

19. 農業セクターの重要課題に対する政策  
(2008年8月発行、Farmer Policy on Key Problems of Development of Agrarian Sector)

FARMER POLICY ON KEY PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN SECTOR

**INTRODUCTORY PASSAGE**

*NADF is the non-governmental organization generated on democratic principles; the main Mission is consolidation of farmers of the country by means of protection of the rights and progress of economic interests of the members.*

*NADF supports the policy of Government of RT on agrarian economy reforming, restoration and sustainable development of the cotton sector, expressed by Governmental order RT №111 from March, 5th, 2007, and also the recommendation of the President of the country concerning the new mechanism of the agricultural financing, stated by the Head of the state on October, 16th, 2007 in Kurgan Tyube.*

*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. Thus though the basic form of managed agrarian sector reform are DF, however their status is not clear, the rights are restrained, interests are poorly presented and protected.*

*Elimination of these lacks will demand profound transformation of the legislation and standard-legal base. First of all, land reform has not liberated the initiative of the agricultural manufacturer, has not raised stimulus for lifting of production level. The farmer has no adequate maintenance of the rights of land tenure and real freedom of manufacture and production realization.*

*During repeated discussion of these topical and most actual problems of DF development, NADF has generalized various opinions and consolidated the farmer position concerning below-mentioned key problems of agrarian sector development:*

- *Enhancement of legislation in the area of DF*
- *Non-intervention of State agencies and Local authorities in economical activity of DF*
- *Principles and mechanisms of cotton growing economies debts allowance*
- *New mechanism of rural financing*
- *Taxation system of DF and practice of taxation*

*The consolidated farmer position concerning key problems of agrarian sector development and specific proposals of NADF about ways of the permission of the given problems from the point of view of DF is more low resulted. In a course of the current document preparation, the materials and offers of domestic scientists and experts, experts and advisers of international organizations and projects have been used.*

## ENHANCEMENT OF LEGAL BASE OF DF

*Legal aspects of problems of DF functioning, first of all, are shown in imperfection of the land legislation, incompleteness of land reform. 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 land in case of its "irrational" use.*

*Under the influence of this threat to agricultural manufacturers' plans of placing of agricultural cultures and production are imposed. Thereby the freedom of enterprise which is shown in the form of intervention of state bodies and local authorities in economic activities of farmers is limited.*

*Land shares of farms continue to remain in the field of collective management. Land reform with focus on creation individual and family dehkan economy is carried out by slow rates. Though economy formally is private, the control system has changed a little - individual stimulus for investments, growth level of output volumes and efficiency remain rather low.*

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

*Therefore it is necessary to exclude from the Land Code the formulation «irrational use of land», allowing local Hukumat to make withdrawal of lands.*

*In the current legislation there is no accurate definition of legal status DF, and in the Civil Code in general there is no concept of DF. DF is not the legal body as after modification and additions in the Republic Tajikistan Law «About dehkan (farmer) economy» in 2002 they are created without formation of the legal person, and is obvious not physical persons and they are difficult for carrying to a category of individual entrepreneurs when in collective DF the number of shareholders one hundred person frequently exceeds.*

*It is a lot of contradictions in the agrarian legislation. So, the Republic of Tajikistan Law «About dehkan (farmer) economy» does not contain standard - regulated positions between legal owners of the land at creation DF, in it legal bases of property mutual relations inside DF are not defined. Law positions adequately not corresponds with others standard – legal certificates of Republic Tajikistan regulating similar legal relations.*

*These reasons along with the certain legal nihilism remained to us in the inheritance after civil opposition, have served one of the serious bases of formation of large debts of dehkan economy.*

*Because the legislation makes inexact definition of the land rights, local authorities can interpret corresponding sections of the legislation in the interests and legally to allocate themselves with powers to confiscate the land because of irrational*

use of the land. Some local authorities, will probably use, and we believe, already using these powers to show that inability to execute the planned sowing campaigns and production plans on a clap is an indicator of irrational use of the land and consequently the land of these farms is subject to confiscation.

Having faced with this threat, manufacturers of agricultural production are compelled to accept inefficient and actually unprofitable decisions. Thereupon the most important problems of legislation perfection and regulatory legal acts in the field of DF activity on the nearest foreseeable prospect NADF sees in :

- **To enter allowances and changes in CC and identify the status of DF**
- **To provide the law supremacy above the standard-legal acts and to overcome the inconsistency of legal system in agrarian sphere**
- **To simplify and harmonize all the standard acts and remove that administrative barriers, which are stumbling block to effective work of DF.**
- **To develop a project and to enter in the law of RT "About DF Association", Maglisi Namoyandagon purposefully and successively lobbying it in Parliament up to its acceptance.**

It is necessary to notice that nowadays position of DF and all farming is poorly presented in country legislature - Parliament, there is no representative of DF practically in it, who entirely would defend and advanced the interests of farmers. The deputy case though, in general, also sympathizes dehkans, but it in turning points the interests of other social groups, in view of more interested lobbying move ahead, and interests almost 50 % of the population of the country are simply forgotten.

Certainly, here first of all display of weakness and absence of unity of farmer movement and organizing roles of NADF. On the other hand, in the agrarian country where 70 % of the population lives in countryside, the interests of farmers frequently coincide with national interests or more precisely farmers are speakers of national interests. Now farmers especially do not hope for real state support and subsidizing of DF, therefore they do not want at least someone interfere with their financial and economic activity, especially at a choice of cultivated cultures.

## OVERCOMING INTERVENTION ON ECONOMICAL ACTIVITY OF FARMERS

According to the point 1 of Road Map under the permission of cotton growing economy debts (it is confirmed by Governmental order RT № 111 from March, 5th, 2007), overcoming of intervention of state bodies and local authorities in process of manufacture and clap cleaning, is defined as one of the key measures, directly concerning the agrarian policy reform.

Intervention of local, first of all the regional authorities and connected with them jamoats is considered a primary factor promoting current recession of cotton-growing. Intervention accepts two basic forms. First, farmers are obliged to grow up a clap on the dominating area, approximately on 70 % of the irrigated arable land. Secondly, farmers in many cases are compelled to hand over the clap for processing in concrete ginning factory and to sell the processed clap to in advance certain buyer.

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.

If intervention at national level is not obvious or at least is hidden, at local levels of management becomes more obvious that these "indicators" get character of the compulsory plan, and local authorities transfer to their manufacturers as the concrete governmental instruction. The plan of manufacture of a clap on regional and area level is made out by the decision of hukumat and directly supervised at all levels of regional and local administration (region – area – jamoat - economy).

For overcoming of intervention of state bodies and local Hukumat in economical activity of DF within the limits of the present farmer policy is offered:

- **to the Government of RT together with regional and local Hukumat should refuse participation in working out of plans of crops and clap manufacture completely.**
- **Strengthening of regulating function of the State by means of use of exclusively economic levers and influence measures.**

This measure is caused by existing private monopoly of investors, absence of a healthy competition between redactors and exporters of a clap, weak motivation of cotton producers and low efficiency of branch.

For the purpose of strengthening of regulating function of the State by means of use of exclusively economic levers and the measures of influence directed on overcoming of monopolies in the course of manufacture, processing and export of cotton production, creation of the favorable competitive environment, increase of profitableness and well-being of manufacturers, is offered to create Regulative Commission in agrarian and industrial complex.

- **Establishment of effective system of perspective forecasting on the base of strategic planning methods**

*Necessity of its creation is dictated to that, the developed system of the forecast basically adhered to an area under crops by a principle «from level of the reached crop» with certain updating taking into account wishes of regions and possibilities of lobbying of the preferences.*

*Look-ahead parameters are badly coordinated to real possibilities of branch both its current state and productive and economic potential: fertility of soil, level of seed-growing and quality of seeds, technical equipment and readiness of park of cars for a season works, mechanization and chemicalization level, a condition of ameliorative system and water, and the most important thing providing - financial security and economic stimulus for cotton producers - DF.*

*Thus for effective forecasting it is necessary to consider as external marketing factors - tendencies and fluctuations of the world prices for a cotton - fibre, energy carriers and the basic mineral fertilizers, and possibility of introduction of new grades and progressive power saving up technologies, up to the account of the forecast of natural-climatic factors of perspective year.*

- **Immediate creation of effective and independent service of monitoring behind revealing and suppression of the facts of intervention of state bodies and local authorities that guarantees the realization of the Decision №111, point 1, on refusal of intervention in decision-making process by farmers.**

*Monitoring services should be created in each of cotton zones: Vahsh and Kulyab Hatlon area, Sugd and RRS. These services should be allocated by special powers of the control and high responsibility to guarantee truthfulness and a reality of performance of monitoring problems that local authorities have completely refused intervention in decision-making process by farmers.*

*It will be necessary to hold regular meetings in areas both in regions and jamoats on purpose of reports listening on an actual situation on revealing and suppression of the facts of intervention in industrial and financial activity of farmers, especially at a choice of cultivated cultures. Membership in groups should be highly representative widely to reflect interests of cotton sector, and the representation of farmers through NADF should be especially strong, dominating.*

*In correctly functioning market system only the farmer is best capable to make the decision on cultivation of concrete culture. It is the most interested and approached to the market. The farmer knows the prices for various agricultural products which it can grow up on the land, and also the prices of major factors of manufacture for their cultivation. It makes the weighed decision based also on knowledge of external factors.*

*His focus will not become the production but the profit which can be gained from the land, labor and capital to his family. He will not want to use the land focused only on one culture or one crop, i.e. will try to make secure. The farmer will know that if the income of one crop for it will be unprofitable, then will be possible other crop more profitable.*

Certainly, it will be very difficult to convince, as they are assured that it is necessary for farmer to "specify" what to produce. The motivation of expediency, to be exact the argument of the justification of presence of intervention of state bodies in cotton growing practice and imposing of planned targets of manufacture of a clap from the point of view of State bodies consists in the following:

- The cotton growing – strategic sector, cotton-white gold – base of export potential of agrarian sector and there is a governmental forecasting production development;
- Sector provides a high occupancy of population and pertaining to high profitability;
- Availability of financing resource and liabilities;
- Sustainable demand and product market, high persistence and portability;
- Stable income in republican budget and local levels;
- Rational land tenure;
- Dehkans can not predetermine the real needs of market and regulate the production of agrarian production.

In general it would be possible to agree with many arguments of state employees set forth above if the given intervention provided profitable conducting of cotton growing and did not accumulate debts.

