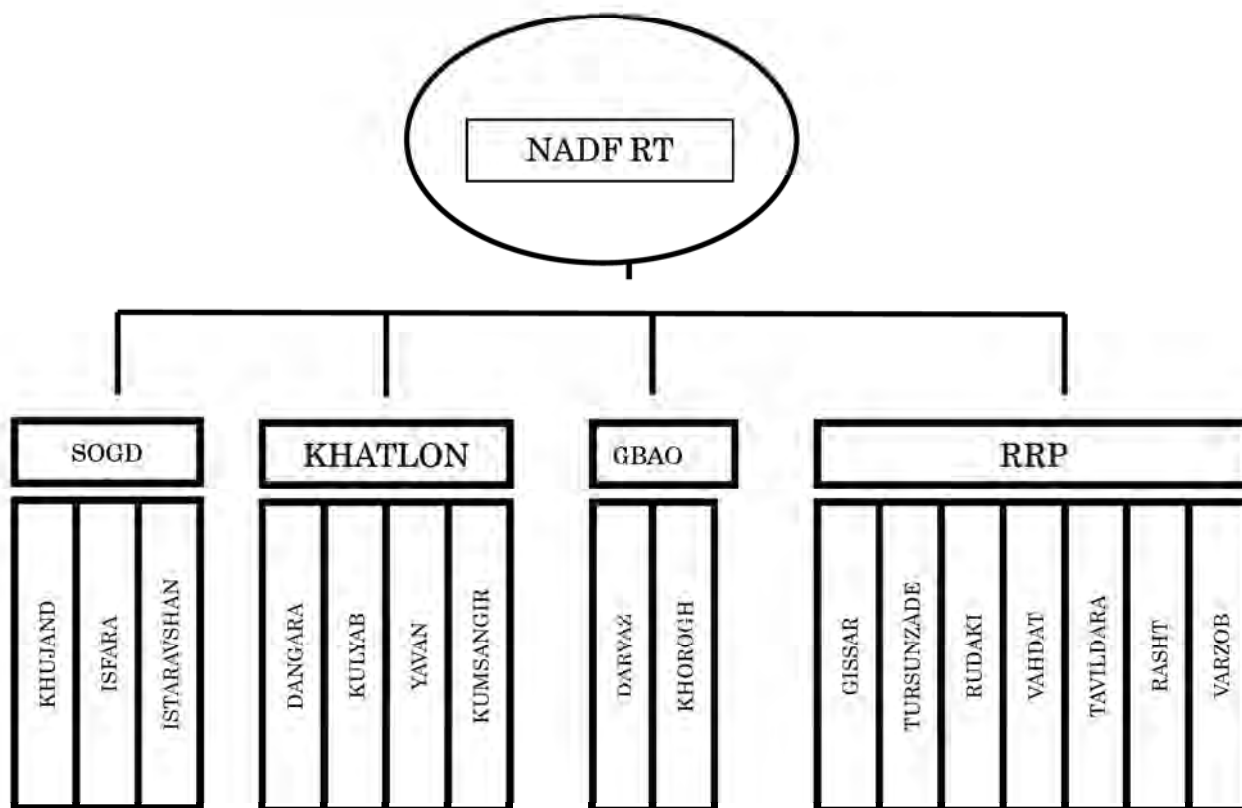
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ carry out uniform farmer to the policy on the key problems directed on increase of level of profitableness of DF and decrease of poverty</li> <li>➤ To create Consulting services with granting to farmers of the demanded services and introduction of progressive methods of managing</li> <li>➤ Introduce system of monitoring of realization of Strategy actions and feedback with lower links of NADF and ADF</li> <li>➤ Effectively use of women potential in realization of actions of Strategy by means of advancements of interest of vulnerable social groups</li> </ul> |  |
|---|--|

The National Association - the most recognized organization, has the structure on all areas, is engaged to protection of the rights of interests of farmers, increase of knowledge level of the members, holds seminars, gives legal, marketing, information and other consultations on land reform problems. At the offices in republic territory spends agricultural population reception. Scientists and experts of Association have let out 12 brochures for the aid to the farmers, connected with the reform spent in agrarian sector for the purpose of softening of problems of farmers.

Associations of dehkans (farmer) economy, the enterprise and the organization can be members of National association of dehkans (farmer) economy and businessmen, and also citizens of Republic Tajikistan, the foreign citizens, wishing to take part in development of dehkans (farmer) economy and enterprise activity. During the period about 2006-2007 of quantity of members of NADF has increased by 17 percent of 44 associations and 3 co-operative societies.

Nowadays the members of National Association is 245 associations, 31 agricultural co-operative societies uniting 16780 of dehkans (farmer) economy. In the structure of National association has the doctor of the sciences, two candidates of sciences, high-specialized and the qualified trainers, actively co-operates with scientists, leading experts of Academy of Agricultural sciences of RT, the Tajik State National University, the Tajik Agrarian University and other educational institutions of republic.

Proceeding from an urgency of maintenance by the information and applied knowledge dehkans (farmer) economy, countrymen of National Association of dehkans (farmer) economy of Republic Tajikistan from the financial help of Program CIDA of the Canadian Agency of the International cooperation has been organized in 16 regional, regional centers of republic Offices of Marketing-information service.



