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USAID FAMILY FARMING PROGRAM TAJKISTAN

QUARTERLY REPORT: YEAR THREE SECOND QUARTER

JANUARY – MARCH 2013



APRIL 30, 2013

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USAID FAMILY FARMING PROGRAM

QUARTERLY REPORT: SECOND QUARTER, JANUARY – MARCH, 2013

Program Title:	USAID Family Farming Program for Tajikistan
Sponsoring USAID Office:	Economic Growth Office
Chief of Party:	James Campbell
Contracting Officer	Deborah Simms-Brown
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Contract Number:	EDH-I-00-05-00004, TaskOrder: AID-176-TO-10-00003
Award Period:	September 30, 2010 through September 29, 2014
Contractor:	DAI
Subcontractors:	Winrock International
Date of Publication:	April 30, 2013
Author:	Family Farming Program Staff

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADLE	Agriculture Development and Livestock Enhancement
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DAI	Development Alternatives, Incorporated
EDSS	Economic Development Support Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	USAID Family Farming Program
FtF	Feed the Future
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (formerly GTZ)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IWM	Irrigation Water Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFO	Micro Finance Organizations
NEHEGE	Nutrition Enhancement Household Economics Gender Equity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMEP	Program Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
POU	Point of use
ProAPT	USAID Productive Agriculture Program in Tajikistan
RCO	Regional Contracting Officer
STTA	Short Term Technical Advisor
SWOT	Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
TajWSS	Tajikistan Water Supply and Sanitation
USAID/CAR	United States Agency for International Development/Central Asia Regions
USG	United States Government
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WUA	Water Users' Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The twin objectives of the USAID Family Farming Program are to improve food security in Tajikistan and continue USAID-funded activities to create new, and strengthen existing, Water User Associations (WUAs).

The USAID Family Farming Program (FFP) delivers integrated technical assistance to selected food insecure communities in Tajikistan that addresses: Agriculture and Livestock Development; Water Management; Nutrition and Livelihoods; Access to Finance; and Policy Reform. FFP includes a \$7 million grant fund that will be leveraged to work with local and international entities to support activities that increase food security in the targeted regions of the Program.

In 2011, USAID declared Tajikistan a “Feed the Future” (FtF) country- FtF is a global hunger and food security initiative designed to address chronic struggles with food shortages. FFP has been designated as FtF’s implementation vehicle in Tajikistan.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

During this quarter¹ FFP set up kitchen garden demonstrations of crops that can improve household nutrition at 156 sites in all twelve districts of the FtF target area. The agricultural team completed 155 trainings and field demonstrations of improved agricultural techniques to 2455 individuals covering nine topic areas (including composting, growing transplants, and greenhouse production techniques). A multi-site farmer livestock demonstration of improved winter feeding clearly indicated that fodder beets, can produce a high return on investment, because of the increased milk production, by 20%, and the low cost to grow them.

Irrigation and Water Management brought seven new Water User Associations (WUA) to registration status, with considerably strengthened organizational skills. With FFP Association Organizers effort, more than twice this number have begun the process to develop and organize toward registration, next quarter. Improvements in irrigation infrastructure and control mechanisms number 84 water control gates, 1.2 kilometers of canals cleaned, and 20.8 kilometers of draining ditches cleared. These improvements were managed and completed by the WUAs, using USAID grant funds. FFP only provided technical and engineering guidance, demonstrating considerable WUA capacity for future management. All of these WUAs are now collecting association fees internally to partially fund their operations, an important beginning to sustainability.

The nutrition and home economics team was assisted by the agricultural team to complete the demonstration of improved home gardening techniques, which both increase the variety of nutritionally useful crops and expand the growing system using simple and inexpensive techniques (such as use of growth tunnels and transplanting).

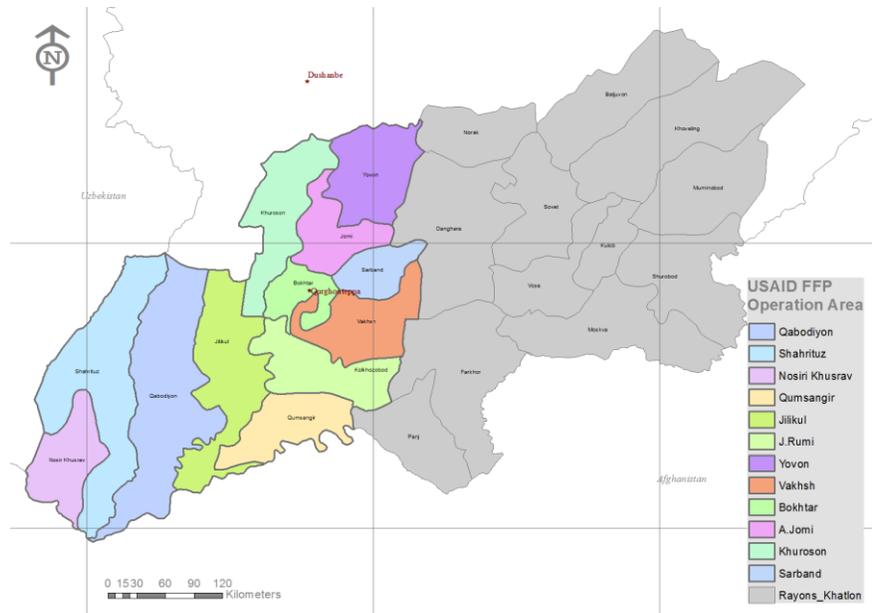
¹ Throughout this report, references to activities are those completed or concluded within the second quarter of year three (January – March 2013), unless otherwise indicated.

Over 900 women were trained in child health and nutrition. Complementing this, one thousand nine hundred fifteen individuals (99% women) participated in demonstrations and training sessions in diet diversification for pregnant and lactating women and feeding.

Most of the grants program efforts are toward assistance to WUAs to prepare for and fulfill the management requirements of the grant awards. During the quarter, four open grants

were completed, two open grants progressed toward their milestones; 11 pending grant requests received USAID approval and began progress; and, two new grant requests were approved and began work toward their milestones. In total, 13 new grants were added to the FFP program. The World Food Program, another awardee, completed their progress report.

In total, 9421 individuals received formal and informal training by FFP. More details of all the components of FFP, can be found in the following component sections.



Map of Target FFP Districts

SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES

At the end the quarter, the Regional Contracting Officer notified DAI of a pending modification in scope of work (SOW) and budget. USAID requested a proposal in response, which DAI submitted in late March. Significant time in the final month of Quarter 2 was devoted to preparing the proposal, and previously planned activities, such as the expansion of the nutrition education program using village volunteers, had to be terminated in alignment with the modified SOW. At the close of the quarter, the expected contract modification is pending as USAID evaluates the proposal.

Realignment of the program to the new SOW will be a challenge to the program throughout the next quarter. Reductions in the budget will result in a downsizing of local and expatriate staff. This reduction in force will need to be properly managed and responsibilities transitioned seamlessly for the program not to lose momentum in the remaining period of performance. The downsizing will happen in conjunction with the need to add capacity to oversee new activities that will be scaled up quickly, such as testing new WUA development models, and point of use water treatment programs. Given the significant budget cuts and limited time (only one and a half agricultural seasons) remaining, achieving results will require careful resource management. For example, the number of new WUAs to be supported will exceed the capacity of qualified water control gate fabricators. This will require FFP to begin the procurement of these gates over a longer period of time, beginning early in the year to meet demand.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND LIVESTOCK ENHANCEMENT (ADLE)

RESULTS

The Family Farming Program improves availability of, and access to, food through better farm level practices that increase the quality and quantity of production and improve household nutrition. This quarter the Agriculture Development and Livestock Enhancement (ADLE) component established 1082 nutrition demonstration plots at 156 sites. At 96 of the sites, FFP assisted farmers in expanding their agricultural season by planting crops in tunnels for eventual transplantation in warmer months. In the tunnel demonstration plots, assisted villagers to transplant onions, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli. In all 156 sites, FFP used open fields for demonstration plots, in which we showed how to grow highly-nutritious crops including red beets, carrots, spinach, tomatoes, sweet peppers and eggplants. As a result of the modification indicated by USAID, previously planned expansion of demonstration sites were terminated, resulting in lower number of hectares introduced to new production techniques.

FFP's ADLE and Nutrition staff also helped establish 42 demonstration plots at 7 schools in the target districts.

Along with establishing demonstration plots, technical staff conducted trainings and field days.

During the 2013 Q2 reporting period, ADLE conducted nine training topics, assisting 2455 individuals. We also continued greenhouse production mentoring, installed aerobic composters at 43 sites, conducted winter livestock feeding demonstrations in 10 districts, and participated in ProAPT's International Agro Exposition in Qurghonteppa.