At this conjuncture at the future scheme of financing and absence of stimulus of the farmer to grow up a clap, intervention in manufacture process aggravates a crisis situation in cotton growing and in particular problems of cotton debts even more. The basic consequences of intervention of state bodies and imposing of manufacture of a clap are expressed in the following:

- Dictation of regional private monolies on the process of production, treatment and cotton export;
- Intrusion of prices by the investors on MTR and raw-cotton;
- Culmination of debt load;
- Addition and distortion of the statistic reports;
- Further growth of poverty in rural areas in cotton zones;
- Refusal of lands and increasing the outflow of population;
- Losing the confidence to the Government and its agrarian policy.

It is only a visual estimation of negative consequences of state bodies intervention which under adverse conditions can sharply be aggravated and cause serious social and economic intensity and destabilization of political conditions in a countryside.

Probably, it also would remain not especially noticed, if not one very sharp and painful problem – cotton debts which as the litmus paper has revealed all lacks of agrarian reforms and a spent agrarian policy.

## COTTON DEBTS AND PRINCIPLES OF THEIR SETTLEMENT

### **Myth: Cotton – “strategically” culture**

*In Tajikistan it is considered to be a clap "strategic" culture. "Strategic" is presumably defined by the term of key role of cotton sector in achievement of the national purposes, such as export stimulation, creation of workplaces and generating of incomes. The label "strategic" is a heritage of the Soviet system which is allocated with the big importance at all levels of management when business reaches necessity to prove intervention in sector.*

*This is the same as though application of the term "strategic" superseded base concepts, such as profitableness, productivity. Very much can be that this factor is allocated by the excessive importance in rendering of influence on local administration. If to assume, what the cotton will cease to be "a strategic" product, whether local authorities will refuse planting of plans for a cotton?*

*The problem of cotton debts is one of the sharpest in agrarian sector of Tajikistan. It is a lot of reasons of occurrence of debts. The internal nature of a debt reveals in dialectic interrelation with a category freedom, being its opposite characteristic, i.e. a back. In other words the debt is an infringement of financial freedom, servitude.*

*The inadequate policy is the basic reason of debt crisis and high level of poverty in хлопкосеющих areas. Reform of a policy is necessary to create steady basis for growth of cotton sector, to stop possibility of repeated occurrence of debt crisis.*

*The current policy in cotton growing does not stimulate, and suppresses the initiative of the farmer by means of imposing of actually planned target indicators, instead of by increase of their incomes. Any of interested parties does not wish the decision of an existing debt problem so that it has arisen again as the fundamental reasons of its occurrence have not been eliminated.*

*As a whole NADF supports the Government of RT course on the permission of cotton debts where it is supposed to freeze debts for 20 years. At the same time NADF has own farmer position concerning principles and the mechanism of the permission of cotton growing debts, different from the project of Governmental order of RT "About the permission of cotton debts". The essence of this position is reduced to the following:*

*Economy has saved up a debt, and they should bear burden of payment of a lawful debt. It is main principle which is supported by all participants of cotton business. Neither economy, nor the state, donors, does not have any benefit to interfere and write off or essentially to reduce a lawful debt of economy.*

*It would serve as stimulus for weak financial discipline as it will lead to occurrence of baseless expectations about write-off of debts in the future. Nevertheless, state bodies should guarantee that level of a debt which needs to be compensated, is*

*absolutely lawful, and that process of payment of debts will reduce to a minimum of an expense which will arise at economy.*

*Therefore farmers should pay only the well-founded, lawful part of a debt. Therefore the size of a brought payment farmers-debtors, instead of all successively, it will be considerable below an offered Governmental variant. Thus burden of responsibility for repayment of a debt with farmers should divide and investors – partners in cotton business.*

*The main mechanism of the debts permission in the circumstances consists in chain rupture between the creditor and DF. This process should separate farmers from existing cotton investors. The branch means that in the future at the conclusion of contracts farmers will not be connected any more with the former creditors and will be released from the current obligations on the previous debts against the cotton financing organizations.*

*Certainly, the branch of farmers from investors represents the most important step for carrying out of branch reform and competition assistance. To the farmer should be guaranteed that he in his own discretion can dispose henceforth of all production. Simultaneously there should be cancelled:*

- Actions of the local authorities dictating, to whom and with whom to conclude contracts, and supervising clap-raw moving on places;*
- Meant licensing of export by National bank of Republic of Tajikistan concerning the debts which have been saved up during the previous seasons;*
- Contractual agreements which compel farmers to deliver a clap-raw to investors in connection with earlier saved up debts.*

*Therefore the previous attempts to connect a debt with land and any earlier signed agreements with that end in view are void or illegal and any direct requirements of investors to farmers to compensate earlier saved up debt will have legal character only in the event that they will be supported by a corresponding judgment.*

*Thus, the considerable debt of DF which has collected in cotton sector, became a serious obstacle for all agriculture which stumbling block to land reform and limits access to the agrarian credit.*

## NEW MECHANISM OF FINANCING

*In critical conditions and unbalanced volume of agricultural financing to provide production efficiency extremely inconveniently. With this actual and complex problem, the cotton sector of Tajikistan almost annually faces this in inter-season period.*

*The problem-solving of current financing of the future crop is tightened for months, owing to absence of the mechanism of the cotton debts permission and alternative schemes of financing of cotton when financial and economic validity recedes before the impact of political expediency and accounting year in essence begins with the sowing period on old cost scheme.*

*Defective and untimely financing along with other known reasons of the developed system of future cotton growing investment becomes one of primary factors of low efficiency of branch and accumulation of debts. There comes a vicious circle – without alternativeness of financing in conditions unallowable cotton debts.*

*The purpose of attraction of an alternative source of cotton financing - to provide effective manufacture of cotton on the basis of rational use of intra economic reserves and inflow of a minimum level of extra means for seasonal financing of a clap.*

*Despite the Governmental appeals to transition to the new scheme of financing of cotton crop of 2008 through bank sector, there is not resolved a set of problems. In a reality the situation is difficult as the mechanism of settlement of debts and the new mechanism of financing are not created in view of absence of the accurate and transparent scheme of alternative financing of a clap, and old practically of it has got rid.*

*The analysis of a current condition of agricultural crediting of cotton sector, including developed system out of future financing, testifies to presence of set of the problems having basic character. The essence of key problems is reduced to the following:*

- Old scheme of future financing is officially cancelled, and the new mechanism really is not created, farmers, and the bank sector, as a matter of fact, is not ready to the new scheme of financing;*
- Cotton debts are not resolved, the tendency of avalanche accumulation amplifies, aggravating without that low efficiency of cotton sector. In these conditions it is quite possible expropriation a new crop the former creditors who have more access to cotton factories – finished goods;*
- Farmers have no sufficient mortgaging means and property, their motivation is weak, there is no real stimulus, economic interest is low.*

FARMER POLICY ON KEY PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN SECTOR

- *Necessity of granting of set of "non operating" documents poorly connected with crediting process. For example, at Agroinvestbank – the most liberal, the list of necessary documents makes 18 names.*

*At this conjuncture NADF supports idea of new developed project of WB about strengthening of pre export crediting of cotton. At realization of the given project, farmers can receive following benefits:*

- *Farmers will receive the transparent prices for the raw-cotton put by them (according to the state minimum export price – Policy).*
- *Farmers will receive payments for the production in the end of cotton cultivation season, that will allow them to pay off in due time for seasonal financing and to reduce the expenses connected with crediting.*
- *Ginning of the enterprise will compete for purchase of raw-cotton at farmers that will lead to increase in the prices at «economy gate».*
- *Number of the international cotton trading companies which are carrying out operations in cotton sector of Tajikistan will increase.*
- *Number of farmers which will establish the financial connection with official bank system will increase.*

## REDUCTIONING THE SYSTEM OF AGGRARIAN TAXATION

*The taxation system in Tajikistan is strongly decentralized on structure and it makes certain impact on efficiency of functioning of cotton sector. The most part of taxes gathers and generated at local regional level. An exception makes the tax to export of cotton which settles in treasury of the central power.*

*Thus, the tax to cotton export makes only about 3 % from the general national income of the taxation. Such system allocates the regional authorities with considerable degree of autonomy in carrying out of tax actions though some of tax revenues are really redistributed by the central government between areas in the form of transfers for support of items of expenditure.*

*The system puts essential pressure upon the regional authorities concerning preservation of their profitable base by them. It is obvious that such approach can come to the end with that local administrations will give much more attention to achievement of this purpose and much less problems of economic subjects, whose activity and creates that tax base.*

*Decentralized taxation systems are the most reasonable explanation of intervention of many regional authorities in decision-making process by farmers. Incomes of local authorities and accordingly potential on management of the State expenditure it is co-ordinate to manufacture, processing and cotton sale.*

*This system at the best does not favor to development of the uniform cotton market in Tajikistan. Many regional authorities, undoubtedly, understand that their interests are connected with financiers, reproprocessors and sellers of cotton. And consequently they do all within the limits of the possibilities to guarantee satisfaction of these interests and preservation of the profitable base.*

*Local authorities, probably, think that refusal of intervention in decision-making process by farmers can lead to disorder or at the best serious reduction of profitable base.*

*As a whole lacks of modern system of the agrarian taxation can be reduced to following positions:*

*1. As the agricultural production has a seasonal nature also taxation mechanisms should reflect this specificity. In essence in agrarian sector and in cotton-growing in particular collection of taxes occurs before end of the harvest period and realization agricultural production. So, for example in Bokhtar area the uniform tax is raised by the month. Therefore it is necessary to reconsider terms of entering of the uniform agricultural tax and to pay it after end of harvesting and production realization.*

*2. Today practically the basic form of managing on village are - dehkans (farmer) economy where dehkans are proprietors or shareholders, work of hired workers practically is with rare exception used. At the same time the wages by everything, as*

*to hired workers with deduction of corresponding taxes that does not correspond to an essence of the farmer-proprietor are everywhere charged.*

*Therefore it is necessary to differentiate accurately proprietors from hired workers with corresponding order of the taxation. Also it is impossible to extend practice of withdrawal of the tax to retail at distribution of agricultural products among proprietors-shareholders.*

*3. Nowadays farmers indirectly through purchase of the material resources delivered by investors pay the tax to additional cost, without being payers of the VAT. As a result paid VAT is not set off and accordingly is not compensated, leading to still rise in price of the cost price of production.*

*1. In the conditions of actually unprofitable conducting of cotton growing, withdrawal of the tax to export of a cotton fiber at a rate of 10 % from cost of realized production rather negatively affects a production efficiency and stimulus of development of branch. It is necessary to clean or on extreme to minimize the given tax.*

*2. At the positive decision of the problems set forth above in the taxation of cotton sector, it is possible to refuse branch privileges at payment of the uniform agricultural tax and to equate it to other cultures.*

*As a whole the tax system of agrarian sector does not stimulate DF and does not give possibility to a sustainable development of agrarian sector. Moreover, transition to the uniform agricultural tax at external simplification of system of the taxation, as a matter of fact, has sharply strengthened the tax burden of dehkan in the overestimated size of the tax rate. Now the total volume of DF taxation through the uniform tax considerably exceeds were, let more difficult system of the taxation, worsening and without that a difficult situation of the rural worker.*

Information about work members of Association of Dehkan Farms  
and agricultural cooperations of district

Acting Chairman of association of  
dehkan farms and agricultural  
cooperatives of district

Davlataliyev Kurbon, year of birth 1955, place of residence - Bohtar district, Khatlon region. Nationality - tajik, education-High, graduated in 1976, State Pedagogical Institute of Dushanbe, Profession obtained - teacher, Knowledge of languages-russian and english, Has attended professional international seminars in Bolivia, Moldavia, Poland, Kazakhstan.