The purpose creation of "Marketing-information service» is support of dehkans (farmer) economy, rural inhabitants involved in agricultural production, by granting of consultation, the information on the markets, on the prices, on suppliers, carrying out trainings, proceeding from concrete requirements of countrymen, with the aim of their income increases, poverty reduction on village. Consulting services in many directions appears, proceeding from requirements of dehkans (farmer) economy and countrymen.

- It is trained in 16 areas more than 800 persons;
- Magazine "Farmer"-2400 copies is published;
- Brochures, bulletins 6 kinds on 4000 copies are published;
- 9953 farmers and 140795 members of farms received and profit from MIS;
- Mobile information advisory point (during the period absence of the electric power in the winter) is organized on the basis of a minibus;

#### PUBLICATIONS

1. "Marketing and dehkans (farmer) facility", Dushanbe-2007, 24 pages, 4000 copies.
2. "Taxation payment order and drawing up", Dushanbe-2007, 20 pages- 4000 copies.
3. « Basis of farming», Dushanbe-2007. – 70 pages. – 4000 copies;
4. «Comments to the law about dehkans (farmer) facility», Dushanbe-2007., 32 pages. – 4000 copies;

5. «Right, organization and management of dehkans (farmer) facility», Dushanbe-2007. , 16 pages. – 4000 copies;

6. «Farmer guideline», Dushanbe-2007, 24 pages. – 4000 copies;

#### Category of people gaining benefits from project implementation

- Farmers
- Specialists of agriculture;
- Business structure group;
- State establishments;
- Interested international organizations and local non governmental organizations

#### Informational activity

- Speeches on TV – 6 times;
- Radio speeches (1-channel) – 21 times;
- Publications in republican, regional and district newspapers and magazines- 28 times
- Monthly magazine «Farmer»;

#### Web-site

[www.dehkans.tj](http://www.dehkans.tj);

Web-site content –

Home;  
About us;  
Goals;  
Partners;  
Programs;  
Publications;  
Magazine «Farmer»;  
Laws;  
Contacts;

Monthly scientifically – popular magazine "Farmer".

The mass popular scientific magazine of association "Farmer" since 2004 is published monthly. It publishes the laws accepted by Parliament and decisions of the Government of republic on agriculture development, comments to laws and the decisions, scientifically – popular articles about problems of an agricultural production and their solving, analytical articles about successes and difficulties of farms. about conducted actions. and also association activity about the carried out by means of foreign and international organizations projects.

Materials will be put under headings «In parliament», «As laws are executed», "Governmental orders", «Reform and problems», «Problems and judgements», «From a life of farms», "Professional advice", «the Person is nice for work» and others. In view of limitation of means the magazine is published by circulation of 500 copies and extends among farmers, agricultural businessmen and on the official bodies occupied with management of an agricultural production.

The Chairman of National Association of dehkans (farmer) economy Sharipov A. is entered by the order of President of RT into structure of Independent commission of RT on the permission of cotton growing economy debts. Sharipov has taken the most active part in working out in Governmental order of RT № 111 from March, 5th, 2007. the plan action for the permission of cotton growing economy debts. Sharipov as a member of the Independent Commission and Working Group under the Permission of Debts on the Clap participated in Law working out «About the state registration of real estate and the rights to it», the Law «About the Mortgage», the Mechanism of Agrarian Crediting of RT. An open Forum for Farmers concerning debts of cotton economy in cotton growing areas of Tajikistan.

2006. ILO. SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES of MIGRATION IN TAJIKISTAN (the project 04 HP-06 from 4.12.2006)

According to the contract in Tavildara area the Center of support of beekeeping is created, and NADF RT has provided the given Center with office techniques and renders organizational and personnel support. Center activity to be carried out in close interaction with national system of micro financing and with its support, the population Placement service also is involved. One of directions of activity of the created Center of support of beekeepers in Tavildara area is increase of a level of economic activity of women - heads of migrants families.

Results of creation of the Center of support of beekeepers of a steel: - the system of vocational training of the future beekeepers basically heads of migrants families, including women, perfection of skills of operating beekeepers, any rendering of services to beekeepers is organized; - On the basis of the Center of support of beekeepers training under program SAB is organised:

- For potential formation on advancement of program HCCB within the limits of one Training of trainers (TOT) 15 trainers from among members of families of migrants, especially women are prepared;
- Within the limits of activity of the Center of support of beekeepers 62 persons of heads мигрантских families are trained.

- The adapted manual under WIND program is introduced:



- Teachers under program WIND in Tavildarinsky area Are prepared;
- Organizational work on training of heads of 196 farms in Tavildara area under WIND program is conducted;

## 2007. ILO. IMPROVEMENT OF LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

In the dehkans facility of Rasht district there were conducted 8 trainings in jamoats of Makhsun, Kalanak, Kalai Surkh, Yasman, Askalon, and in the office of the regional association of dehkan facility.. There are 249 leaders were participated in the trainings, busiessmen, local hukumat representatives.

.In Fayzabad district there were organized 8 trainings in jamoats of Javoni-2, Vashgird, Fayzabad-2, Kalai dasht-1, Mehrobod-1 and one on the base of association of dehkan (farmer) district facility. There were 250 citizens, leaders and dehkan farmer members and businessmen participated in the trainings.

In Vahdat district there were conducted 8 trainings in jamoats of Chuyangaron, Simiganj, Bahor, and Association of dehkan farmers of the districts. There are 252 citizens, leaders and dehkan's member facility are participated in the trainings.