After training and consultations with FFP agronomists, Bozorboy decided to use his greenhouse (in which he previously grew lemon trees) to plant cabbage and cauliflower. He is very pleased with good yields and profits.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

TABLE 1. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: SMALL FARM PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED

Key Results 2.1: Small farmers assisted to market more profitably and to expand their operations						
Key Results 2.2: Capacity of multiple forms of agricultural extension to work with farmers, households, and rural communities increased						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. Government interventions	0	38,000	180	20,946	4,736	2540

TABLE 2. INTERMEDIATE AND KEY RESULTS: SUCCESSFUL AGRARIAN REFORM DEMONSTRATED IN KHATLON

Intermediate Result 3: Successful agrarian reform demonstrated in Khatlon						
Key Results 3.4: Soil conservation, anti-erosion, and water conservation techniques introduced and in use						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	0	2,700	5.6	96	50.8	9.7

TABLE 3. INTERMEDIATE AND KEY RESULTS: MARKET EXPENDED AND VALUE CHAINS STRENGTHENED

Intermediate Results 1: Market expended and value chains strengthened						
Key Results IR 1.2: Management and technical capacity of private input suppliers and private produce market increased						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving U.S. Government assistance	NA	1,272 groups	0	100 small Dehkan Farms (DF); 4 LLC ongoing (greenhouse [GH])	105 small DFs	148

TABLE 4. INTERMEDIATE AND KEY RESULTS: IMPROVING ACCESS TO MARKET

Intermediate Result 1: Market expended and value chains strengthening						
Key Results IR 1.1: Domestic and export markets expended						
Intermediate Result 2: Small farm productivity increase						
Key Results 2.3: Community-based organizations strengthened						

Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of members of producer organizations and CBOs receiving U.S. Government assistance	NA	24,000	0	2,060	831	799 (includes DF)

TABLE 5. INTERMEDIATE AND KEY RESULTS: SMALL FARM PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED

Intermediate Result 1: Small Farm Productivity Increased						
Key Results 2.4: Local government responsiveness to community needs increased						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short – term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	0	46,000 farmers	180	20,946	4,736	2,057

TABLE 6. INTERMEDIATE AND KEY RESULTS: IMPROVING ACCESS TO MARKET

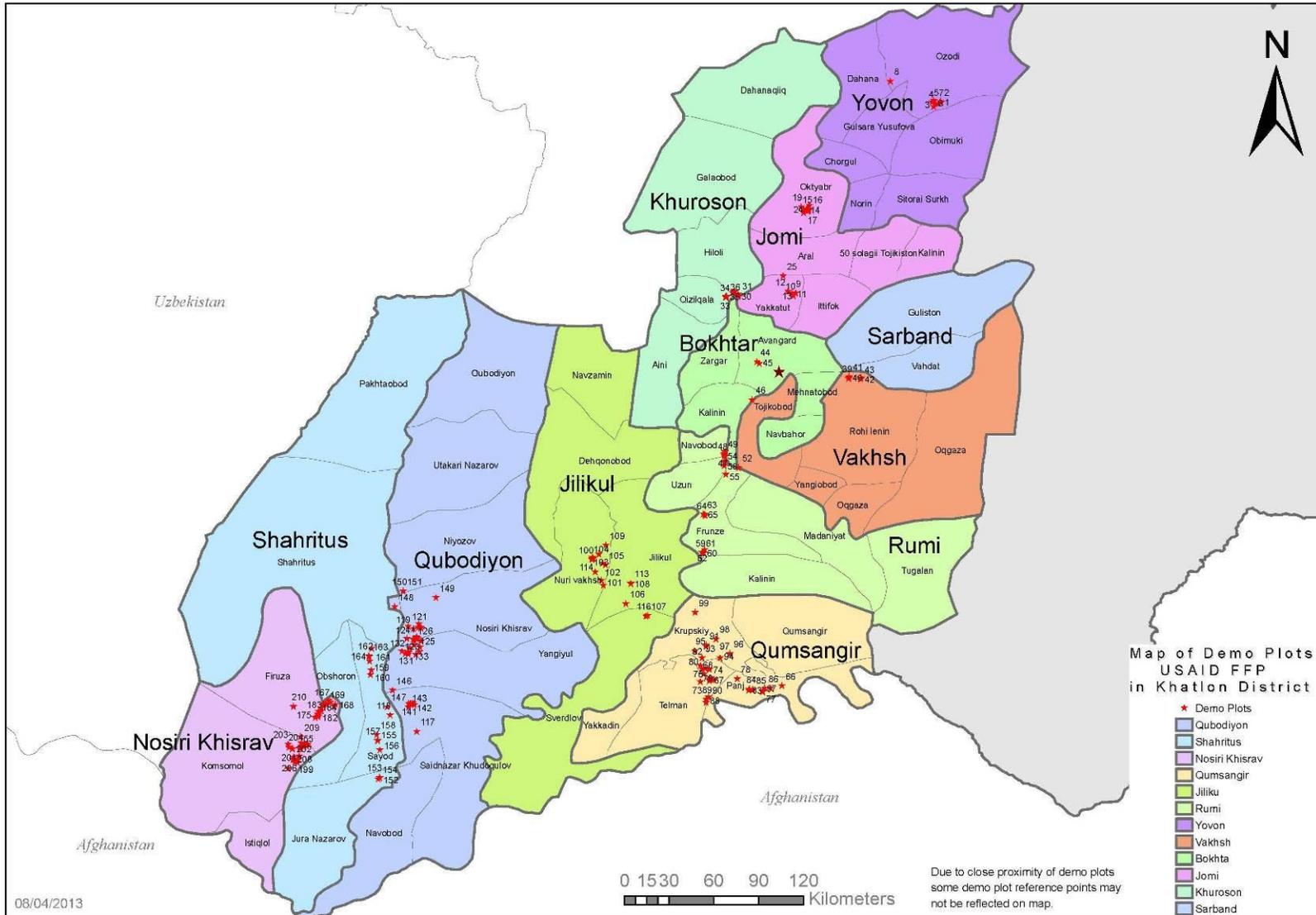
Intermediate Result 1: Market expended and value chains strengthening						
Key Results 1.1: Domestic and export markets expended						
Intermediate Result 2: Small farm productivity increase						
Key Results 2.3: Community-based organizations strengthened						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	NA	560	0	100 small DFs; 4 LLCs ongoing (greenhouse [GH])	105	148

ACTIVITIES

1. Training and Field Days.

Most of the household farmers of the Khatlon region have some practical knowledge and experience growing vegetables, but lack experience using tunnels or to transplant seedlings. They have limited knowledge of new disease resistant varieties or higher yielding varieties. Furthermore, input shops typically do not stock or sell proven improved varieties, as there is no clear demand for them since their advantages are not well known. Rural farmers in Khatlon are not likely to adopt a new approach or technology without first seeing the advantages on their own or their neighbors' farm. Quality demonstrations are powerful tools for adoption by farmers.

MAP



Thus, ADLE staff and Nuri Khatlon, FFP's local non-governmental organization partner for construction and management of greenhouses, conducted 155 training and field days in Quarter 2 for 2455 small farmers and households on topics shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7. TRAINING AND FIELD DAYS

Topic	# Of Training and Field Days	Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
<i>FFP/ADLE staff conducted Training and Field days</i>				
Aerobic compost making: application/practice on importance of compost, types of bins, four elements of compost making, process of compost.	43	767	473	294
Best practices and new growing technology for tomato, sweet pepper, eggplant, red beet and carrot onion: application/practice on land preparation, seed selection, planting densities for transplanting, time of planting, irrigation water scheduling, fertilizer application and pest control.	19	283	115	168
Best practices growing technology for transplanted onion for seedling: production/practice on land preparation, seed selection, planting densities for transplanting, time of planting, irrigation water scheduling, fertilizer application and pest control.	33	534	309	225
Best practices for growing and new technology of cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli: application/practice on land preparation, seed selection, planting densities for transplanting, time of planting, irrigation water scheduling, fertilizer application and pest control.	32	491	282	209
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>2075</i>	<i>1179</i>	<i>896</i>
<i>Nuri Khatlon conducted Training and Field days</i>				
Best Practices of Growing Cucumber in Greenhouse.	8	89	25	64
Best Practices of Growing Tomato in Greenhouse.	2	23	6	17
Introduction to Commercial Greenhouse Growing: Construction, Seed & Crop Choice, Land Choice & Preparation, Seedling Growing, and Irrigation.	11	171	53	118
Seeds' Selection, Preparing Seeds and the Methods of Seeds Planting.	1	70	6	14
Tomato diseases and Pest Control.	6	77	20	57
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>270</i>
Grand total	155	2455	1289	1166

2. Demonstrations of Nutrition Gardens at Households and Schools.

To improve the nutritional value in food grown in household plots and the quality of food consumed, ADLE and Nutrition staff established 1082 crop-plots at 156 demonstration sites for vegetable crops (most new varieties and/or new species). FFP introduced new varieties: carrot *Nuntes*; red beet, *Detroit*; spinach, *Giant King*; as well as local pumpkin seed, *Leninabadskaya*. For better spacing, the project staff demonstrated home-made card board seeding templates to standardize spacing. FFP also established 42 nutrition demonstration plots at the 7 schools (schools were selected where WFP has supplementary food programs).