Specialist

Shamsova Firuza, year of birth 1978, place of residence - Bohtar district, Khatlon region. Nationality - tajik, education-High, graduated in 2000, State University of K-Tube, Profession obtained - teacher, Knowledge of languages-russian and english.

Agronomist

Abdusalomova Chamangul, year of birth 1965, place of residence - Kurgan-Tube, Khatlon region. Nationality - tajik, education-High, graduated in 1987, Tajik Agrarian University, Profession obtained - agronomist.

Lawyer

Kosimov Chinaidullo, year of birth 1979, place of residence - Bohtar district, Khatlon region. Nationality - tajik, education-High, graduated in 2003, Tajik State National University, Profession obtained - lawyer

Accountant

Murodov Ibrohim Saidovich, year of birth 1968,  
place of residence - Bohtar district, Khatlon  
region. Nationality - tajik, education-secondary-  
special, Technical college of Konibodom city,  
Profession obtained - accountant

### Information of equipment

1. Desk - 7 pc
2. Chair - 8 pc
3. Sideboard - 2 pc
4. File cabinet- 2 pc
5. Printer - 2 pc
6. Fax -1 pc
7. Scanner - 1 pc
8. Telephone - 1 pc
9. Copier - 1 pc

Name of accountant responsible for preparation of reports : Murodov Ibrohim Saidovich

Work experience: 7 years

Telephone number: 919-90-09-58

Number of people involved to activity: 6 persons

Number of people involved to activity: 6 persons

Number of organizers: 3 persons

Name of required: Davlataliy Kurbon Ibrohimovich

Signature of requester:

Stamp of organization

Date:

Registration number

Registration

Date of registration

Registration person's signature

## General information of Association of dehkan farms and agricultural cooperatives of region and its activity

Association of Dehkan Farms and agricultural cooperatives of Khatlon district was organized by participation of Khatlon region government in 1996 for support dehkan farms which were existing in research period

Association's chose special direction in its activity towards increase of social and economic sector of dehkan farms and agricultural cooperatives, improvement and increase of production and quality of production and its main aim is improvement of agricultural production and life level of farmers by creation of dehkan farms

Association until now provides juridical assistance to dehkans of district and provides its active assistance in solving of related issues.

It is necessary to note that Association of dehkan farm of district, in 2006 - May 2008 was acting under the USAID project "Correction of land and development of land market" and in following regions as Bohtar, Vahksh, Sarband, Khuroson, Jomi and Yovon, according work schedule has organized seminars on how to organize dehkan farm, land correction and development of land market, protection of rights of dehkan farm members, juridical aspects in organization of dehkan farm, how to use rights of apply to the economic court in case of infraction of law, ways to receive bank loans which were sucessfully provided.

Even the project of "Correction of land and development of land market" was finished, Association of dehkan farms still cooperates and provides its sufficient assistance to dehkan farms, has close relationship, provides training and informational seminars and discussions.

Acting chairman of Association of dehkan farms and agricultural cooperatives of district:

Davlataliev K.

## 21. ハトロン州レベル ADF プロジェクト概要

### Name of activities for realization of Program on general awareness of "Program of support to farmers" in frames of Project of sustainable development of cotton growing sector

Association of Dehkan Farms and agricultural cooperatives of Khatlon district has studied all problem in cotton growing sector and in dehkan farms of Kumsangir district of Khatlon region and in frames of project with available possibilities conducted following measures.

- Conducting of activites related to awareness of population, meetings, discussions with members of dehkan farms about aim, tasks and expected results of said project

- Conducting of meetings, round tables on topics of implemented project with participation of interested parties as members and departments of dehkan farms, government of district and involved jamoats, commercial bank officials and investors.

- Conducting of discussion and trainings by provision of modules and distributing materials on following topics:

1. Legislation on establishment of agricultural sector and formation of Dehkan farms
2. Legislation on rights of women for usage of land
3. We want to know our rights
4. Entrepreneurship in agriculture
5. Innovations in cotton growing
6. Financial management and taxation on dehkan farms
7. ways to have final results (dcrease of real cost of production, increase of production and labor)

- Organization of clubs and groups of:

- young farmers
- avtive women

- Organization of art groups and small travelling theaters

- Organization of propaganda groups, wall newspapers by involvement of dehkan and intelligentsia of village

- Organization of round tables, meetings, - questions and answers of agriculture persons

- Provsion and dessimination of infromational flyers for agriculture persons

- Organization of activities on professional development, exchange of experience in farms of selected districts

- Cooperation with village jamoats and government of district in frames of project

- In necessity to use possibilities and involvement of other public organizations in implemented district

## PROJECT

1. General Information about organization: Association of dehkan farms and agricultural cooperatives of Khatlon region
2. Name of Project: Correction of land and futher development of cotton growing sector
3. Name of organization: Asociation of dehkan farms and agricultural cooperatives of Khatlon region
4. Responsible person and his position: Davlataliev Kurbon
5. Address: Khtalon region, Kurgan-Tube city, 25 Aini str.
6. Communication: Phones: 2-25-96, 919-47-00-84
7. Full Name of Chairman and his signature: Davlataliev Kurbon Ibrohimovich

Duration of program: 1 October 2008 until 1 April 2009

Program amount: 10000 USD

## 22. ハトロン州レベル ADF プロジェクト収支表

## Budget of ADF and Agrarian Cooperative Project in Khatlon region

No	Name of the Expenditure	Measuring unit	Price	Amount	Duration	Grand total \$ (US)
1.	<b>Staff salary</b>					
	Chief of the project	person	120	1	6	720
	Accountant	person	100	1	6	600
	Trainer	person	90	3	6	1620
	<b>Total</b>					2940
	Social Security Population's Found - 25%					735
						3675
2.	<b>Expenditure for holding seminars</b>					
	Stationery for participant:					
	Pen	piece	0.2	400		80
	Notebook	piece	0.4	400		160
	Folder	piece	0.3	400		120
	Pencil	piece	0.11	400		44
	Calculator	piece	0.5	400		200
	Various materials (booklets)	complete	3.5	400		1400
	Coffee-break for participants of seminar	person	2	400		800
	Rental expenses of the area (place)		20	20		400
	<b>Total</b>					3204
3.	<b>Stationery for Trainers</b>					
	Markers	piece	1.6	20		32
	Flipchart	complete	0.9	20		18
	A-4 paper	pack	5	6		30
	Scotch	piece	3	10		30
	<b>Total:</b>					110
4.	<b>Expenditure for the consultation</b>					
	Stationery for participant					
	Pen	piece	0.2	400		80
	Folder	piece	0.3	400		120
	Pencil	piece	0.11	400		44
	Calculator	piece	0.5	400		200
	Rental expenses of room for meetings		20	20		400
	<b>Total:</b>					844
5.	<b>Organization of the round table</b>					
	Pen	piece	0.11	40		4.4
	Notebook	piece	0.22	40		8.8
	Fail	piece	1	40		40
	Coffee-break for participants	person	2	40		80
	Rental expenses of room for meetings		20	2		40
	<b>Total:</b>					173.2
	Translating expenditure		8	25 page		200
	<b>Grand total for the project:</b>					200

6.	Transport cost for organization of the seminars				
Organization of seminars	person	10	25		250
Holding seminars and meetings	2 person	15	20		300
<b>Grand total</b>					550
<b>Total:</b>					8756.2
Administrative costs 2%					175.12
Banking services 1,5-2					143
<b>Grand total of the project cost</b>					9074.32

Head of the project:

Davlataliyev K.

23. ファイザバード (Faizobod) 郡レベル ADF トラクター事業単価表

Price list of TS Faizobod

Тасдик мекунам :  
 Раиси Ассоиатсияи хочагихои  
 деҳкони ноҳияи Файзобод:-  
 А.Буриев А.Буриев  
 « 10 » феврал 2009 с

The price list of agricultural work execution  
 Нархнома оиди иҷрои корҳои  
 кишоварзи

№ р.т	Type of work Намуди корҳои иҷрошаванда	Hectar (км.соат) га/конт	Price (сомони) (сомони)	Remarks
1	Чуфти замин Land cultivation	1 га га	135	
2	Кишти замин (мола) Sowing	1 га	15	
3	Чизели замин Plow (shallow)	1 га	40	
4	Кашоннидани борҳо (маҳсулоти кишоварзи) Transport of goods	Км./соат	5	
5	Дарав бо КИР -1,5 Cutting grass by KIR-1.5	га	140-160	Релеф ва масофа distance & shape
6	Дарав бо СК-2,1 Cutting grass by SK-2.1	га	120	
7	Дорупоши SAR-LP-500 Mineral spreader by SAR-LP-500	га	40	
8	Нарм кардани замин (чуқурии то 60 см) Plowing depth up to 60 cm	га	70	

Нархномаҳо мувофиқи қурби пули Милли ба тамзин дароварда мешавад.

Сархисобчии Ассоиатсияи  
 хочагихои деҳкони н.Файзобод :-

Ю.Азизов

Ю.Азизов

24. ジョミ (Jomi) 郡レベル ADF 大豆実験事業報告書

2009年5月

Jomi 大豆実験事業

**Project:** "Inspection yield of Local and Iranian varieties soybean on the farm".

**Purpose:** Agrotechnological assessment of varieties soybean on the farm. To identification yield and economical efficiency of Local and Iranian varieties of soybean for cultivation, processing and using in agriculture. Using soybean in crop rotation.

**Task:**

1. Identification yield varieties soybean on the farm
2. Comparative assessment of varieties
3. Determine economic-efficiency cultivated varieties

**Materials:** Local varieties soybean "Sitora" and "Orzu". Iranian varieties "1", "2".

Each variety will be sow in 0,5 hectare.