In Rudaki district there were conducted 9 trainings in jamoats of Kuktosh, Zaynababad, Somoniyon, in the enterprises of municipal facility of the district, in veterinary management, in the Association of dehkan (farmer) facility of district. There are 268 citizens, leaders, and members of the dehkan farmer participated in the trainings.

## 2007. ILO. MINIMIZATION OF SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES FOR POPULATION OF TAJIKISTAN (project 01/2007 OT 17.01.2007)

Within the limits of this project there was a further development of activity Centers of Beekeeping Support (CBS) on attraction to employment of families of migrants, basically women. Monitoring of work CBS has shown that in CBS 153 persons from among families of migrants, basically women for rendering of assistance in training, micro credit and organization reception beekeeping have addressed. In total it is captured by vocational training on five-day courses of 420 persons. Therefore for development of activity CBS within the limits of the project the necessary quantity of grant SAB is bought and there is begun training of women-members of families of migrants under the program "Beekeeper-businessman". In CBS the educational class on vocational training on a specialty "beekeeper-businessman" who meets all requirements of standards of vocational training is created unique in area.

NADF for support of CBS of Tavildara has created Micro extra organization "Farmer" with a credit portfolio in 10 thousand dollars. The given organization through CBS of Tavildara has presented to 25 families of migrants micro credits from 100 to 500 dollars for the organization of the

business with at the purpose of independent improvement of living conditions. By the end of 2007 all these a family have returned micro credits and have still received the income at the expense of beekeeping. Preliminary, economic benefit for families of migrants from realization of the project and creation of CBS of Tavildara can be estimated analyzing volume of the income received by families of migrants at a rate of 15 550 dollars.

2007. USAID. The PROJECT ON LAND REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT of the MARKET OF LAND. The CENTERS ON LEGAL SUPPORT AND PROGRAM OF TRAININGS IN KULYAB

For 7 months of work of the project following results are reached:

- 290 members of dehkans economy have received knowledge, and information on a legal status of dehkans economy and can lobby the interests before corresponding bodies:

- level of knowledge of participants about procedures of drawing up of the certificate for choice a land tenure site is raised.

- the awareness and knowledge of participants of a seminar of a creation order of dehkans economy and the state registration DF is raised.

- All participants of a seminar are informed on an order of reception of the Certificate on the right by using of the earth and the ground share.

- Level of knowledge of participants of a seminar about the inheritance of the earths is raised.

- Participants of a seminar were acquaintance with the agricultural contract and its correct registration.

- Participants of a seminar have received knowledge of taxation procedures of dehkans farms in RT.

- It is given legal consultation by the civil, tax, financial and labor right

- Members of dehkans economy have received consultations concerning risk working out in judicial complaints corresponding bodies for protection of the rights.

- consultation on a problem of an establishment of the right of land tenure of dehkans economy an order of reception of the certificate on the right is spent by using of the earth of the ground share,

- awareness and knowledge of participants of a seminar of reorganization of dehkans farms according to the Civil Code of Republic Tajikistan and the Decree of President of RT «About reorganization of the agricultural organizations and the enterprises» is raised.

- Level of knowledge of heads D/X and local authorities Farhor, Hamadoni, Vose and Kuljab areas about the decision № 111 is raised.

- All participants of a seminar are informed on an order of reception of the Certificate on the right by using of the earth and the land share.

***REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN***

***NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEHKAN FARMS***

***STRATEGY***  
***DEVELOPMENT OF THE***  
***NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEHKAN FARMS***  
***FOR 2008-2012***

***Dushanbe-2008***

PASSPORT

OF THE STRATEGY  
OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF DEHKAN FARMS FOR 2008-2012

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Client of the strategy</i>   | -UNDP  |
| <i>Donor of the Strategy</i>    | -Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA)                  |
| <i>Designer of the Strategy</i> | -National Agency for strategic researches and planning APK (NASRP-APK) |

*Goal and orientation  
of the Strategy*

The goal of the Strategy of development of the National Association of Dehkan Farms (NADF) is consolidation of the efforts of farmer Associations and dehkan farms for representation and protection of the rights and interests of farmers and undertakers in the villages, directed to provision of the country's food security and poverty reduction in the rural areas through dynamic and sustainable development of the farming on predominantly intensive factors of growth, conversion of achievements of science and high technologies, progressive technique, advanced management and modern marketing system.

This goal assumes achievement of the following important key points of the strategic development of the farming:

*Economic key points – conduct sustainable finance-economic activity, which provides promotion of the incomes level and profitability Dehkan farms*

*Social key points- reduction of the poverty level of rural population, especially cotton areas.*

*Legal key points – in the frame of the current legislation of Republic of Tajikistan protection and promotion of the rights and interests of farmers, and also promotion of the level of their awareness and legal literacy.*

*Gender key points – provision of the gender equality during the Strategy implementation, to ensure equal rights for men and women for managing positions related to decision making.*

*STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NADF FOR 2008-2012*

*Terms of drafting  
the Strategy*                      *February – June 2008*

*Terms of Strategy  
Implementation*                      *2008-2012*

*Content of the Strategy*

*RESUME AND STRATIGIC VISION*

*Introduction*

- 1. Agricultural problems and necessity of farming development*
- 2. Goal and objectives of the Strategy*
- 3. Concepts and the main directions of the NADF*
- 4. Strategy implementation phases*
- 5. Securing of the financial sustainability of NADF*
- 6. Working out of the unified farming policy on key problems of development of agricultural sector*
- 7. Principals of gender equality*