Tunnels were used in demonstrations to facilitate earlier crop production. During the middle of March, FFP demonstrated transplanting onion, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli seedlings from tunnels to open fields in the 96 demonstration sites. FFP shared some of the seedlings with neighbors to encourage adoption of these agricultural practices by the wider community. A second set of tunnel-grown crops planted in late winter include tomato, sweet pepper and eggplant seeds, which will be transplanted in the second week of April. By transplanting, low income farmers can make more efficient use of expensive, higher quality seed.

3. Small-Scale Commercial Demonstration.

The project continued the value-chain demonstrations for autumn-seeded onion and garlic crops by applying fertilizers, including Urea (46-0-0), Amorphous (12-52-0) and Nitro-Amorphous (17-12-8) at 88 demonstration sites. Both the onions and the garlic should produce early products for internal and external markets. To improve results, each demonstration site's host farmer is recording all aspects of the production process, procedures and activities in a crop guide sheet and a crop calendar.

4. Family-Size Greenhouse Complexes.

Due to weather conditions this winter, plastic covers of some greenhouses were damaged. Greenhouse owners, who largely come from poor households, were undeterred and worked closely with FFP staff to repair the greenhouses so that seedlings could be ready for transplant on schedule. This quarter, the greenhouse specialist established demonstrations on growing tomato seedlings in heated greenhouses, specifically the *Elpida F1* variety, which was introduced for the first time, and the *Belle* variety, an F1 hybrid. This year the demonstration participants seem more active due to the good results from the last season. Approximately 26,000 tomato seedlings were planted for commercial sale from 40 greenhouses (roughly 650 seedlings per greenhouse). Presently, plants are growing and developing in accordance with its norms and standards. Diseases and pests are not detected.

5. Aerobic composting .

ADLE technical staff introduced aerobic composting to household farms on 43 demonstration sites, using crop residues, animal wastes, food garbage, village waste and biodegradable industrial wastes, like sawdust and cotton stalks. Composts will help increase soil organic matter to improve kitchen gardens' resistance to stresses, such as drought, diseases and toxicities; improve retention and uptake of plant nutrients; and promote vigorous microbial activity. This will reduce crop risks, produce higher yields, and decrease farmers' expenditures on inorganic fertilizers.

6. Livestock.

FFP demonstrated fodder beets at ten sites and at four sites silage production for improved household milk production. The demonstrations showcased methods to supply feed and return on investment in milk yields. Interest and participation in the demonstration and research program were very high due to frequent winter fodder shortages. FFP mobilized a livestock specialist to evaluate the production system and monitored the silage demonstration. All sites increased milk production, and one had enough surplus milk to sell excess milk for cash.

As shown in Table 8 A-D, results showed large returns on investment (ROI) in fodder beet or corn silage, 1880% and 151% respectively, and were superior to commonly purchased winter feeds of straw and cotton gin byproducts.

TABLE 8-A. WINTER MILK PRODUCTION USING FODDER BEETS

District	Jamoat	Village	Before – Normal Winter Fodder Average milk, per 24 hour (liter)	After – Fodder Beets Fed Average milk, per 24 hour (liter)	Difference, (%)
A.Jomi	Lttifoq	Buston	4.21	5.14	22.18
Bokhtar	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	2.50	3.29	31.43
J.Rumi	Tugalang	Yoshlenin	5.68	6.83	20.16
Jillikul	Nuri Vakhsh	Jangalparvar	4.40	5.19	17.90
Khuroson	Ayni	Partseezd	3.75	4.70	25.33
Nosiri Khisrav	Komsomol	Sangoba	2.90	3.69	27.24
Qubodiyon	Nosiri Khisrav	Ravshanobod	4.36	5.31	21.79
Sarband	Guliston	Boturobod-2	4.50	5.56	23.56
Shahritus	Sayod	Chuyanchi	4.14	5.10	23.19
Yovon	Gulsara Yusupova	Buston-1	5.25	6.18	17.69
Average			4.44	5.34	20.25

TABLE 8-B. RATE OF RETURN OF ANALYSIS FOR FEEDING COWS FODDER BEETS FOR 15 DAYS IN WINTER

Feed	Milk production per 15 days (liters)	Milk sale price (liter)	Gross income (TJS)	Feed 15 days (kg)	Feed cost (per kg)	Total cost, (TJS)	Gross Margin, (TJS)	ROI (%)
Normal Mixed Winter Fodder	66.6	4	266.4	180	1.2	185	86.4	47
Fodder Beets	80	4	320	90	0.18	16.2	303.8	1880

TABLE 8-C. WINTER MILK PRODUCTION USING CORN SILIAGE

District	Jamoat	Village	Before – Normal Winter Fodder Average milk, per 24 hour (liter)	After – Silage Fed Average milk, per 24 hour (liter)	Difference, (%)
Bokhtar	Bokhtariyon	Navobod	2.45	3.3	34.7
Jillikul	Nuri Vakhsh	Jangalparvar	4.35	5.2	19.5

Nosiri Khisrav	Komsomol	Sangoba	2.85	3.7	29.8
Qumsangir	Kurupskaya	Kurupskaya	5.2	6.2	19.2
Average			3.71	4.6	25.8

TABLE 8-D. RATE OF RETURN OF ANALYSIS FOR FEEDING COWS SILIAGE FOR 15 DAYS IN WINTER

Feed	Milk production per 15 days (liters)	Milk sale price (liter)	Gross income (TJS)	Feed 15 days (kg)	Feed cost (per kg)	Total cost, (TJS)	Gross Margin, (TJS)	ROI (%)
Normal Mixed Winter Fodder	55.65	4	222.6	180	1.2	185	37.6	20
Corn Silage	69	4	276	180	0.61	109.8	166.2	151

7. Agriculture Fair.

This quarter, the USAID ProAPT project organized the *International Agro Expo Khatlon 2013* in Qurghonteppa city. FFP participated in the expo. ADLE staff distributed publications, extension materials and agriculture products from demonstration plots: vegetable seedlings, early onion and garlic. The Livestock staff demonstrated silage in plastic bags. Visitors, many of whom were household and small commercial farmers, highly appreciated them.

NEXT QUARTER'S PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Close out activities and preparation for modified program:

- Transfer of greenhouses to beneficiaries, final trainings and mentoring;
- Follow up with nutrition garden trainings, transplanting of warm season crops;
- Follow up of small-scale commercial demonstrations, onion and garlic;
- Data collection for monitoring and evaluation;
- Contingent upon conclusion of contract modification, startup of extension publication preparations;
- Dissuasions with potential members of advisory committee to review and make recommendations to extension publications.

CONSTRAINTS

Challenges faced by the component primarily center on the need to prepare for disposal of supplies in light of the pending contract modification, and reversing plans for scaling up the demonstration program given the reduction in component activities, budget, and personnel in the revised scope of work.

IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT (IWM)

RESULTS

To advance the goal of increasing water management skills and building organizations that can sustainably support improved water use management, the IWM staff organized eight water user associations (WUA) this quarter; bringing the total to date to eighteen, not including one additional drinking water association. An additional fifteen WUAs are at beginning stages of development. Five WUA offices were completed and two are underway. To provide the physical means to improve water management, FFP assisted WUAs to install 84 water control gates and clean 20,800 meters of drainage ditches and 1,200 meters of canal, this quarter.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

TABLE 9. IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

Intermediate Result 3: Successful Water User Associations demonstrated in Khatlon					
Key Results IR 3.1: Water User Associations created and strengthened					
Key Results IR 3.2: WAUs developed the capacity to manage local water delivery systems					
Indicator	Base line	Life of Project Targets	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 2nd Quarter
Number of Water User Associations/Federations organized or strengthened	0	58	0	11 *	7
Number of WUAs with improved irrigation/drainage systems ²	0	58	0	6	11
Number of hectares with improved irrigation and drainage management practices ³	0	85,000	0	1,000	10,000
Promote Safe Drinking Water	0	TBD	0	1	0

* Plus one drinking water Association.

ACTIVITIES

1. Develop Association Organizers.

FFP continued staff development through providing two Training-of-Trainers to twelve Association Organizers on “WUA Capacity Building” to keep up and enhance their operational/technical capacity. At present, FFP employs 14 Association Organizers plus one Coordinator and one Institutional Specialist.