**Place and Executor:** Dehqon Farm "Boboi Ali", Jomi district.

デフカシ農協 "Boboi Ali"

**Name:** Mr. Gulov Ermahmad

Experimental procedure

1. Phenological observation

Variety

Sowing date

Germination

Branching

Flowering

Podding (Образование бобов)

Maturing

Period vegetation, days

2. Productivities varieties (for soybeans)

Varieties

High attached bottom pod, sm

Number of pod, pcs

Weight pod, gram

Number of seeds, pcs

Weight of seed, gram

Weight steam, gram

### 3. Yield, t/ha

Variety

High of plant, sm

Weight 1000 seeds

Yield, t/ha

### 4. Economic-efficiency

For calculation economical efficiency cultivation will use following rates:

Variety

Yield, t/ha

Price of yield, somoni/ha.

Expenditure, somoni/ha.

Profit, somoni/ha

Profit after processing, somoni/ha

Profitability per hectare, %

### Calculation of expenses for cultivation varieties of soybean in 2 hectare

№	Activities	Materials, in somoni	Salary, in somoni
1.	Plough	180 (60 liter x 3 somoni.)	300
2.	Harrowing	120 (40 liter x 3 somoni)	200
3.	Sowing of seed	Handing work	200
4.	Seed of soybean	510 (60kg Iranian varieties*8,5 somoni) 60 kg local varieties	-
5.	Cultivation (of the soil), 2 times	120 (40 liter x 3 somoni)	160
6.	To ridge up, 2 times	120 (40 liter x 3 somoni)	160
7.	Application of fertilizers	1080 somoni. (200 kg Nitrogen fertilizers and 700 kg Phosphate	-

		fertilizer)	
8.	Irrigation, 2 times	-	200
9.	Handhoeing and thinning	Handing work	300
10.	Harvesting and keeping	-	400
11.	Cleaning channel for irrigation		160
12.	Security of field during 3 month , 2 person	Workers	700
13.	Subtotal:	2130	2780
14.	Other expenses, 10%	213	278
	Subtotal	2343	3058
	<b>Total per 1 ha:</b>	<b>5401 or 1579 USD</b>	

#### Experimental part

15.	Research and observation during vegetation and harvesting, (100 USD/2 person/3 month)	Researchers	2052
16	Electronically Weight (till 5 kg)	1 pcs	300
	Subtotal		2352somoni or 687 USD

**Total budget 7753 somoni or 2266 USD.**

#### Expected results

Expected yield of soybean from 2 ha – 3600 kg.

From this

Items	In kg	Somoni per kg	Total, in somoni
Seeds for next years	600	5	3000
Oil	255	7	1785
Cake	2400	1,6	3840
Loss	345		
Total			8625

### **Sowing structure of soybeans varieties**

<b>Local variety "Orzu" 0,5 hectare</b>	<b>Local variety "Sitora" 0,5 hectare</b>	<b>Iranian variety "1 ..." variety 0,5 hectare</b>	<b>Iranian variety "2 ..." variety 0,5 hectare</b>
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25. 討議議事録 (Record of Discussions : R/D) 及び協議議事録 (Minutes of Meeting : M/M)  
(2009年10月27日署名) (英語、ロシア語)

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
AND  
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN  
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FOR THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION  
SERVICE THROUGH REINFORCING AGRARIAN ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

The Resident Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as "Tajikistan") exchanged views and had a series of discussions with the authorities concerned with respect to desirable measures to be taken by JICA and the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan for the successful implementation of the Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations.

As a result of the discussions, and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of Tajikistan, signed in Dushanbe on February 15, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), the Resident Representative of JICA and the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan agreed on the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Done in duplicate in English and Russian languages, both texts shall be equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

Dushanbe , October 27th, 2009



Seiji Kaiho  
Resident Representative,  
JICA Tajikistan Office



Amirov Rahmonali  
First Deputy Minister of Agriculture  
Republic of Tajikistan

## THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

### I. COOPERATION BETWEEN JICA AND THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF TAJIKISTAN

1. The Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will implement the Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in cooperation with JICA.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan which is given in ANNEX I.

### II. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY JICA

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan and the provisions of Article III of the Agreement, JICA, as the executing agency for technical cooperation by the Government of Japan, will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures of its technical cooperation scheme.

#### 1. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts as listed in ANNEX II. The provision of Articles V, VI, VII and X of the Agreement will be applied to the above-mentioned experts.

#### 2. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

JICA will provide such machinery, equipment and other materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Equipment") necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in ANNEX III. The provision of Article VII of the Agreement will be applied to the Equipment.

#### 3. TRAINING OF TAJIK PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

JICA will receive the Tajik personnel connected with the Project for technical training in Japan.

### III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF TAJIKISTAN



1. The Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will take necessary measures to ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project will be sustained during and after the period of Japanese technical cooperation, through full and active involvement in the Project by all related authorities, beneficiary groups and institutions.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Tajik nationals as a result of the Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the economic and social development of Tajikistan.
3. In accordance with the provisions of Articles V and VII of the Agreement, the Government of Tajikistan will grant in Tajikistan privileges, exemptions and benefits to the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above and their families.
4. In accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Agreement, the Government of Tajikistan will take the measures necessary to receive and use the Equipment provided by JICA under II-2 above and equipment, machinery and materials carried in by the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above.
5. The Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Tajik personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project.
6. In accordance with the provision of Article V of the Agreement, the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will provide the services of Tajik counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as listed in ANNEX IV.
7. In accordance with the provision of Article V of the Agreement, the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will provide the offices and facilities as listed in ANNEX V.
8. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Tajikistan, the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will take necessary measures as much as possible to supply or replace at its own expense machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the



implementation of the Project other than the Equipment provided by JICA under II-2 above.

9. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Tajikistan, the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan will take necessary measures as much as possible to meet the running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project, which includes utility payments, running cost of equipment, communication cost excluding international phone calls.

#### IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. First Deputy Minister of Agriculture, as the Project Director, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project.
2. Chief of National Association of Dehkan Farms, as the Project Manager, will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.
3. Head of Economic Policy and Prognostics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, as the Project Coordinator, will coordinate various day to day activities of Project on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture.
4. The Japanese Chief Advisor will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
5. The Japanese experts will give necessary technical guidance and advice to Tajik counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
6. For the effective and successful implementation of technical cooperation for the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee will be established whose functions and composition are described in ANNEX VI.

#### V. JOINT EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Project will be conducted jointly by JICA and the Tajik authorities concerned at the end of the cooperation term in order to examine the level of achievement.



## VI. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

In accordance with the provision of Article VI of the Agreement, the Government of Tajikistan undertakes to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in technical cooperation for the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in Tajikistan except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

## VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

There will be mutual consultation between JICA and the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

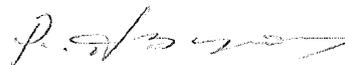
## VIII. MEASURES TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF AND SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project among the people of Tajikistan, the Government of Tajikistan will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Tajikistan.

## IX. TERM OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be 3 (three) years starting from the date when the first Japanese expert arrives in Tajikistan.

- ANNEX I MASTER PLAN OF THE PROJECT
- ANNEX II LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
- ANNEX III LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
- ANNEX IV LIST OF COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
- ANNEX V LIST OF BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
- ANNEX VI JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE



## MASTER PLAN OF THE PROJECT

**Overall Goal**

Agricultural extension service through NADF and the ADFs in the targeted Regions is improved.

**Project Purpose**

Agricultural extension service through NADF and the selected ADFs is improved.

**Outputs**

1. Collaboration between NADF, the selected ADFs and relevant key agricultural institutions is strengthened.
2. The capacity of NADF and the selected ADFs for supporting DFs is strengthened.

**Activities**

- 1-1 To establish a working group or a responsible office for DFs and ADFs in the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 1-2 To prepare a support program for DFs and ADFs according to the Memorandum of Understandings.
- 1-3 To implement a part of the support program for DFs and ADFs.
- 1-4 To hold regular consultation meetings among the relevant key agricultural institutions.
  
- 2-1 To select target ADFs based on the agreed selection criteria.
- 2-2 To conduct a baseline survey for DFs and the selected ADFs.
- 2-3 To improve and prepare training manuals and tools based on the identified needs.
- 2-4 To conduct technical trainings for the selected ADFs and DFs.
- 2-5 To improve agricultural information system.
- 2-6 To conduct various activities such as collective buying /selling, processing etc.

NADF :National Association of Dehkan Farms

ADF :Association of Dehkan Farms (district level)

DF :Dehkan Farm




LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

Fields of expertise to be covered by the Japanese experts are as follows:

(Long-term experts)

1. Chief Advisor
2. Strengthening Agrarian Organization
3. Training Management
4. Project Coordinator

Note: The Chief advisor and/or Project Coordinator may serve concurrently as one of the sector experts.

(Short-term experts)

Short-term experts will be dispatched according to the necessity.



LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. Equipment for Ministry of Agriculture
  - (1) Office equipment(computer, printer, etc.)
  
2. Equipment for agrarian organizations

Necessary equipment for strengthening the function of NADF and the selected ADFs will be discussed and decided in the course of the Project implementation(e.g. tractor)

Note: The actual necessity of equipment as well as number and its specification shall be examined before the procurement. Other equipment mutually agreed upon as necessary for the implementation of the Project will be also provided.



LIST OF COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

1. Project Director

First Deputy Minister of Agriculture

2. Project Manager

Chief of National Association of Dehkan Farms

3. Project Coordinator

Head of Economic Policy and Prognostics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture

4. Counterparts

Head of Plant Crop Division of the Ministry of Agriculture

Head of Science and Scientific Achievements Division of the Ministry of Agriculture

Chiefs of selected Associations of Dehkan Farms(district-level)

Related staff in the NADF and the selected ADFs



LIST OF BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1. Office space, furniture, facilities of communication and public utilities, and meeting rooms necessary for Japanese experts to undertake project activities in the Ministry of Agriculture
2. Other facilities mutually agreed upon as necessary for the implementation of the Project



**JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

1. The Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be organized and meet at least once a year and whenever necessity arises, in order to fulfill the following functions;

- (1) To formulate the annual work plan of the Project
- (2) To review the progress of the Project
- (3) To review and exchange opinions on major issues that may arise during the implementation of the Project
- (4) To discuss any other issue(s) pertinent to the smooth implementation of the Project

2. The JCC members will be as follows;

(1) Tajik side:

- Project Director (Chairperson of the JCC)
- Project Manager
- Project Coordinator (MOA)
- Representative(s) of the Tajik Agrarian University
- Representative(s) of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Science
- Representative(s) of the Department of Agriculture in Khatlon Region Office
- Representative(s) of the Department of Agriculture in the District Offices related to the selected ADFs

(2) Japanese side:

- Resident Representative of JICA Tajikistan Office
- Japanese experts

Note:

- Representative(s) of the Embassy of Japan may participate in the JCC as observer(s).
- The Chairperson may invite other related personnel to JCC when necessary.



MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
AND  
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN  
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION  
SERVICE THROUGH REINFORCING AGRARIAN ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

With regard to the Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), based on the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "R/D") signed on October 27th, 2009, the Resident Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in the Republic of Tajikistan had further discussions with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for the successful implementation of the Project.

As a result of the discussions, both sides agreed on the document attached hereto. The attached document is subject to change within the framework of the R/D when the necessity arises in the course of implementation of the Project.

Dushanbe, October 27th, 2009



Seiji Kaiho  
Resident Representative  
JICA Tajikistan Office



Amirov Rahmonali  
First Deputy Minister of Agriculture  
Republic of Tajikistan

## THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

### 1. Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO)

Both sides agreed on the first version of PDM and PO of the Project as Annex 1 and 2. PDM and PO will be utilized for monitoring and evaluation of the Project.

Any modifications on PDM and/or PO, if necessary in the course of Project implementation, shall be discussed by both sides and agreed by a written document signed by both sides.

### 2. Major points that were discussed and agreed upon by both sides

#### (1) Number of pilot ADFs

The number of pilot ADFs is 3(three) in total at most.

The pilot ADFs will be selected according to the set criteria in the course of the Project implementation from the target areas(Subordinate Republican Districts and Khatlon Region).

#### (2) Implementing agency of the Project

The Ministry of Agriculture will be the implementing agency of the Project. The NADF will be working as a coordinating body as well as an implementing body in close communication with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The implementing structure of the Project is shown schematically as Annex 3.

Annex 1	Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Annex 2	Plan of Operation (PO)
Annex 3	Implementing Structure



**Project Design Matrix (PDM)**

**Project Name:** Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations

**Target Group:** Dehkan farmers (DF) in the selected Associations of Dehkan Farms (ADFs)

**Target area:** Subordinate Republican Districts and Khatlon Region

**Project Period:** 3 years from the first arrival of Japanese expert

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Overall Goal</b> Agricultural extension service through NADF and the ADFs in the targeted Regions is improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of training conducted</li> <li>- The number of DFs participated</li> <li>- Satisfaction of DFs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NADF Report, ADF Report</li> <li>- Questionnaire survey</li> </ul>	/
<p><b>Project Purpose</b> Agricultural extension service through NADF and the selected ADFs is improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of training conducted</li> <li>- The number of DFs participated</li> <li>- Satisfaction of DFs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NADF Report, ADF Report</li> <li>- Baseline survey &amp; Project Monitoring Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trained C/Ps continue to work in the positions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1</b> Collaboration between NADF, the selected ADFs and relevant key agricultural institutions<sup>2</sup> is strengthened.</p> <p><b>Output 2</b> The capacity of NADF and the selected ADFs for supporting DFs is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of consultations made</li> <li>- The number of joint efforts</li> <li>- The number of improved training course</li> <li>- The number of improved manuals and tools</li> <li>- The improved information system</li> <li>- The improved collective activities (Indicators are to be set in the first 9 months of Project)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes of consultation meetings</li> <li>- Minutes of JCC</li> <li>- Project Monitoring Report</li> <li>- NADF Report, ADF Report</li> <li>- Project Monitoring Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trained C/Ps continue to work in the positions.</li> <li>- No severe natural disasters occur that have serious impact on DFs' economy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p><b>1-1</b> To establish a working group or a responsible office for DFs and ADFs in the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p><b>1-2</b> To prepare a support program for DFs and ADFs according to the Memorandum of Understandings.</p> <p><b>1-3</b> To implement a part of the support program for DFs and ADFs.</p> <p><b>1-4</b> To hold regular consultation meetings among the relevant key agricultural institutions.</p> <p><b>2-1</b> To select target ADFs based on the agreed selection criteria.</p> <p><b>2-2</b> To conduct a baseline survey for DFs and the selected ADFs.</p> <p><b>2-3</b> To improve and prepare training manuals and tools based on the identified needs.</p> <p><b>2-4</b> To conduct technical trainings for the selected ADFs and DFs.</p> <p><b>2-5</b> To improved agricultural information system.</p> <p><b>2-6</b> To conduct various activities such as collective buying /selling, processing etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Input</b></p> <p><b>(1) Inputs from Tajik side</b></p> <p>1. Project personnel and counterpart personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Project Director</li> <li>2) Project Manager</li> <li>3) Project Coordinator</li> <li>4) Counterparts (C/P)</li> </ul> <p>2. Land and facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Project office in MOA</li> </ul> <p>3. Administrative and Operational Cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All the salaries of staff of MOA, NADF, ADFs</li> <li>2) Administration costs</li> </ul>	<p><b>(2) Inputs from Japanese side</b></p> <p>1. Long-term experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Chief Advisor</li> <li>2) Strengthening Agrarian Organization</li> <li>3) Training Management</li> <li>4) Project Coordinator</li> </ul> <p>Note: The Chief advisor and/or Project Coordinator may serve concurrently as one of the sector experts.</p> <p>2. Short-term experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Counterpart training</li> <li>4. Equipment</li> <li>5. Operational Cost</li> </ul> <p>Necessary cost for project activities including travel allowances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trained C/Ps continue to work in the positions.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Preconditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no significant change over the policy on Dehkan farms and associations.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> By the end of Project except for Overall Goal.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Agriculture(MOA), Tajik Agrarian University, Academy of Agriculture Science, etc.

Tentative Plan of Operation (PO)

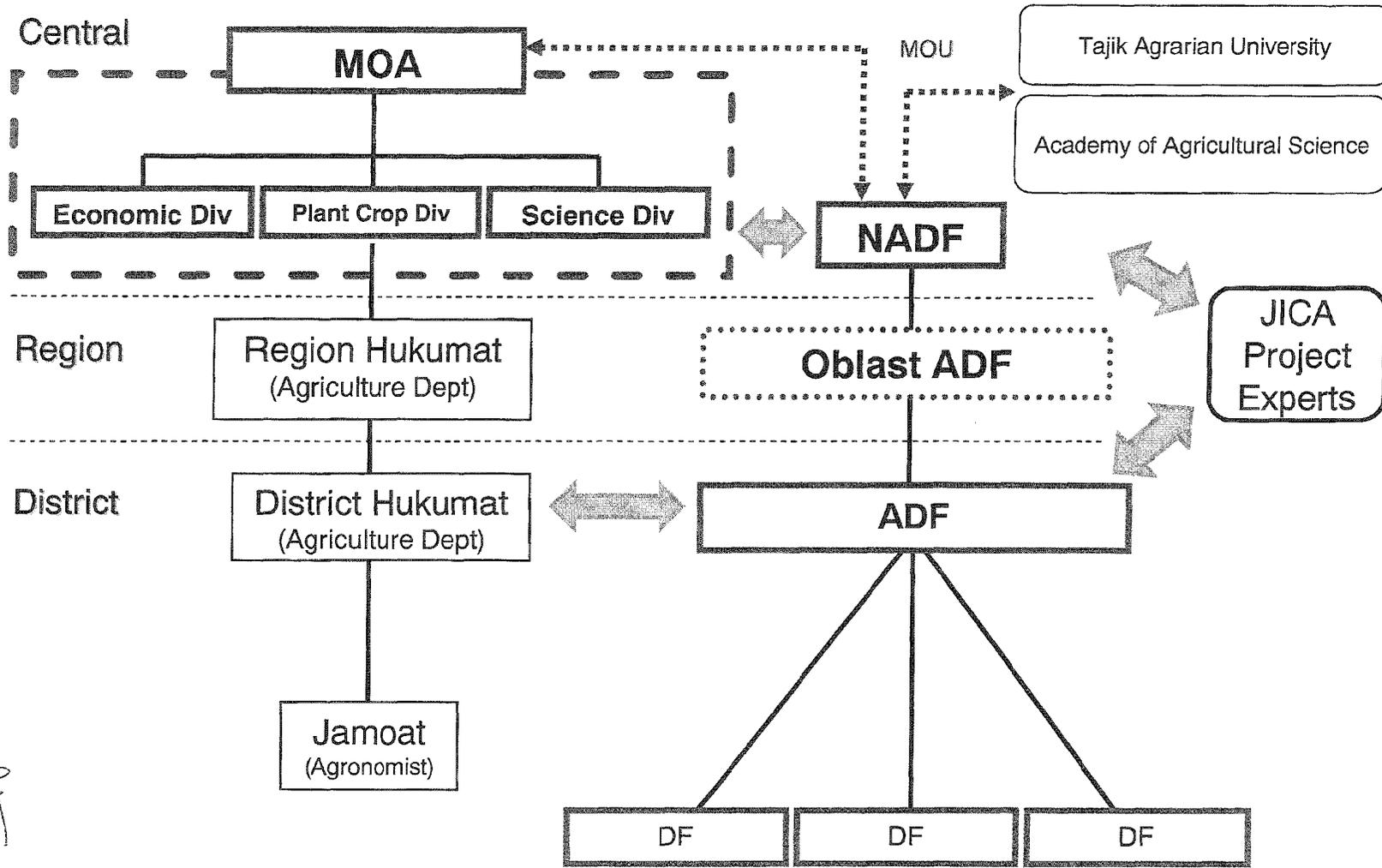
Project Title: Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations

Date: September 2009

Activities	2010												2011												2012												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Collaboration between NADF, the selected ADFs and relevant key agricultural institutions is strengthened.																																					
1-1. To establish a working group or a responsible office for DFs and ADFs in the Ministry of Agriculture.	█	█	█	█																																	
1-2. To prepare a support program for DFs and ADFs according to the Memorandum of Understanding.					█	█							█	█											█	█											
1-3. To implement a part of the support program for DFs and ADFs.																																					
1-4. To hold regular consultation meetings among the relevant key agricultural institutions.	█				█																																
2. The capacity of NADF and the selected ADFs for supporting DFs is strengthened.																																					
2-1. To select target ADFs based on the agreed selection criteria.	█	█	█	█																																	
2-2. To conduct a baseline survey for DFs and the selected ADFs.																																					
2-3. To improve and prepare training manuals and tools based on the identified needs.																																					
2-4. To conduct technical trainings for the selected ADFs and DFs.																																					
2-5. To improve agricultural information system.																																					
2-6. To conduct various activities such as collective buying /selling, processing etc.																																					