*ANNEX*

- 8. Annex #1 SWOT-analysis of NADF*
- Annex#2 Farming policy on key problems of the development of agrarian sector*
- Annex#3 The matrix of measures for Strategy implementation*

## RESUME AND STRATEGIC VISION

*Slogan: Support of dehkans – prosperity of society*

At present time, there are 32000 Dehkan farms functioning in the agriculture of Tajikistan and they are the basic form of economic management in reforming a agrarian sector, their contribution to the gross output of agriculture has a sustainable tendency for increasing. The exponent of the farmer's interest and conductor of their policy is a National Association of Dehkan Farms (NADF). NADF – is nongovernmental organization formed on democratic principles, the main Mission of which is to consolidate the farmers of the country through protection of their rights and advancing of economic interests of its members.

The Strategy of the development of NADF for 2008-2012 is the main strategic document of Dehkan Farm Association in the national and local levels for the foreseeable perspective, which defines priorities and main directions of farming policy, oriented to profitability of the Dehkan Farms and poverty reduction of the rural area. The current Strategy is based on the main principles and approaches of the National Strategy of the Development of Tajikistan (NSD) and corresponds to the requirements of the system of national development and priorities of NSD. The overall focus of the strategic plan of Association development for nearest five years is strengthening of an organizational and institutional potential of Association in national and local levels that will give the opportunity for NADF to become the most effective and sustainable business-association of Tajikistan.

The Strategy of the development of NADF for 2008-2012 has limited time frames of 5 year, which are divided into two stages.

**Stage 1 (First two years: 2008-2009)**, First stage – includes the first two years of strategy implementation and reflects short term goals and list of measures on strengthening of organizational and institutional potential of Association.

1. Improvement of legislation and normative-regulatory documents, specifying the legal status of DF and their Associations, which stimulating a state support of farmers;
2. Strengthening of organizational potential of NADF through improvement of perspective organizational management structure and expansion of membership in NADF, provision of financial sustainability of NADF, forming of the clear regional farming policy and principles differentiation of functions and authorities with the state governing bodies and relationship with international organizations.
3. Financial rehabilitation of DF, particularly cotton growing farms, conversion of debts and inclusion of the new funding mechanism.

**Stage 2 (Further three years: 2010-2012)**, Second stage - includes further three years which reflects consistency of implementation of long term target key points.

1. Implementation of unified farming policy on key and perspective problems of agricultural sector development.
2. Organization of effective management system within DF, which allows more fully to use potential of human factor.
3. Forming and development of the elements of market infrastructure system (MIS)
4. Introduction of the flexible and balanced marketing system, including promotion of the level of information and bettering the access to information in a product markets, and also organizing of effective management system in DF.
5. Creation of favorable climate for attraction of investment to the agricultural sector.

The Strategy gives preference to advancing gender tendencies and participation of women in events and measures of the Strategy.

Elaboration, discussion and adoption of the current Strategy of development of NADF implemented on the basis of democratic principles of publicity, openness and transparency with participation of all interested parties in local, regional and national levels, including the structures

of state governance and local authority, academic communities, and under direct partnership with UNDP and other potential donors.

## INTRODUCTION

The current radical reforms in agricultural sector and transition to market relations in the rural area, requires the forming of appropriate effective organizational structures, reflecting spirit and content of reforms. One of such new market forms of economic management in the rural area are the dehkan farms (DF), formed on the base of long term and inherited right for land utilization. DF became a real basis for further development of agricultural sector of the country, their input to gross production of the agriculture has sustainable tendency for growth.

At present time, there are 32000 DFs are functioning in the sphere of agriculture, which are considerate to be the main forms of economic management in reforming agricultural sector. However, the effectiveness of the functioning of DF is not so high and there are system problems in their forming and development. The content of those problems, basically, means that the status of DF is not clear, most of DFs are working separately and their rights are being abused, the interests are weakly represented and not protected.

That is why the exponent of farmer's interests and the conductor of their policy for today is the National Association of Dehkan Farms (NADF). NADF – is nongovernmental organization formed on democratic principles, the main Mission of which is to consolidate the farmers of the country through protection of their rights and advancing of economic interests of its members.

NADF was founded in 1996 as a Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), has 245 member associations, 31 agricultural cooperatives which are uniting more than 16500 dehkan farms. Has its branches in the regions and DRS (Districts of Republican Subordination), and also there are 16 informational-marketing centers are acting in all regions of the country.

The Strategy of the development of NADF for 2008-2012 is the main strategic document of Dehkan Farm Association in the national and local levels for the foreseeable perspective, which defines priorities and main directions of farming policy, oriented to profitability of the Dehkan Farms and poverty reduction of the rural area. The current Strategy is based on the main principles and approaches of the National Strategy of the Development of Tajikistan (NSD) and corresponds to the requirements of the system of national development and priorities of NSD. The overall focus of the strategic plan of Association development for nearest five years is strengthening of an organizational and institutional potential of Association in national and local levels that will give the opportunity for NADF to become the most effective and sustainable business-association of Tajikistan.