² In most cases this will only be for part of the irrigation/drainage system within a WUA area.

³ This also applies to only some part of the area served and at this point can only be roughly estimated.

2. Meetings with potential WUA Members and Other Meetings.

Keeping all members and potential WUA members abreast of information is critical to establishing a well-functioning WUA. This quarter, some 6,640 people were involved in formal and informal meetings including Core Groups, Bylaw Committees, Water Users Groups, General Assembly Meeting, etc. These meetings covered topics ranging from public awareness, roles and responsibilities of WUAs and WUA members, advantages of WUAs, structure of the organization, geographic boundaries of associations (organized along hydraulic boundaries), and the importance of open, democratic and accountable processes, etc. Through this extensive interaction, potential members have increased their knowledge of WUAs, which will result in many agreeing to form a WUA in future quarters.

IWM staff participated in/met with: the WUA Coordination Council meeting in Qubodiyon; the Annual meeting of the Federation of WUAs Sarob in Qubodiyon; World Bank staff regarding cooperation in the seven overlapping districts; visit by representatives from JICA who were interested in WUA organization; and several visits by USAID staff.

3. Coordinate with Local Government Officials.

IWM staff met with regional and district government officials and other local authorities throughout the quarter to create and maintain good relationships that will increase the sustainability of program activities. Having been informed of FFP's objective and of the progress of various WUA activities, officials from the Jamoat and District levels cooperated and supported the program significantly. FFP had 1,060 meetings with about 145 different local officials at the Oblast, District, Jamoat, Village, and Vodkhoz levels advance establishment of WUAs. Major officials included; District Chairmen of A. Jomi, J. Rumi, Qubodiyon; Deputy Chairmen of 3 districts; and the Chairman of Khatlon Vodkhoz.

4. WUA Member Training.

Training of WUA members is a vital part of the organizing process. FFP provided formal and informal training on organizational development and capacity building as well as cross-visits to other established WUAs prior to the General Assembly Meeting—when members officially organize the WUA. Cross-site visits are particularly useful for potential WUAs to learn from experienced WUAs. See Table 11 and the Participant Training Report for further details.

TABLE 10. TRAINING ACTIVITIES

No	Training Activity	No. of Trainings	M	F	Total participants
1	Informal	134	3,371	82	3,453
2	Formal	21	433	8	441
3	Cross- Site visit	2	94	11	105
4	Training of Trainers	2	12		12
	Total	182	3,910	101	4,011

5. Organize WUAs.

During Q2, seven additional WUAs were organized and registered with the tax authorities; bringing the total to 18 irrigation WUAs and one additional drinking water organization. During this quarter there were no issues regarding organizational efforts. The organizational process continues for 15 new WUAs, see Table 12 and Annex 2. For a review of most of the entities and their relation to WUAs, see Annex 3.

TABLE 11. ORGANIZATIONAL STATUS OF WUAS

		This Quarter (2 nd of Year 3)	Next Quarter (3 rd of Year 3)		
District *	WUAs Organized	On-going organizing process	WUAs Planned to Complete	Continue WUA Organizing	Start Organizing New WUAs
Shahritus	-	1	1	-	-
N. Khisrav*	1	-	-	-	-
Rumi*	2	1	1	-	3
Jomi*	3	3	-	3	-
Jilikul*	1	2	2	1	1
Vakhsh	-	4	-	4	-
Qumsangir	-	4	4	-	
TOTAL:	7	15	8	8	4

* Districts that overlap with the World Bank Project

Given that there are various entities involved in and concerned with a WUA organization, Annex 4 presents how various entities relate to WUAs and their roles, responsibilities, and voting rights relative to the WUA.

6. Improve Irrigation/Drainage Systems.

During the quarter ten grants were approved for approximately \$519,000 to rehabilitate elements of the irrigation/drainage system (see Grants Section for details, also Annex 5). The WUAs contributed over 20% of the amount as their rehabilitation cost share. Grants mainly focus on repairing control structures and cleaning canals and drains. The following are the most important works accomplished:

- 84 Control/Distribution gates installed;
- 20,800 meters of drainage system rehabilitated;
- 1,200 meters of canal cleaned and physical condition improved.

7. Establish WUA Offices.

A WUA office is an integral part of an organization if it is to be functional and effective. During Q2, FFP assisted six WUAs with office construction and office equipment and computers; four of which were completed and two remain in progress. Office opening ceremonies for WUAs “Havaskor” in Qubodiyon and “Navruz” in Shahritus were held. The ceremonies were attended by WUA members, local government officials, and US Embassy and USAID officials.

8. Promote Safe Drinking Water.

This Indicator was previously an activity under IWM and a drinking water user association was organized in village Sangoba, N. Khisrav in cooperation with GIZ. However, this is not currently and activity for IWM.

NEXT QUARTER’S PLANNED ACTIVITIES

During the upcoming quarter, eight WUAs will be completed, and organizing activities will continue for eight additional WUA and begin for seven new WUAs. Annexes 3 and 6 provide more detail. Rehabilitation activities will be conducted where/when conditions allow. During this

season when canals are in use, it is difficult to proceed with gate installation. Cleaning of canals and drains will be done where possible. Offices for the newly established WUAs will be constructed and furnished as they are formalized. Meetings, training, coordination will continue.

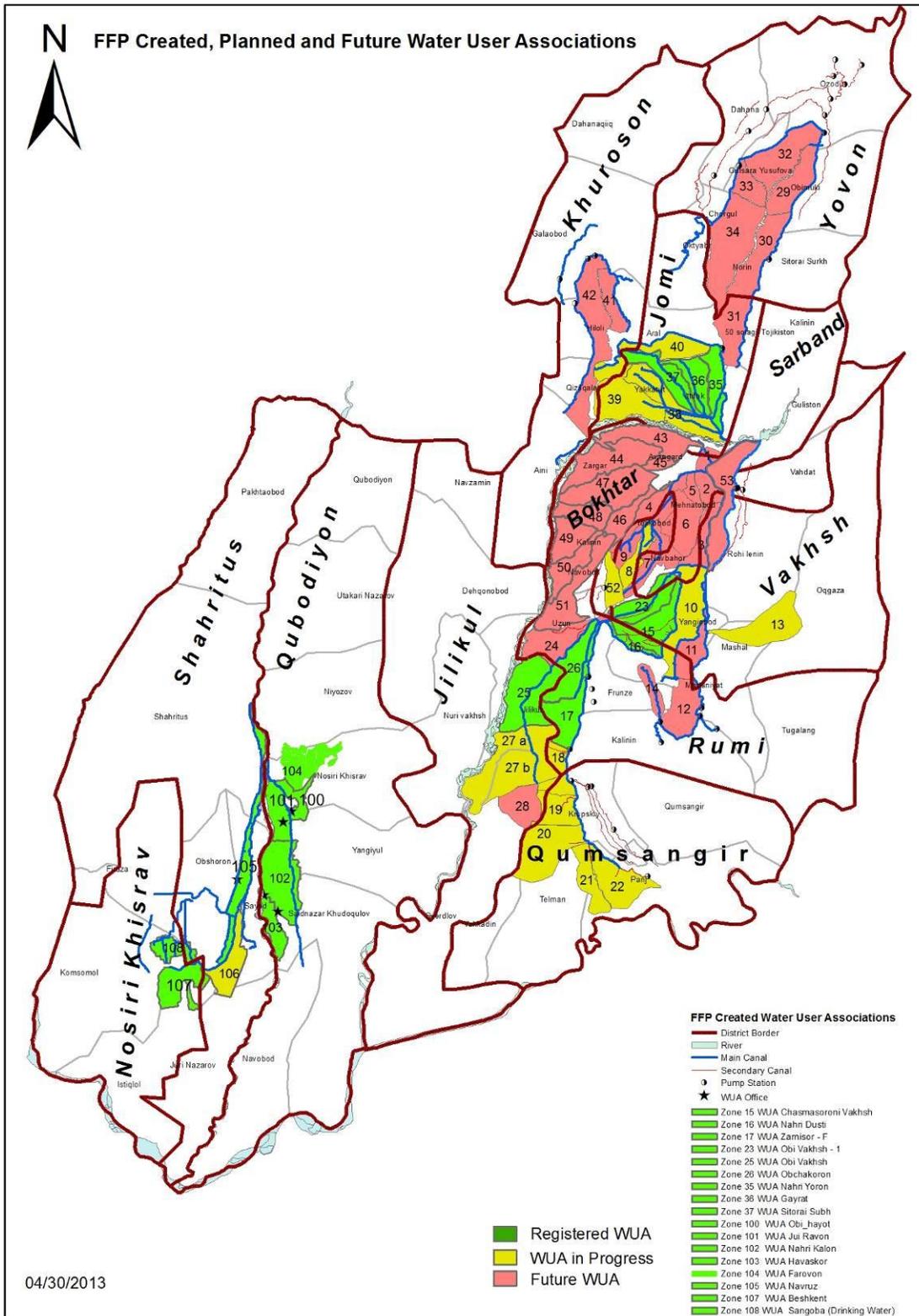
CONSTRAINTS

Activities during the next two quarters will be especially critical to meeting project goals. Some 20-22 WUAs will be organized by September 2013, putting a tremendous strain on FFP to manage. In Q2, there were organized WUAs that could not install gates this season due to untimely delivery to gates and delay in the grants/disbursement of funds process.