*Handwritten signature or initials*

### The Project for Improvement of Agricultural Extension Service through Reinforcing Agrarian Organizations



*P. almanov*

**ПРОТОКОЛ ОБСУЖДЕНИЙ МЕЖДУ  
ЯПОНСКИМ АГЕНТСТВОМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА  
И  
ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫМИ ВЕДОМСТВАМИ  
ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН  
ПО ПОВОДУ  
ЯПОНСКОГО ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В РАМКАХ  
ПРОЕКТА «УЛУЧШЕНИЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ  
РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ И ОПЫТА ПОСРЕДСТВОМ УКРЕПЛЕНИЯ  
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ТАДЖИКИСТАН»**

Глава Представительства Японского агентства международного сотрудничества (далее - JICA) в Республике Таджикистан обменялся взглядами и провел ряд обсуждений с заинтересованными ведомствами Республики Таджикистан относительно мер, которые, желательно, будут предприняты JICA и Министерством сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан для успешной реализации Проекта «Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством укрепления сельскохозяйственных организаций в Республике Таджикистан».

По результатам обсуждений и в соответствии с условиями Соглашения по техническому сотрудничеству между Правительством Японии и Правительством Таджикистана, подписанного в г. Душанбе 15 февраля 2005 года (далее - Соглашение), Глава представительства JICA и представители Министерства сельского хозяйства Таджикистана пришли к согласию по вопросам, упомянутым в прилагаемом документе.

Документ составлен на двух: английском и русском языках, причем оба текста имеют равную ценность. В случае любых расхождений в толковании, английский текст превагирует.

г. Душанбе, «27» октября 2009г.



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**Сейджи Кайхо**  
Глава Представительства  
Японское агентство международного  
сотрудничества в Таджикистане



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**Амиров Рахмонали**  
Первый заместитель министра,  
Министерство сельского хозяйства  
Республики Таджикистан

## ПРИЛАГАЕМЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ

### I. СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО МЕЖДУ JICA И МИНИСТЕРСТВОМ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН

1. Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан реализует Проект «Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством укрепления сельскохозяйственных организаций в Республике Таджикистан» (далее - Проект) в сотрудничестве с JICA.
2. Проект будет осуществляться в соответствии с Генеральным планом, приведенным в Приложении I.

### II. МЕРЫ, ПРЕДПРИНИМАЕМЫЕ JICA

В соответствии с законами и положениями, имеющими силу в Японии, и условиями Статьи III Соглашения, JICA, в качестве исполнительного агентства по техническому сотрудничеству Правительства Японии, за свой счет предпримет, следующие меры, согласно процедурам технического сотрудничества.

#### 1. НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЯПОНСКИХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ

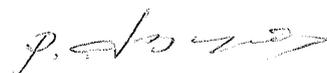
JICA обеспечит услуги японских экспертов, как перечислено в Приложении II. Условия Статей V, VI, VII и X Соглашения будут применяться по отношению к вышеупомянутым экспертам.

#### 2. ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ МАШИН И ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ

JICA обеспечит машины, оборудование и другие материалы (далее - Оборудование), которые необходимы для выполнения Проекта, как перечислено в Приложении III. Условия Статьи VII Соглашения будут применяться по отношению к Оборудованию.

#### 3. ОБУЧЕНИЕ ТАДЖИКСКОГО ПЕРСОНАЛА В ЯПОНИИ

JICA организует прием таджикского персонала, связанного с реализацией Проекта, для технического обучения в Японии.



### III. МЕРЫ, ПРЕДПРИНИМАЕМЫЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВОМ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН

1. Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан предпримет необходимые меры, для обеспечения надежной работы Проекта в течение и после периода японского технического сотрудничества, посредством полного и активного участия всех соответствующих ведомств, групп-бенефициаров и учреждений в деятельности Проекта.
2. Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан гарантирует, что технологии и знания, приобретенные таджикскими гражданами в результате японского технического сотрудничества, будут использованы для внесения вклада в экономическое и социальное развитие Таджикистана.
3. В соответствии с условиями Статей V и VII Соглашения, Правительство Таджикистана предоставит в Таджикистане привилегии, льготы и преимущества японским экспертам, упомянутым в пункте 1 главы II настоящего документа и их семьям.
4. В соответствии с условиями Статьи VII Соглашения, Правительство Таджикистана предпримет меры, необходимые для получения и использования Оборудования, предоставленного JICA в соответствии с пунктом 2 главы II настоящего документа и оборудования, машин и материалов, привезенных японскими экспертами, упомянутыми в пункте 1 главы II настоящего документа.
5. Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан предпримет необходимые меры, для обеспечения эффективного использования знаний и опыта, приобретенных таджикским персоналом в результате технического обучения в Японии, в реализации Проекта.
6. В соответствии с условием Статьи V Соглашения, Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан обеспечит услуги таджикских сотрудников-партнёров и административного персонала, как перечислено в Приложении IV.
7. В соответствии с условием Статьи V Соглашения, Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан обеспечит офисным помещением и средствами обслуживания для экспертов, как перечислено в Приложении V.



8. В соответствии с законами и положениями, имеющими силу в Таджикистане, Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан предпримет необходимые меры, по мере возможности, для поставки или замены за свой счет машин, оборудования, инструментов, транспортных средств, принадлежностей, запасных частей и любых других материалов, необходимых для реализации Проекта, кроме Оборудования, предоставленного JICA в соответствии пункта 2 главы II настоящего документа.
9. В соответствии с законами и положениями, имеющими силу в Таджикистане, Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан предпримет необходимые меры, для покрытия текущих расходов, требуемых для реализации Проекта, включая коммунальные платежи, эксплуатационные расходы, связанные с оборудованием, стоимость связи, за исключением оплаты международных телефонных переговоров.

#### IV. РУКОВОДСТВО ПРОЕКТОМ.

1. Первый заместитель министра сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан в качестве Директора проекта несет общую ответственность за руководство и реализацию Проекта.
2. Руководитель Национальной Ассоциации дехканских хозяйств в качестве Менеджера проекта несет ответственность за организационные и технические вопросы Проекта.
3. Начальник управления экономической политики и прогнозирования Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан в качестве Координатора проекта, будет координировать различные ежедневные вопросы по деятельности Проекта от имени Министерства сельского хозяйства.
4. Японский Главный советник обеспечит необходимые рекомендации и советы Директору проекта и Менеджеру проекта по любым вопросам, имеющим отношение к реализации Проекта.
5. Японские эксперты предоставят необходимые технические рекомендации и советы таджикским сотрудникам-партнерам по техническим вопросам, имеющим отношение к реализации Проекта.



6. С целью эффективного и успешного выполнения технического сотрудничества, в рамках Проекта будет создан Совместный координационный комитет, функции и состав которого описаны в Приложении VI.

## V. СОВМЕСТНАЯ ОЦЕНКА

Оценка Проекта будет проводиться совместными усилиями JICA и таджикских заинтересованных ведомств в конце срока сотрудничества с целью изучения уровня достижений.

## VI. ИСКИ ПРОТИВ ЯПОНСКИХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ

В соответствии с условием Статьи VI Соглашения, Правительство Таджикистана обязуется нести ответственность по искам, если таковые возникают, против японских экспертов, занятых в техническом сотрудничестве в рамках Проекта, вытекающих, происходящих в ходе или иначе связанных с исполнением их официальных функций в Таджикистане, за исключением тех, которые являются результатом преднамеренной халатности или крайней небрежности японских экспертов.

## VII. ВЗАИМНАЯ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯ

Между JICA и Министерством сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан будет проводиться взаимная консультация по любым существенным вопросам, вытекающим или связанным с настоящим Прилагаемым Документом.

## VIII. МЕРЫ ДЛЯ ПРОДВИЖЕНИЯ ПОНИМАНИЯ И ПОДДЕРЖКИ ПРОЕКТУ

В целях продвижения поддержки Проекту среди населения Таджикистана, Правительство Таджикистана предпримет соответствующие меры для широкой огласки Проекта среди населения Таджикистана.

## IX. СРОК СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

Продолжительность технического сотрудничества в рамках Проекта согласно данному Прилагаемому Документу составит 3 (три) года, начиная с даты прибытия первого японского эксперта в Таджикистан.



ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ I	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАН ПРОЕКТА
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ II	СПИСОК ЯПОНСКИХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ III	СПИСОК МАШИН И ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ IV	СПИСОК ТАДЖИКСКИХ СОТРУДНИКОВ-ПАРТНЕРОВ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО ПЕРСОНАЛА
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ V	СПИСОК ЗДАНИЙ И СРЕДСТВ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ VI	СОВМЕСТНЫЙ КООРДИНАЦИОННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ I

### ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ПЛАН ПРОЕКТА

#### Цель проекта

Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством НАДХ и отобранных АДХ в целевых районах.

#### Задача проекта

Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством НАДХ и отобранных АДХ.

#### Результаты

1. Укрепление сотрудничества между НАДХ и отобранными АДХ и соответствующими ключевыми сельскохозяйственными учреждениями.
2. Укрепление возможностей НАДХ и отобранных АДХ для поддержки ДХ.

#### Мероприятия

- 1-1. Создание рабочей группы или ответственного отдела для ДХ и АДХ в Министерстве сельского хозяйства.
- 1-2. Разработка программы поддержки для ДХ и АДХ в соответствии с Меморандумом о взаимопонимании.
- 1-3. Реализация части программы поддержки для ДХ и АДХ.
- 1-4. Проведение регулярных заседаний между соответствующих ключевых сельскохозяйственных учреждений.
  
- 2-1. Выбор целевых АДХ на основе согласованных критериев отбора.
- 2-2. Проведение начального исследования для ДХ и отобранных АДХ
- 2-3. Улучшение и разработка учебных программ-руководств и инструментов на основе выявленных потребностей.
- 2-4. Проведение технического обучения для отобранных АДХ и ДХ.
- 2-5. Улучшение системы сельскохозяйственной информации.
- 2-6. Проведение различных мероприятий, таких как коллективная покупка/продажа, переработка и т.д.

НАДХ: Национальная Ассоциация дехканских хозяйств

АДХ: Ассоциация дехканских хозяйств

ДХ: Дехканские хозяйства.