NADF is actively cooperates with sectoral Ministries and structures, government and local authorities, cooperation with these parties is defined in the frame of concluded bilateral contracts. Close working contacts with International Organizations predetermine the most actual aspects of mutually beneficial cooperation in agricultural sphere, directed to forming and support of farmer movement. Fruitful cooperation of NADF with scientist and leading specialists of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Tajik State National University, Tajik Agricultural University, Tajik Technological University and the higher education establishments of the country, stimulates the scientific securing of farmer management.

## AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS AND NECESSITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING

At present time, the agricultural sector of Tajikistan suffers difficult period of development, stipulated by the consequences of systemic crisis and cumulative sectoral problems, worsening existing situation. The elimination of these problems will require a deep reforming of legislation and normative base. First of all, the land reform did not liberate the initiatives of agricultural producer, did not increase the stimulus for promotion of productivity level. Farmer has no adequate ensuring of rights for land utilization and real freedom of producing, sales of product.

Defined by land legislation right to land utilization under an ambiguous formulation allows local authorities to make expanded interpretation, up to taking the decision on confiscation of the land in the case of its "irrational" utilization. Under the influence of this threat dehqan farms have been imposed by plans for placing of agricultural crops and producing of products, consequently the freedom of farmer entrepreneurship will be limited.

The procedure for the forming of individual dehqan farms is complicated and severely controlled by the local authorities, with allocation of own right for part of the land through withdrawal from previously privatized and created collective dehqan farms. There exists the regulation which allows dehqans to create individual dehqan farms; however this process is slow, non-transparent and expensive.

The biggest problem is poor financial situation of dehqan farms, which characterized by:

- Insignificant receipts from products sale because of low level of prices to that and limitations for sale;
- Shortage of the own turnover means for the seasonal financing of production and low provision by bank credit;
- High credit indebtedness.

The main part of these debts relates to cotton growing farms. Because of this, significant part of DF has blocked bank accounts, which stipulate non-monetary forms of credits, growth of barter, transfer of the deals to a shadow angle with all resulted negative consequences.

Because of the low profitability of agriculture, increasingly, than in other sectors, there was reduction of the production and technical potential of Agricultural and Industrial Complex. Absence of necessary receipts brought to a multiple reduction of the purchasing of new techniques and equipment, physical deterioration of the big part of the main facilities of agricultural organizations. That is why even during expansion of demand for domestic agrarian production the growth of its production restrains by resource limitations.

Reorganization of agriculture, probably, left the majority of dehqan farms one on one with their problems, by not giving them opportunity to affect the production system, in the frame of which it will be necessary for them to work and get the necessary information about market prices and marketing of their goods. Especially difficult was conducted the process of reorganization of the farms of cotton growing areas, where the newly created farms were imposed by doubtful debt, be due to a unit of irrigated tillage.

For overcoming of these difficulties it is necessary to conduct consecutive work, first of all on further improvement of legislation, elimination of administrative barriers, reduction of tax pressure to DF, overcoming with influence of governmental structures and local authorities.

The phenomenon of influence and together with it and difficulty of limitation and overcoming of influence consists on that de jure current legislation stops direct administering and influence of all levels of state and local authority to financial and economic activity of the



subjects of management in a agrarian sector. In reality, de facto there happening not only influence as a single case, but it has practically large-scale character.

Role and sense of DF in increasing of the volumes of agricultural production and realization of food security is growing year by year. They are carrying out many economically important and socially significant functions. The functions of dehkan farms might be divided to the following:

1. food – they playing significant role in production of agricultural products, food securing of rural families, forming of proposal in the food market;
2. social – dehkan farms providing jobs and maintaining incomes of rural population, reducing social tension in the village.
3. preservation of rural mode of life, peoples traditions, customs;
4. preservation of the wide spectrum of agricultural crops and animals, consequently the contribution for preservation of biodiversity will be increased, provision their sustainability, bettering of ecologic situation in the village.

Further development of the DF should be based on intensive factors, which are predetermined effectiveness of production in a new market structures. Meanwhile development of DF going spontaneously and elemental character reflects internal essence of evolutionary component of the process. That is why elaboration and introduction of scientifically-justified system of farming can not be postponed any more, as evolutionary way of development of DF, which based on the method of tests and mistakes, with weak orientation on achievements of agricultural science and advanced technologies, may last for decades and more years and will leave the country faraway from strategic magistral direction of development.

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

**The mission of NADF** – to become more united and effective business association of Tajikistan, with expanding member base and expanded infrastructure network, expressing consolidated position of farmers on key problems of implementation of agricultural policy, providing accurate interaction with state governing bodies and local authority, mutually beneficial cooperation with international organizations and projects.

The goal of the Strategy of NADF is consolidation of the efforts of farmer Associations and dehkan farms for representation and protection of the rights and interests of farmers and undertakers in the villages, directed to provision of the country's food security and poverty reduction in the rural areas through dynamic and sustainable development of the farming on predominantly intensive factors of growth, conversion of achievements of science and high technologies, progressive technique, advanced management and modern marketing system.