There were basically three major areas of difficulty, noted here with suggestions to help alleviate the constraints:

- 1) The process of approvals and grant implementing needs to be more efficient and rapid.
 - FFP should revise milestone progress qualification standards, to be more flexible so as to shorten overall grant completion time;
 - One well qualified and experienced person should be hired for the Grants Unit;
 - Both Grants and Finance units must work closer together to understand what documentation is needed, and when, and work out a system to speed up the present process;
 - Payment approvals must not be held up for minor questions, which can easily be corrected later. It is suggested that Finance hire one more staff to help ensure that such bottlenecks do not occur in the future;
 - FFP should postpone all leave for the WUA, Grants and Finance Units from at least May-October 2013.
- 2) Enhance timely manufacture and delivery of control gates.
 - Given only a limited number of shops that can make good quality gates and they have limited manufacturing capacities, and there is an expected excess demand over the September to October period, IWM is recommending gates be procured by FFP, in advance, and donated as In-Kind assistance grants, to maximize fabrication capacity earlier in the year.
- 3) Mobility of IWM staff.
 - To date mobility of all IWM staff has not been an issue, and this must be continued. Reduction in mobility due to modification budget reductions will have a direct impact on organizational efforts, particularly Association Organizers. Without adequate transportation organization of WUAs, as planned, cannot be accomplished.

MAP



NUTRITION ENHANCEMENT/ HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS/ GENDER EQUITY (NEHEGE)

RESULTS

This quarter, FFP’s nutrition unit (NEHEGE) staff achieved the goals of helping improve nutrition and access to diverse, quality food by leading demonstrations, educational workshops, a breast-feeding promotion campaign, and school education programs with 2,826 total adult participants. NEHEGE staff were featured in TV and radio programs focusing on the importance of complementary feeding training for pregnant and lactating women. A scale up of the nutrition program had been planned for the third month of Q2 by select female community volunteers at the Mahalla level, but was not done because of revised scope of work and pending contract modification.

Table 13 shows the number of trainees and number of children under five reached by FFP activities in Q2. Additionally, five groups interested in milk processing were organized, three in Qurghonteppa and two in Qubodiyon and nutrition gardens were supported at 156 sites.

TABLE 12. INTERMEDIATE RESULT: IMPROVED NUTRITION

Intermediate Result 5: Improved Nutrition						
Key Results IR 5.1: Nutrition, sanitation and hygiene education programs operating						
Intermediate Result 6: Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Food						
Key Results IR 6.1: Mothers and under five children consumption (dietary diversification) improved						
Intermediate result and Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results (Q1)	Year 3 Results (Q2)
Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through U.S. Government-supported health area program.	0	4,600	NA	1,491	733	903
Number of the children under five reached by U.S. Government-supported nutrition program	0	18,000	NA	4,300	729	1908

ACTIVITIES

1. Nutrition Enhancement (Nutrition Training and Nutrition Behavior Change).

The focus of FFP’s activities in the quarter were child health trainings and, nutrition education sessions and demonstration. Participants included 2,818 women, 551 of which were pregnant and lactating. Of all female participants, 2.6 percent were 10-17 years of age, 37.8 percent

were 18-30 years of age, 38.6 percent were 31-45 years of age, and 21 percent were 45 or more years of age.

The table below, shows the levels of participation in various education sessions by district. Mothers received two-hours of education on exclusive breastfeeding and benefits of colostrum as well as longer demonstration sessions on recipes for nutrition foods that appeal to children under five. Training that was part of a standard Infant and Young Child Feeding program focused on the seven types of food groups and helped participants recognize the benefits of changing behavior to adopt more diverse, nutritious diets. This training included the importance of vitamin A, folic acid, iron, and other micronutrients needed especially during pregnancy and lactation. Health hygiene and safe drinking water were other popular training sessions, attended by 281 women from Qubodiyon and 622 from Qurghonteppa areas.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ATTENDING NUTRITION EDUCATION SESSIONS / DEMONSTRATIONS AND HEALTH TRAININGS THIS QUARTER

Topic	# Of Trainings and or food nutrition education demonstrations	Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
<i>FFP staff conducted nutrition education sessions / demonstrations and health trainings</i>				
Education session " Nutritious and diverse diets for Pregnant and Lactating Women	48	858	0	858
Education session "Breast-feeding and diverse and quality food for children under 2 years "	58	1065	8	1057
Training "Health, hygiene and safe drinking water" People trained in child and mother health and nutrition, health education, hygiene and sanitation	52	903	0	903
Total	158	2826	8	2818

2. Agriculture Fair.

At the *International Agro Expo Khatlon 2013* in Qurghonteppa city organized by the USAID ProAPT, FFP demonstrated ten nutritious crops, including cooking techniques that preserved the nutritional value of the food. FFP distributed Health and Nutrition brochures to 300 participants covering health and hygiene, food preservation, healthy food for child development and malnutrition prevention—which included 12 recipes sheets. FFP also brought 30 students from schools in Sarband and Vakhsh districts participating in FFP's



Nutrition field agent, Jamila Samadova explaining to US Ambassador Susan Elliott and Deputy Prime Minister Murodali Alimardon the recipes and crops recommended in FFP nutrition gardens plots during Agro Expo, March 1, 2013

school nutrition education programs to take part in the Agro Expo by reciting poetry that recommended nutritious foods.

3. Household Food Production.

FFP's Nutrition Field Agents and livestock specialist conducted discussions with 5 women groups in Bokhtar, Rumi, Qubodiyon, Jilikul to discuss how to establish collectives for milk processing and marketing. Three groups in Qurghonteppa and two in Qubodiyon zones were established, but will not receive FFP support after this quarter given the pending the contract modification.

As reported in the ADLE chapter above and shown in Table 14 below, demonstration plots were successfully established in 156 sites. Of these 96 sites had tunnels seeded with onion, cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower seeds while 60 sites were in the open fields as the season had warmed up. As noted in the ADLE section, seeds included both cool season and warm season crops to provide food over a longer growing season, and techniques to further extend the growing season (growth tunnels) were also demonstrated.

Nutrition Garden Crops

- Bean, Dry
- Cabbage
- Carrot
- Cauliflower/Broccoli
- Cucumber
- Onion
- Peanut
- Pepper, Sweet
- Pumpkin
- Red Beet
- Spinach
- Tomato

TABLE 14. NUTRITION DEMONSTRATION PLOTS AND DISTRICTS

Districts	Number of demonstration sites	Number of individual crop-plots demonstrated
Qumsangir	11	90
J.Rumi	5	39
Sarbd	4	34
Vakhsh	4	37
A.Jomi	16	94
Khuroson	7	51
Yovon	2	18
Bokhtar	7	49
Nosiri Khisrav	33	239
Shahritus	19	114
Qubodiyon	33	223
Jillikul	15	94
Total	156	1082

4. Household Economics and Gender Equity.

FFP demonstrated infant and young child feeding techniques through women's initiative groups and women's savings groups, whose members have broad interests beyond household economics that provided the opportunity for FFP to offer nutrition training to 128 groups. Women gained skills in cooking beet root soups and salads (especially good for pregnant and lactating women), spinach salad, and stuffed pumpkin rich in vitamin A. In addition, they also received basic education on Vitamin A & C, iron and other essential micronutrients.