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ II

### СПИСОК ЯПОНСКИХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ

Области компетенции японских экспертов следующие:

(Долгосрочные эксперты)

1. Главный советник
2. По укреплению сельскохозяйственных организаций
3. По управлению обучением
4. Координатор проекта

Примечание: Главный советник и/или Координатор проекта могут одновременно работать в качестве одного из секторальных экспертов.

(Краткосрочные эксперты)

Краткосрочные эксперты будут направлены по мере необходимости.



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ III

### СПИСОК МАШИН И ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ

1. Оборудование для Министерства сельского хозяйства  
(1) Оргтехника (компьютер, принтер и.т.д.)

2. Оборудование для сельскохозяйственных организаций:

Необходимость в оборудовании для укрепления функций Национальной Ассоциации дежканских хозяйств будет обсуждена и решение по нему будет принято во время реализации Проекта (например, относительно трактора)

Примечание: Фактическая необходимость оборудования, а также его количество и спецификация будут уточнены перед закупкой. Другое оборудование, по которому стороны пришли к согласию о необходимости для осуществления Проекта, также будет поставлено.



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ IV

### СПИСОК ТАДЖИКСКИХ СОТРУДНИКОВ-ПАРТНЁРОВ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО ПЕРСОНАЛА

1. Директор проекта

Первый заместитель министра сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан

2. Менеджер проекта

Руководитель Национальной Ассоциации дехканских хозяйств

3. Координатор Проекта

Начальник управления экономической политики и прогнозирования Министерства сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан

4. Сотрудники-партнеры

Начальник управления растениеводства, Министерство сельского хозяйства

Начальник управления науки и научных достижений, Министерство сельского хозяйства

Руководители отобранных ассоциаций дехканских хозяйств (районного уровня)

Соответствующие сотрудники в НАДХ и отобранных АДХ.



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ V

### СПИСОК ЗДАНИЙ И СРЕДСТВ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЯ

1. Офисное помещение, мебель, средства связи и коммунальные услуги, а также комнаты для встреч, необходимые японским экспертам для проведения мероприятий в рамках проекта в Министерстве сельского хозяйства
2. Прочие средства обслуживания, взаимно согласованные как необходимые для реализации Проекта



## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ VI

### СОВМЕСТНЫЙ КООРДИНАЦИОННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ

1. Совместный координационный комитет (далее - СКК) будет организован для выполнения следующих функций, путем заседания, по крайней мере, один раз в год и в любое время по мере необходимости:

- (1) Разработка ежегодного плана работы Проекта
- (2) Рассмотрение продвижения в работе Проекта
- (3) Рассмотрение и обмен мнениями по главным вопросам, которые могут возникнуть в течение реализации Проекта
- (4) Обсуждение вопросов, важных для бесперебойной реализации Проекта

2. Члены СКК указаны ниже:

(1) Таджикская сторона:

- Директор проекта (Председатель СКК)
- Менеджер проекта
- Координатор проекта (Минсельхоз)
- Представитель(и) Таджикского аграрного университета
- Представитель(и) Таджикской Академии сельскохозяйственных наук
- Представитель(и) Управления сельского хозяйства Хукумата Хатлонской области
- Представитель(и) Управления сельского хозяйства Хукумата районов, в которых отобраны АДХ

(2) Японская сторона:

Глава представительства JICA в Таджикистане  
Японские эксперты

Примечание:

- Представитель(и) Посольства Японии может (могут) участвовать в заседании СКК в качестве наблюдателя (лей).
- Председатель СКК может пригласить других соответствующих сотрудников на заседание СКК по мере необходимости.



**ПРОТОКОЛ ВСТРЕЧИ МЕЖДУ  
ЯПОНСКИМ АГЕНТСТВОМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА  
И  
ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫМИ ВЕДОМСТВАМИ  
ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН  
ПО ПРОЕКТУ  
ЯПОНСКОГО ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА «УЛУЧШЕНИЕ  
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ И  
ОПЫТА ПОСРЕДСТВОМ УКРЕПЛЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ  
ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ТАДЖИКИСТАН»**

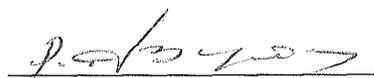
Относительно Проекта «Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством укрепления сельскохозяйственных организаций в Республики Таджикистан» (далее – «Проект»), на основе Протокола Обсуждений (далее – П/О) подписанного 27 октября 2009 года, для успешного реализации Проекта Главой Представительства Японского агентства международного сотрудничества (далее – JICA) в Республики Таджикистан проведены дополнительные обсуждения с заинтересованными ведомствами Правительства Республики Таджикистан.

В результате дискуссий обе стороны согласились приложенным документам. Приложенные документы могут быть изменены в рамках П/О, когда появляется необходимость изменения в ходе реализации Проекта .

г.Душанбе, «27» октября 2009г.



Сейджи Кайхо  
Глава Представительства  
Японского агентства международного  
сотрудничества в Таджикистане



Амиров Рахмонали  
Первый заместитель министра,  
Министерство сельского хозяйства  
Республики Таджикистан

## ПРИЛОЖЕННЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ

1. Матрица Разработки Проекта (МРП) и Операционный План (ОП).  
Обе Стороны пришли к согласию относительно первой версии МРП и ОП Проекта, как Приложения 1 и 2. МРП и ОП будут использованы для мониторинга и оценки Проекта.

В случае, в ходе реализации Проекта возникнет необходимость внести какие либо изменения в МРП и/или ОП, то они должны быть, обсуждены двумя сторонами и согласованы письменным документом, подписанным обеими сторонами.

2. Основные обсужденные и согласованные обеими сторонами вопросы:

- (1) Количество пилотных ассоциаций дехканских хозяйств.

В общей сложности всего 3 (три) пилотных ассоциаций дехканских хозяйств.

Пилотные Ассоциации дехканских хозяйств будут отобраны в соответствии с установленными критериями в процессе реализации Проекта из целевых районах (Районы Республиканского Подчинения и Хатлонская область).

- (2) Исполнительное Агентство Проекта

Министерство сельского хозяйства РТ будет исполнительным агентством Проекта. Национальная Ассоциация Дехканских Хозяйств будет действовать как координационный орган, а также как исполняющий орган в тесном сотрудничестве с Министерством сельского хозяйства.

Исполнительная структура Проекта показана схематично в Приложении 3.

Приложение 1 Матрица Разработки Проекта (МРП)

Приложение 2 Операционный План (ОП)

Приложение 3 Исполнительная структура

Матрица Разработки Проекта

Приложение 1  
Сентябрь, 2009

Название Проекта: «Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством укрепления сельскохозяйственных организаций в Республики Таджикистан»

Целевые группы : Дехканские Хозяйства (ДХ) в отобранных Ассоциаций Дехканских Хозяйств (АДХ)

Целевые регионы : Районы Республиканского Подчинения и Хатлонская Область

Продолжительность Проекта: 3 года начиная с прибытия Японских экспертов

Описательное резюме	Объективно проверяемые показатели <sup>1</sup>	Средства проверки	Важные предположения
<p><b>Главная цель</b> Сельскохозяйственная служба распространения знаний и опыта предоставляемые НАДХ и АДХ в целевых регионах улучшены.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Количество проводимых тренингов</li> <li>- Количество ДХ, принявших участие</li> <li>- Удовлетворенность ДХ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Отчет НАДХ, Отчет АДХ</li> <li>- Анкетный опрос</li> </ul>	/
<p><b>Цель проекта</b> Сельскохозяйственная служба распространения знаний и опыта посредством НАДХ и отобранных АДХ улучшены.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Количество проводимых тренингов</li> <li>- Количество ДХ, принявших участие</li> <li>- Удовлетворенность ДХ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Отчет НАДХ, отчет АДХ</li> <li>- Начальное исследование &amp; Отчет по Мониторингу Проекта</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Обученные партнеры продолжают работать на своих рабочих местах</li> </ul>
<p><b>Результат 1</b> Сотрудничество между НАДХ, отобранных АДХ и соответствующих сельскохозяйственных организаций<sup>2</sup> укреплено.</p> <p><b>Результат 2</b> Возможности НАДХ и отобранных АДХ для поддержки ДХ усилен</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Количество проводимых консультаций</li> <li>- Количество совместных усилий</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Количество усовершенствованных учебных курсов</li> <li>- Количество усовершенствованных пособий и справочников</li> <li>- Улучшение информационной системы</li> <li>- Улучшение совместной деятельности (Необходимо определить показатели в первые 9 месяцев Проекта)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Протокол Консультативного Собрания</li> <li>- Протокол собрания Совместного Координационного Комитета (ССК)</li> <li>- Отчет по Мониторингу Проекта</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Отчет НАДХ и АДХ</li> <li>- Отчет по Мониторингу проекта</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Обученные партнеры продолжают работать на своих рабочих местах</li> <li>- Не каких природных бедствий, которые имеют серьезные последствия экономике ДХ, не произошло</li> </ul>
Мероприятия	Вклады		

- 305 -

<sup>1</sup> К концу Проекта, если не указано иное

<sup>2</sup> К соответствующим сельскохозяйственным организациям относятся: Министерство сельского хозяйства (МСХ), Таджикский аграрный Университет, Академия сельскохозяйственных наук, и т.д.