This goal assumes achievement of the following important key points of the strategic development of the farming:

- *Economic key points – conduct sustainable finance-economic activity, which provides promotion of the incomes level and profitability Dehkan farms*
- *Social key points- reduction of the poverty level of rural population, especially cotton areas.*
- *Legal key points – in the frame of the current legislation of Republic of Tajikistan protection and promotion of the rights and interests of farmers, and also promotion of the level of their awareness and legal literacy.*
  - *Gender key points – provision of the gender equality during the Strategy implementation, to ensure equal rights for men and women for managing positions related to decision making.*

## STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NADF FOR 2008-2012

For the achievement of goals and main strategic key points it is necessary to solve next key objectives:

- Protection of rights and advancing of economic interests of the members of NADF through effective lobbying of interests in parliament and other power structures;
- Improvement of agricultural legislation;
- Improvement of the system of support and stimulating of DF;
- Conduct business trainings for members of dehqan farms, entrepreneurs, district and oblast associations;
- Implementation of leasing activity, support of innovative and investment projects;
- Marketing research of the market of dehqan farms and entrepreneurs;
- Bettering of DF's access to the markets of material-technical resources, services, food and agricultural raw materials;
- Increasing of the employment of economically active rural population through creation of favorable conditions for development of all possible kinds of economic activity in rural area, which could increase the incomes of rural population;
- Increasing of awareness level of DF;
- Creation of favorable climate for attraction of investments in development of DF;

### THE CONCEPT AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF NADF

The current Strategy is based on the main principles and approaches of the National Strategy of the Development of Tajikistan (NSD) and corresponds to the requirements of the system of national development and priorities of NSD. The conceptual basis of the forming of NADF Strategy is based on the principles of consistency and succession. The main conceptual regulations of the Strategy of development of NADF were published in Mass Medias and broadly discussed at local, regional and national levels, which should strengthen common directivity and ensure execution of the planned measures on its realization.

According to main principles of the Strategy there were adopted the following regulations:

- Voluntariness – voluntariness of participation in the workout and implementation of agreed farming policy;
- Openness – run of discussion, adoption and implementation of Strategy, achieved results and problems will be published in republican and local press, will be discussed in “round tables”, in the meetings with rural population;
- Complexity – the Strategy admits, stimulates and encourages all possible kinds of agricultural activity, which may increase the incomes of rural people;
- Broadly participation of population – in the process of implementation of Strategy there will be used knowledge, experience and imagination of population about the most effective ways of provision of employment and incomes, also will be taken into account the specifics of economic and social behavior of different rural groups;
- Awareness and familiarity – supposes comprehensive publicity and conduct of a purposeful awareness work on promotion of awareness level of DF regarding the Strategy and farming policy implemented by NADF.

Besides for successful implementation of abovementioned principles it is needed to take into account regional specificity of development of NADF and farming movement, and also in the process of implementation of Strategy to use advantageously market economic methods and mechanisms.

- The common focus of strategic development plan of NADF for nearest 5 years is strengthening of organizational and institutional potential of NADF in national and local levels, that in complex gives the opportunity to NADF become the most effective and sustainable business-association of Tajikistan.

ENSURING OF FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF NADF

NADF was formed on the principles of self-financing. For the successful and effective activity, the mechanism of self-financing will be used not immediately, but step by step. The full self-financing is not virtually planned, as sponsor resources, target grants and other sources of funding will ensure a definite part of receipts to the budget of NADF.

The common strategy of funding NADF presented in the form of prognosis/forecast of the structure of NADF budget for 2008-2012 in table 1.

**The structure of the NADF budget for 2008-2012 (in %)**

| #               | Budget lines   | years      |            |            |            |             |
|-----------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|                 |  | 2008       | 2009       | 2010       | 2011       | 2012        |
| <b>Incomes</b>  |  |            |            |            |            |             |
| 1               | Membership fees  | 10         | 10         | 7          | 5          | 5           |
| 2               | Donors funds   | 20         | 20         | 15         | 12         | 10          |
| 3               | Grants   | 45         | 25         | 10         | 10         | 7           |
| 4               | From advertisement-publishing activity                           | 20         | 40         | 50         | 45         | 35          |
| 5               | From created by NADF industrial structures                       | -          | -          | 15         | 25         | 40          |
| 6               | Other receipts   | 5          | 5          | 3          | 3          | 3           |
| 7               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>218</b> | <b>100</b>  |
| 8               | <i>Approximate size of income-expense part (thousand USD)</i>    | <i>250</i> | <i>350</i> | <i>500</i> | <i>700</i> | <i>1000</i> |
| <b>Expenses</b> |  |            |            |            |            |             |
| 1               | Maintenance of NADF staff  | 20         | 15         | 10         | 10         | 10          |
| 2               | Forming and maintenance of Material-Technical Base               | 40         | 40         | 25         | 20         | 15          |
| 3               | Implementation of Statutory objectives and program goals of NADF | 35         | 45         | 50         | 50         | 50          |
| 4               | Charitable activity  | -          | 5          | 10         | 15         | 20          |
| 5               | Other expenses (reserve fund)                                    | 5          | 5          | 5          | 5          | 5           |
| 6               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b>  |

As it shown in the table, internal potential for attraction of donor funds and sponsor resources, and also target grants is big primarily and advantageously directed to implementation of target goals of NADF. Depending on formation and strengthening of material-technical base of NADF, no less than half of NADF budget funds will be directed for implementation of Statutory objectives of NADF.

Even so it is planned the tendency of reduction of comparative expenses for maintenance of NADF which will reduce from 20 to 10 percents.