NEXT QUARTER'S PLANNED ACTIVITIES

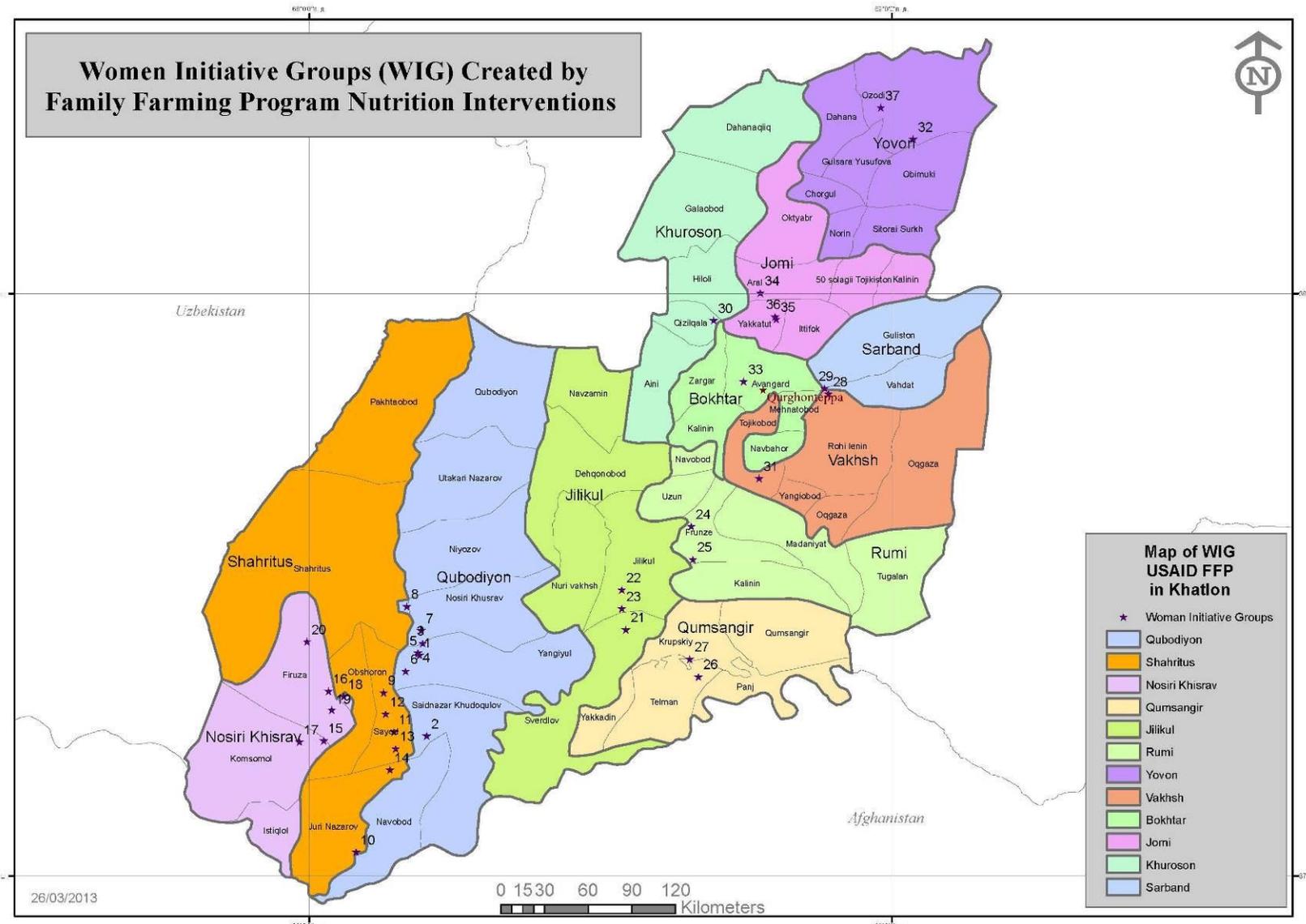
Next quarter, NEHEGE staff will close out many activities per USAID's revised scope of work. The modified program will focus on:

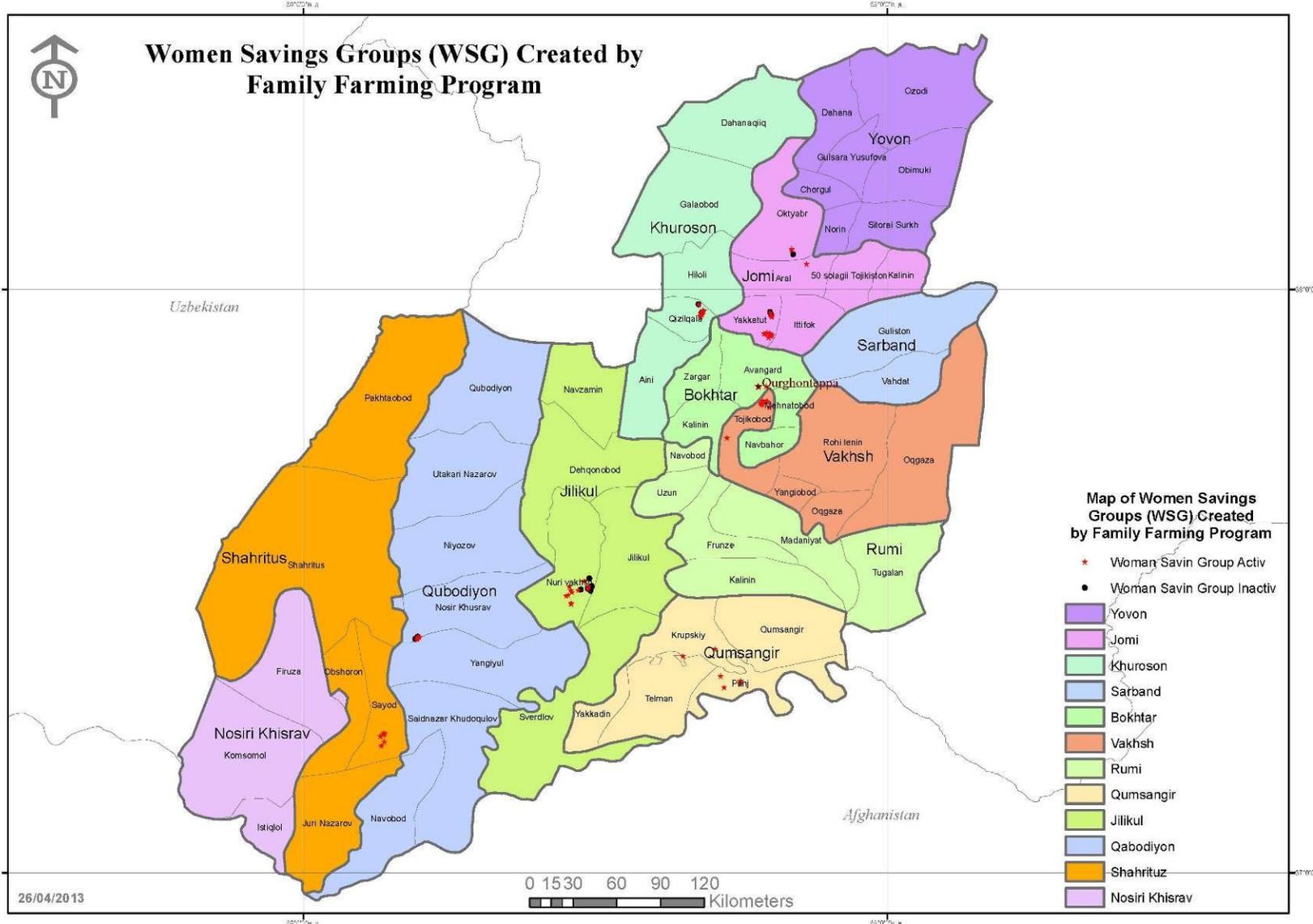
- Continuing the promotion of broccoli and spinach among mothers through women's saving groups and women's initiative groups;
- Seed distributions in the selected schools have been started and will be continued until June 2013 and will be closed out at the end of June, 2103;
- Training nutrition field agents on 5 types of recipes using broccoli and spinaches;
- Closing out of the activities such as; nutrition day at schools, food demonstration, recipes training, complementary feeding and breast feeding education, health and hygiene promotion, training for health professionals etc.;
- Adjusting our FFP team to align with the reduced program budget and the technical focus on household economics and Point of Use water;
- Developing a training package on food preservation and drying vegetables and fruits;
- Developing and "field testing" a recipe book for children, pregnant and lactating women;
- Conducting legal review of the legislative provisions (or lack of provisions) covering POU water treatment methods;
- Collecting information and data on existing research, studies, experience and pilot projects involving POU techniques available in Tajikistan and elsewhere;
- Conducting desk study on the potential list of POU water treatment methods and analyze options for POU water interventions in target zone;
- Providing a brief presentation on the POU water treatment methods as a short-term solution for safe drinking water at the TajWSS to raise awareness among various stakeholders and partners.

CONSTRAINTS

The largest challenge moving forward is managing close-out of many NEHEGE activities while meeting ambitious deliverables required in the pending contract modification. To maintain and build momentum into Q3, FFP will need USAID to execute the contract modification as early as possible so that the team can restructure quickly and access resources for the new program focus.