Описательное резюме	Объективно проверяемые показатели	Средства проверки	Важные предположения
<p>1-1 Создание рабочей группы или ответственного отдела для ДХ и АДХ в Министерстве сельского хозяйства.</p> <p>1-2 Разработка программы поддержки для ДХ и АДХ в соответствии с Меморандумом о взаимопонимании.</p> <p>1-3. Реализация части программы поддержки для ДХ и АДХ.</p> <p>1-4. Проведение регулярных консультационных встречи между соответствующими ключевыми сельскохозяйственными организациями.</p> <p>2-1. Выбор целевых АДХ на основе договоренных критериев отбора</p> <p>2-2. Проведение начального исследования для ДХ и отобранных АДХ</p> <p>2-3. Улучшение и разработка учебных программ-руководств и инструментов на основе выявленных потребностей</p> <p>2-4. Проведение технического обучения для отобранных АДХ и ДХ</p> <p>2-5. Улучшение системы сельскохозяйственной информации.</p> <p>2-6. Проведение различных мероприятий, таких как коллективная закупка/продажа, переработка и т.д.</p>	<p>(1) Вклад с Таджикской стороны</p> <p>1. Штат проекта и штат партнера</p> <p>1) Директор Проекта</p> <p>2) Менеджер Проекта</p> <p>3) Партнеры (С/Р)</p> <p>2. Территория (участок) и оборудование</p> <p>1) Офис Проекта в Министерстве Сельского Хозяйства</p> <p>3. Административные и операционные расходы</p> <p>1) Вся заработная плата сотрудников МСХ, НАДХ, АДХ</p> <p>2) Административные расходы</p>	<p>(2) Вклад с Японской стороны</p> <p>1. Долгосрочные Эксперты</p> <p>1) Главный советник</p> <p>2) По укреплению сельскохозяйственных организаций</p> <p>3) По управлению тренингами</p> <p>4) Координатор Проекта</p> <p>Примечание: Главный советник или координатор Проекта могут работать одновременно как один секторальный советник</p> <p>2. Краткосрочные Эксперты</p> <p>3. Обучение партнеров</p> <p>4. Оборудование</p> <p>5. Текущие расходы</p> <p>Необходимые расходы, для деятельности Проекта, включая командировочные</p>	<p>- Обученные партнеры продолжают работать на своих рабочих местах</p> <hr/> <p><b>Предусловия</b></p> <p>- Не имеется значительных изменений над политикой Дехканских Хозяйств и Ассоциаций</p>

Предварительный операционный план

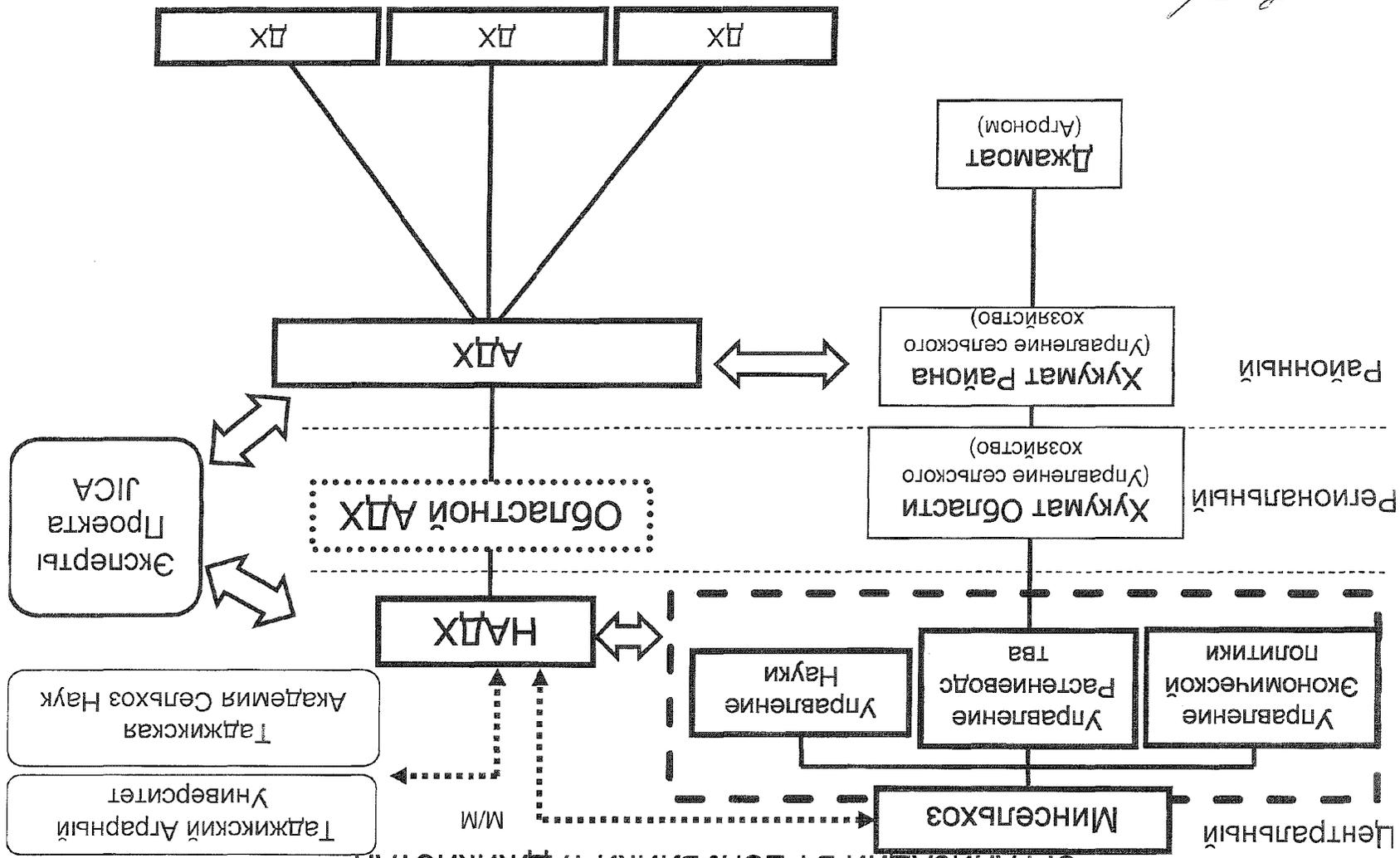
Приложение 2

Сентябрь 2009 г.

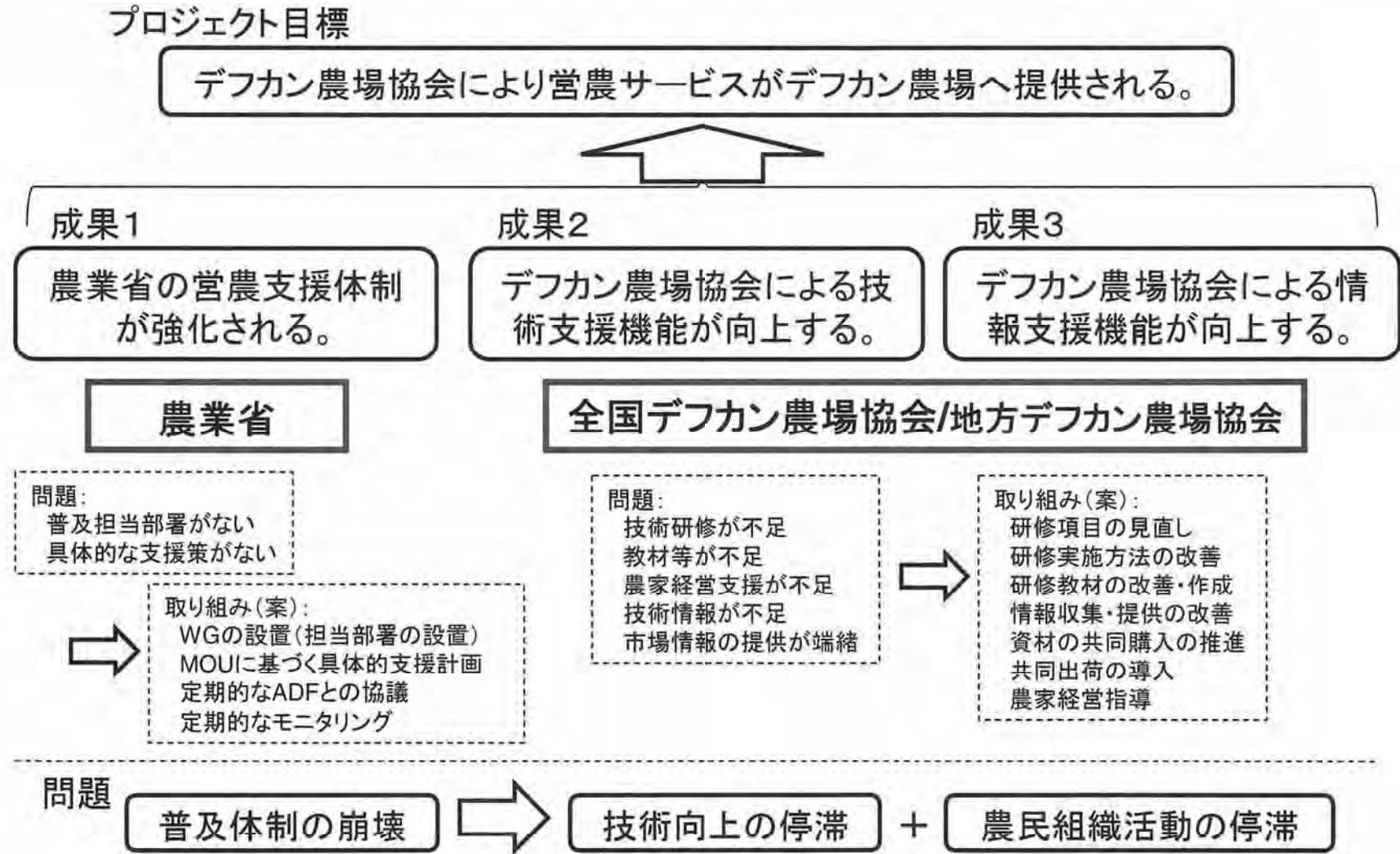
Название проекта: "Улучшение сельскохозяйственной службы распространения знаний и опыта посредством укрепления сельскохозяйственных организаций в Республике Таджики"

Мероприятия	2010												2011												2012												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Укрепление сотрудничества между НАДХ и отобранными АДХ и соответствующими ключевыми сельскохозяйственными организациями																																					
1-1. Создание рабочей группы или ответственного отдела для ДХ и АДХ в Министерстве сельского хозяйства	■	■	■	■																																	
1-2. Разработка программы поддержки для ДХ и АДХ в соответствии с Меморандумом о взаимопонимании					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																									
1-3. Реализация части программы поддержки для ДХ и АДХ																																					
1-4. Проведение регулярных консультационных встречи между соответствующими ключевыми сельскохозяйственными организациями	■				■						■												■													■	
2. Потенциал НАДХ и отобранных АДХ для поддержки ДХ усилен																																					
2-1. Выбор целевых АДХ на основе согласованных критериев отбора	■	■	■	■																																	
2-2. Проведение начального исследования для ДХ и отобранных АДХ						■	■	■	■	■	■	■																									
2-3. Улучшение и разработка учебных программ-руководств и инструментов на основе выявленных потребностей											■	■											■	■												■	■
2-4. Проведение технического обучения для отобранных АДХ и ДХ																																					
2-5. Улучшение системы предоставления сельскохозяйственной информации																																					
2-6. Проведение различных мероприятий, таких как коллективная покупка/продажа, переработки и т.д.																																					

ПРОЕКТ «УЛУЧШЕНИЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ И ОПЫТА ПОСРЕДСТВОМ УКРЕПЛЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ТАДЖИКИСТАН»



タジキスタン国 農民組織の機能強化を通じたモデル営農指導体制整備プロジェクト  
プロジェクト概念図



タジキスタン国  
農民組織の機能強化を通じたモデル営農指導体制整備プロジェクト 実施体制図