It is necessary to note that productive activity first of all supposes provision of advisory services on elaboration of business plans and publishing activity, which according our plans will be one of the main sources of the income part of NADF budget for implementation of Statutory objectives and program goals, and even in the 5-th year, the incomes from their activity in the structure of income part will become at first place. Hereby, the strategy of financing of NADF for the nearest 5 years might be called an endeavor of step by step reduction of the share of attracted funds and increasing of own inputs in the activity and development of organization.

### **Specification of the measures which require external support**

The necessity for the forming of Measures Specification, requiring external support, is based on absence of real financial and technical opportunities of NADF itself and its regional and local organizations. The main spectrum of problems, connected with attraction of external support under implementation of the Strategy measures and the Program on development of farm movement supposes grant and technical support of International Organizations, advantageously functioning on the territory of republic. In turn we have divided them into direct donors and interested partners on Strategy implementation, specialized in the sphere of agriculture and advancing of agrarian reforms. These organizations and partners are: US AID, UNDP, FAO, CIDA, SIDA, SECO, EC TACIS, German Agro action, GTZ and etc.

Besides for implementation of separate measures it is planned to attract the potential of International Organizations specialized in concrete directions. For example, Swedish SIDA on seeds development, UNDP on support of resource centers in rural areas, and also concrete projects of World Bank and ADB in agrarian sector.

One of the most difficult problems, for the solving of which it is needed external support – is attraction of foreign capital for promotion of the level of DF technical equipment and introduction of new technologies. This objective is supposed to be solved advantageously at expense of financial leasing and attraction of direct foreign investments under concrete economically effective investment projects. Such financial institutes to whom it is supposed to apply for support are: World Bank, ADB, Islamic Bank, EBRD, IFC and other International Finance and Economic Organizations.

The common specification of the measures, which requires external support, is presented in the Matrix of measures of Strategy implementation in annex 3.

## THE PRINCIPLES OF GENDER EQUALITY

At present time, despite of that women consist the majority of people who works in agricultural sector, they don't have enough representatives in the governing positions of Associations as at national, as well as at regional and local levels, and they weakly taking participation in the process of decision-making. The traditional values are also fetter the women initiative on decision-making and in fair distribution of income within the farms. Often women making all agricultural works for their family, as the mass migrations of men population comes to the beginning of farming season. That is why by current Strategy of NADF development, and strategies of the regional and local Associations is prescribed regularly to involve target vulnerable groups, especially women, during providing a facilitation of agricultural services and services of access to market, that will stimulate advancing of gender tendencies.

The Strategy of development of NADF gives preference to advancing of gender tendencies and active participation of women in measures under the Strategy, which basically expressed in the following:

- Mechanisms and measures of implementation of the Strategy of NADF development will include regulations on equal gender presentation of men and women in governing positions, connected with decision-making. There will be given additional quotas for women in the Board of NADF and position of the Deputy Chair (of Board).
- In informational Strategy of NADF there will be prescribed the mechanism of addressed and prioritized dissemination of information for women. In the workable measures and recommendations, suggestions will be prescribed by taking into account women mentality and specific of its appearance in rural area. The criteria of classification of trainings on rights, management, business-planning, marketing and exchange of better practices will include gender balance for assurance that women will have more chances for taking part on that.
- Advancing of the principles of gender equality will be guaranteed by informational-marketing centers under NADF in 16 regions and districts of the country, which will conduct monitoring of Strategy implementation at a whole and particularly in gender problems.
- In the market of agricultural services, including access to financial resources, provided directly by DF Associations or under their support, also it is included criteria of gender equality for assurance of that this resources are accessible for women-farmers, especially for farms lead by women. For the strengthening of connections with regional micro-finance institutes and other alternative sources of funding, the Strategy will assure that women will be timely informed about these services and partners will include criteria of gender balance in the credit distribution.

In addition, it is planned to create a gender equality committee, which will work both on key farmer problems and gender equality and development of rural area.

**SWOT – ANALYSIS OF NADF**

| STRONGNESS WEAKNESS   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NADF – the only republican business-association in agrarian sector, which unites about 16500 DF's</li> <li>• It has its branches in regions and DRS (districts of republican subordination), under NADF there also functioning 18 informational-marketing centers and 7 legal-advisory centers in all the regions of the country.</li> <li>• Availability of the Strategy of NADF development for foreseeable perspective.</li> <li>• Availability of Microfinance organization “Farmer”, under the NADF.</li> <li>• Availability of the own publishing house with regularly issuing of the “Farmer” magazine.</li> <li>• Good contacts with other associations, NGO's of republic.</li> <li>• Experience in introduction of teaching seminars, organization of interregional meetings and conferences in the working-out of project proposal.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weakness of internal sources of financing, because of DF debts in the result of reorganization</li> <li>• Insufficient professional preparation of NADF staff</li> <li>• Low effectiveness of conducted farm policy due to weak consolidating role of NADF</li> <li>• Weakly organized system of interaction and back-coupling with lower levels of NADF and DF</li> <li>• Absence of organized system of monitoring on implementation of adopted decisions and conducted measures</li> </ul> |
| OPPORTUNITIES THREATS   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve legislation in agrarian sector and land reform for improvement of business environment in rural area</li> <li>• To strengthen interaction with state governing bodies and local authority, and also to make better coordination of activities with international organizations and donors</li> <li>• To strengthen staff potential and improve organizational structure of NADF, expand membership and a network of Informational and Advisory Centers in all the territory of the country</li> <li>• To form and conduct a unified farm policy on key issues, directed on promotion the income level of DF and poverty reduction</li> <li>• To create consultative services with providing to farmers a broadly desirable services and introduction of progressive methods of economic management</li> <li>• To introduce a monitoring system of implementation of Strategy measures and back-coupling with lower levels of NADF and DF</li> <li>• To effectively use potential of women in implementation of Strategy measures through advancing of the interest of vulnerable social groups</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interference of state structures and local authority to economic activity of DF</li> <li>• Discontinuance of NADF support by donors</li> <li>• Absence of stimulus and interest of DF</li> <li>• Distrust to conducted agrarian policy in the areas</li> </ul>  |