MAPS





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES (EDSS)

RESULTS

During the quarter, the EDSS component conducted surveys on the progress and activity of Women's Savings Groups indicating all but a few groups were active, and some were assisting other women to make new groups. Other EDSS survey work was completed during the quarter to identify priority subjects for future trainings and the types of financial services needed by farmers. In addition to these surveys, EDSS developed training materials and modules for beneficiaries.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

TABLES 17 AND 18. ACCESS TO FINANCE INDICATORS AND YEAR 3 QUARTER 2 RESULTS

Intermediate Result 1: Markets expanded and value chains strengthened					
Key Result 1.2. Management and technical capacity of private input suppliers and private produce marketers increased					
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results (Q1)	Year 3 Results (Q2)
Number of private enterprises, producers, organizations, water users associations and women's groups receiving FFP financial management and planning training assistance	0	650	149	0	11*
Number of individuals who have received FFP short-term business management training assistance	0	n/a	0	0	192**

*11 Groups: 4 WUA and 7 Initiative groups of NEHEGE.

**192 participants, including 176 women.

Intermediate Result 2: Small Farm Productivity Increased					
Key Result 2.1. Small Farmers assisted to market more profitably and to expand their operations					
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results (Q1)	Year 3 Results (Q2)
Number of people with savings account as a result of FFP interventions	0	5,750	2,343	0	0

ACTIVITIES

1. Trainings.

EDSS delivered a series of “Family Budget” trainings to seven Women’s Initiative Groups and four WUAs, reaching a total of 176 beneficiaries (Table 19). Participants were provided with theoretical and practical tools for preparing and managing family budgets. Specifically, steps on managing household cash flow were discussed in detail.

TABLE 19. FAMILY BUDGET TRAINING PARTICIPATION

District	Family Budget Trainings	Men	Women
Khuroson	1	5	21
Qumsangir	1	7	14
Sarband	1	0	19
Qubodiyon	5	2	74
Shahritus	1	0	15
N.Khisrav	2	2	33
Total	11	16	176



Participants at a “Family Budget” training

2. Women’s Savings Groups.

In late March the EDSS team conducted performance monitoring surveys of 115 Women’s Savings Groups (WSGs). This exercise specifically sought to determine the status of each of the 115 WSGs as well as track the number of savings accounts in each group. By the end of the reporting period, 102 WSGs were found to be active, while 13 had disbanded. Within the 102 active WSGs, a total of 2,043 women had savings accounts. Table 20 provides summarizes data collected in the performance monitoring survey.

TABLE 20. STATUS OF WOMEN’S SAVINGS GROUPS IN 7 DISTRICTS

District	WSGs (12/ 2012) (#)	Active Individual Saving accounts (12/ 2012) (#)	WSGs (3/2013) (#)	Active Individual Saving Accounts (3/ 2013) (#)	WSGs increase or decrease (#)	Active Individual Saving Accounts (#)
Jilikul	19	382	14	283	-5	-99
Qubodiyon	8	170	6	126	-2	-44
Shahritus	8	163	8	146	0	-17
Qumsangir	8	161	7	161	-1	0
Vaksh	22	457	22	456	0	-1
Jomi	24	505	21	421	-3	-84
Khuroson	26	505	24	450	-2	-55
Total	115	2343	102	2043	-13	-300

WSGs, on average, consist of 20 women who reside on the same street or on neighboring farms. Members make monthly contributions of 20 TjS and hold meetings every two to four

weeks. WSG members reported that that savings groups helped women to solve everyday financial problems such as covering medical expenses, purchasing clothing, paying for utilities, and purchasing household appliances/construction materials. Members also indicated that the groups provide a helpful forum for sharing experiences about of family life and child care. Some groups have used their collected funds for charity purposes, buying clothes and shoes for needy children.

Reasons for the groups dissolving included the following: women were busy with seasonal field work; they did not have disposable income to save; some women got married and their husbands forbid them to participate in the WSG; and some women had migrated to Russia.

The active WSGs reported being approached by women interested in joining. Since WSGs are organized based on trust and personal relationships, many groups are not accepting new members. In some cases, existing groups have assisted other women to establish new/separate groups. As an example, in Qumsangir, Vakhsh, Jomi, and Khuroson districts WSGs began by FFP, are actively assisting the formation of four new groups (of 18-20 women each). This is a good sign of the sustainability of the effort. The overall conclusion is that WSGs can have significant social and economic impacts on women. However, since there are several organizations working on organizing and strengthening WSGs, better coordination among these organizations is needed in order to leverage resources, ensure consistency, and avoid overlapping.

3. Start Your Business Training.

FFP intended to provide Start Your Business trainings to beneficiaries interested in starting agricultural businesses. These activities were descoped under USAID's revised SOW, and hence all new Start Your Business activities have been canceled.

4. Meeting with KIVA.

The EDSS team held a meeting with Davinia Cogan from KIVA. Ms. Davinia is interested in exploring how KIVA can better reach financially excluded populations, particularly women. KIVA is very interested in working with FFP to identify farmers, WSGs, and credit unions that could be potential partners in the future.

NEXT QUARTER'S PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Closeout of EDSS descoped activities;
- Conduct SWOT and economic analyses of 20 potential production packages;
- Assist IWM component to build capacity of WUAs on financial management and internal audit;
- Develop Family Budgeting training product.

CONSTRAINTS

The main constraint was dealing with changes in the EDSS component within the upcoming contract modification.

POLICY COMPONENT

RESULTS

During this reporting period, FFP hired a Policy Analyst/Program Integration Coordinator. In addition, the FFP Policy component collected and conducted research on foundational documents and data related to agrarian reform in Tajikistan.

Throughout this quarter, FFP provided legal counsel to the Government of Tajikistan on agrarian reform, specifically with respect to a draft law on *dehkan* farms. It should be noted that this law is one of the policy priorities under Feed the Future Tajikistan. In particular, FFP provided legal analysis of the latest draft of the *dehkan* law, focusing on key issues such as the land rights of individual *dehkan* farmers and constraints affecting *dehkan* registration.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

TABLE 21. AGRICULTURAL POLICY CAPACITY

Indicators	Intermediate Result 4.3.: Agricultural Policy Capacity Strengthened					
	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results (Q1)	Year 3 Results (Q2)
IR 4.3.1. Number of policy papers written that highlight the impact of outstanding policy issues upon food security	0	9 policy research papers	0	1	0	0
IR 4.3.2. Number of FFP/LRP/PROAPT farmers aware of current Freedom to Farm law and its relevance	0	12 Information/Advocacy events	0	1	0	0
IR4.3.3. A baseline survey undertaken to determine the policy awareness and technical skill levels of new Jamoat-level agricultural extension specialists	0	1 Baseline; Annual M&E reviews	0	0	0	0
IR4.3.4. Number of training sessions/workshops designed and launched	0	96 civil servants and stakeholders	0	0	0	0
IR4.3.4.1. Number of Training of Trainers	0	All FFP Staff	0	16 sessions	0	0

ACTIVITIES

- Conducted several meetings with USAID/Tajikistan representatives and others to discuss aspects of agrarian reform. As a result legal assistance on *dehkan* farm law was provided to the DCC on agrarian reform;

- Networked with various community-based organizations in Shahritus and Qubodiyon. Discussed how collaboration can help advance agrarian reform and build awareness among civil society;
- Conducted assessment of owners of the FFP-donated greenhouses on knowledge of their rights to the land and property.

NEXT QUARTER'S PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Develop a detailed plan and Gantt chart for the FFP Policy Component that refocuses on water resource management research and advocacy;
- Collect relevant data and information on water resource management and meet with participants engaged in water sector reform;
- Begin identifying needs related to the water sector reform process. Pursue opportunities to exchange ideas with key stakeholders on the reform process and the intended outcomes of the reform.

CONSTRAINTS

A limited number of activities were undertaken this quarter as a result of the anticipated contract modification. Also, some activities under the Policy Component were descoped in order to focus on water resource management.

EVALUATION

During the reporting period, the FFP Monitoring and Evaluation team conducted assessments and monitoring visits to the program target areas.

ACTIVITIES

1. Assessment of AMFOT Training.

Individual follow-up interviews were conducted with 214 people who attended the AMFOT training. The analysis of the data collected in these interviews was completed during the first quarter. The data indicate that:

- 85 percent of the 214 attendees stated that they had acquired new knowledge or skills as a result of the training;
- 87 percent of the 214 attendees were satisfied with the content and quality of the training and found the training useful for managing their farms;
- 79 percent of the 214 attendees reported that they were applying the knowledge and skills acquired during the training;
- The top six training needs indicated by farmers were: greenhouse use, food preservation, basic financial management, health-related topics, complementary feeding, and farm management;
- Only 28 percent of the 214 attendees took loans during the last 12 months. The major source of loans were formal financial institutions, divided among MFOs (47 percent) and banks (25 percent). Fifty-one percent of attendees had cash savings;
- Seventy-six percent of the attendees who took loans used the money for agricultural purposes.