**THE MATRIX OF THE MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION  
THE STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NADF FOR 2008-2012**

| <i>Prioritized objectives of the Strategy</i>   | <i>Measures (actions)</i>   | <i>Terms</i>     | <i>Expected results</i>   |
|---|---|------------------|---|
| <i>1</i>  | <i>2</i>  | <i>3</i>         | <i>4</i>  |
| <b>1. Improvement of agrarian legislation, which determines legal status of DF and their Associations</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of amendments to Land and Civil Laws of RT "On dehqan farms", and</li> <li>2. Working out of the draft law of RT "On Associations of DF"</li> <li>3. Deepening of land reform, which prescribes guaranteed, clearly formulated, operatively assignable individual land use rights and hand over of land, as a basic of the sustainable growth of agricultural production and forming of effective owner</li> </ol> | <b>2008-2009</b> | Improvement of land legislature and explanation of circumstances of local authorities on the issue of implementation of Land Code, that will allow to increase the number of farmers who have access to land  |
| <b>2. Strengthening of the organizational potential of NADF</b>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.3. Ensuring of financial sustainability of NADF</li> <li>2.4. Formation of effective regional farming policy</li> <li>2.5. Elaboration and application of the principles of differentiation of functions and authorities with local Associations of DF</li> <li>2.6. Strengthening of interaction between NADF and state governing bodies and interactions with international organizations</li> </ol>                           | <b>2008-2010</b> | Expansion of membership in NADF and strengthening of regional structures of ADF   |
| <b>3. Financial rehabilitation of DF</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. Restructuring of cotton farms debts</li> <li>3.2. Introduction of the new financing mechanism</li> </ol>  | <b>2008-2009</b> | Ensuring of fare and legal mechanism for solving cotton farms debts and free access of farmers to financial resources.<br>Increase the number of credit portfolios of the banks in the village with keeping in them major part of the long term credits, by taking into account seasonality and specifics of DF |
| <b>4. Increase the level of</b>   | <p align="center"><b>4.1. Measures of policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcoming of administrative barriers and influence of state governing bodies and local authority to economic activity of DF</li> <li>• Diversification of unprofitable cotton farming</li> <li>• State support and stimulating of</li> </ul>   | <b>2008-2010</b> | Decreasing until minimum the possibilities of administrative pressure to  |

STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NADF FOR 2008-2012

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><i>profitability of farmers</i></p>                        | <p>effective farmer</p> <p><u>4.2. Financial-economic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing of economic stimulus for producing of agrarian product             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resolution of cotton farms debts and diversification of unprofitable cotton farming</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ensuring a real and free access to land, credit and material resources</li> <li>• Simplification of the taxation system and reduction of tax burden</li> </ul> <p><u>4.3. Organizational-legal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Protection and advancing of economic interests of DF</u></li> <li>• <u>Transformation of collective DF's into individual and family farms</u></li> <li>• <u>Forming of the centralized bookkeeping of DF</u></li> <li>• <u>Cooperation of DF and creation of rural credit and service cooperatives</u></li> </ul> <p><u>4.4. Agro technological</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing of crop yield and productivity of livestock</li> <li>• Application of crop rotation and qualitative seeds</li> <li>• Rational using of water and land resources</li> <li>• Introduction of new technique and progressive technology</li> <li>• Keeping and initial processing of agricultural products</li> </ul> <p><u>4.5. Informational-technical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring of the free access of farmer to scientific-technical, industrial and commercial information</li> <li>• Increasing the level of awareness and professional, legal and economic knowledge of farmer</li> <li>• Exchange with advanced experience</li> </ul> | <p>2008-2009</p> <p>2008-2009</p> <p>2008-2012</p> <p>2009-2012</p> | <p>DF and full stopping of influence to financial and productive activity of farmers.</p> <p>Increasing of crops yield and productivity of livestock up to 30-40% during the period of strategy implementation.</p> <p>Increasing the level of profitability of DF up to 60% during the period of strategy implementation.</p> <p>Decreasing of rural poverty to 20% during the period of strategy implementation.</p> |
| <p><b>5. Set-up the effective management system of DF</b></p> | <p>5.1. Improvement of perspective organizational structure of NADF</p> <p>5.2. Forming of informational data base of DF on the level of "farm-jamoat-district-region-country"</p> <p>5.3. Creation of unified rural information-advisory network</p>  | <p>2010-2012</p>  | <p>Increasing effectiveness of the management system of DF in national, regional and local levels.</p>   |