2. Data Quality Assessment.

FFP is in the process of participating in a data quality assessment (DQA). A standardized DQA checklist was filled out for each indicator under Group 1 and submitted to USAID. The results of the first stage of the assessment revealed that: 1) the Performance Indicators Reference Sheet (PIRS) has to be revised to provide a more detailed description of the data collection methodology, 2) a data management system and corresponding procedural guide need to be developed. As a result, the PIRS was revised and a data management system was developed for tracking the progress and quality of the data pertaining to the indicators listed below (Table 22). The revised PIRS and the procedure will be shared with USAID by April 30th, 2013.

TABLE 22. THE LIST OF GROUP 1 INDICATORS

DQA#	USG indicator #	Indicator name
1	4.5.2-23	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm- level) attributed to FTF implementation
2	4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

DQA#	USG indicator #	Indicator name
3	4.5.2-11	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance
4	4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions
5	4.5.2-42	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance
6	4.5.2-2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance
7	4.5.2-25	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance

3. Assessment of Effectiveness of Demonstration Plots.

A small-scale survey was conducted on March 1st and 2nd at the USAID Agro-Expo in Qurghonteppa. The main objective of the survey was to assess the effectiveness of demonstration plots as applied by FFP in 12 districts of Khatlon. FFP invited more than 300 farmers, including the jamoat representatives, as well as greenhouse and demonstration plot owners from all 12 FFP targeted districts. Two focus group discussions were conducted with the Jamoat representatives and 42 individual interviews were held with greenhouse and demonstration plot owners.

The analysis of the survey responses revealed that most farmers were familiar with the range technologies being promoted by FFP (including land preparation; proper irrigation; use and manufacture of compost; use of fertilizer, pest management; and contour ploughing). Of those interviewed, 98 percent (41 of the 42 farmers) mentioned that they are currently using the aforementioned practices as demonstrated by FFP. Forty-one of the interviewed farmers (98%) mentioned that they had shared the knowledge and practices with relatives and other people in their villages. The results show that, 501 people received information about practicing new technologies in the villages (on average, 12 people in the village) Most respondents during the focus group discussions indicated that the demonstration plots were enabling them to test and replicate new knowledge within their households and villages. Participants highlighted the importance of the greenhouses as educational tools while others felt that they had particularly benefitted from seeing new crops grow that had previously not been cultivated (such as onion, garlic and red beets).

4. Other major activities.

- Developed output indicators for the ADLE and NEHEGE components as well as a database for managing this information;
- Conducted a session on FFP results, performance indicators, and data collection methodologies to FFP field staff;
- Reviewed the Baseline Survey to address USAID comments;
- Revised the PMEP as a result of the revised FFP SOW;

- M&E staff and other relevant project specialists who are involved in data collection and analysis participated in a 5-day SPSS training session.

NEXT QUARTER'S PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- Continue revising the PMEP based on the contract modification;
- Develop a PIRS based on the revised PMEP;
- Develop new tools and methodologies for data collection;
- Develop a database system for effective data collection, management, and sharing;
- Conduct a knowledge, attitudes, and practices (survey) of infant and young child feeding and agricultural activities;
- An M&E Specialist STTA will be fielded in late June.

CONSTRAINTS

The contract modification affected the M&E activities resulting in delay and suspension of activities.

COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTING

Table 23 details radio and television media coverage of FFP-related activities. Table 24 lists publications developed/published this quarter and disseminated to training/workshop attendees.

TABLE 23. FFP MEDIA COVERAGE

#	TV/ Radio	Lang. g.	Activity	Interviewee/Position	Date	Broadcast area*
1	TV Jahonnamo	TAJ	Demonstration on complementary feeding	Interviewees: Imomov Rajabali, Leader of mahalla in the Yangiobod village	1/19/13	97% of country
2	TV Jahonnamo	TAJ	Opening ceremony of WUA Havaskor 1	Newscaster talked about the goals and tasks of WUAs,	2/8/13	97% of country
3	Tajik State Radio " Sadoi Dushanbe"	TAJ	Opening ceremony of WUA Havaskor 1	Interviewees: 1) Saidov Khuja, Engineer of WUA Havaskor-1; 2) Sa'dullo Beknazarov, Chairman of Qubodiyon district; 3) Abdujabborov Abdurahim, local resident; 4) Mamlakat Abduqahorova , WUA Chairman.	2/11/13	1 million
4	TV Jahonnamo	TAJ/ ENG	International Agricultural Fair	Interviewees: 1) Muminov Muhammadi, FFP Economist; 2) Rahmonov Qurbonali, greenhouse owner; 3) Haidarov Ainiddin, greenhouse owner.	3/1/13	97% of the country
5	Tajik State Radio " Sadoi Dushanbe"	TAJ	International Agricultural Fair	Interviewees: 1) Sangov Sharaf, Representative of Trade Chamber; 2) Murodov Faizali, Jamoat Head; 3) Abdulloeva Ughuloi, from Rumi district.	3/4/13	1 million
6	TV Jahonnamo	TAJ	Opening ceremony of WUA Navruz	Newscaster talked about the goals and tasks of WUAs.	3/25/13, 3/26/13	97% of the country
7	Tajik State Radio " Sadoi Dushanbe"	TAJ	Opening ceremony of WUA Navruz	Interviewees: 1) Eshmurodov Alisher, WUA Chairman; 2) Nozirova Nazokat; 3) Sadriddinov Nuriddin, Deputy Chairman of Shahritus district.	03/20/13	1 million

TABLE 24. FFP PUBLICATIONS

Type of Document	Target Audience	Quantity Printed	Quantity Distributed
WMI Component			
Guide on "How to be Prepared for an Audit"	WUA members	200	200
Training module on "Conflict Management"	WUA members	200	200
Training module on "Maintenance Plans and Use of Water Gates"	WUA members	200	200
Handout on "Organizing a Water User Association"	WUA members	400	400
Handout on "Organizational and Leadership Development Module for the new WUAs organizers"	WUA members	400	400
RT Code "On Water"	WUA members	50	50

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

ACTIVITIES

During the quarter, the FFP Environmental Officer made a number of trips to project sites to monitor activities related to the Agricultural Development and Livestock Enhancement (ADLE) and Irrigation Water Management (IWM) components. Under the IWM component, the activities listed in Table 25 were monitored and checklists were submitted to the USAID/CAR Mission Environmental Officer for review and approval.

TABLE 25. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMPLETED AND EXPECTED

ER Checklists were reviewed and approved by MEO Officer		
"Beshkent"	- Water control gate installation, office construction	NDC
"Nahri Dusti"	- Water control gate installation, office construction	NDC
ER Checklists completed and submitted to FFP COP for review :		
"Zarnisor- F"	- Water control gate installation, office construction	NDC
"Obi Vakhsh"	-Water control gate installation, office construction	NDC
"Sitorai Subh"	- Water control gate installation, office construction	NDC
Expected in Third Quarter		
Eight WUAs are expected to be ready to review, including "Gayrat" and "Nahri Yoron" in A. Jomi		

All the above-mentioned activities fall under the category of Negative Determination with Condition (NDC). All the activities must be completed in accordance with USAID and a host country environmental requirements.

The Program Environmental Officer plans to conduct a ToT Training on "Pesticides - Environmental and Personal Safety" for the FFP field agents that will be further continued by FFP Agriculture Specialists for the FFP beneficiaries in 12 target districts.

An amendment to the Pesticide Evaluation Report and safer use action plan (PERSUAP) was submitted, to include a few plant growth regulator materials to USAID/CAR/MEO.

No major constraints were encountered during the reported quarter.

TRAINING SUMMARY

The summary of FFP's Participant Training activities in Year 3 Quarter 2 are presented in Table 26. Annex 9, presented under separate cover due to its length, provides information on training sessions and number of participants by component for this quarter.

TABLE 26. PARTICIPANT TRAINING SUMMARY

#	Training Category	Training Topic	# of sessions	# of male participants	# of female participants	Total
1	Water Mgt	Formal training on organizational and leadership skills development	9	200	1	201
2	Water Mgt	Formal training on financial management activities in WUA	7	139	3	142
3	Water Mgt	Formal training on conflict management	1	18	1	19
4	Water Mgt	Formal training on maintenance and operation plan of irrigation system	4	76	3	79
5	Water Mgt	Informal training on law of RT on WUA, legal acts on WUA establishment, WUA bylaw committee role & functions, bylaw development, establishment by hydrology method, resolving water supply issues, general assembly meeting.	134	3371	82	3,453
Total			155	3804	90	3,894
6	ADLE	Best practices of planting and growing tomatoes, sweet peppers, and eggplant seeds in tunnel	19	115	168	283
7	ADLE	Field day/best practices of growing cabbage & cauliflower: seed & land selection, planting, watering, weed & pest control, harvesting, storage & marketing	32	282	209	491
8	ADLE	Field day/best practices of growing onion: seed & land selection, planting, watering, weed & pest control, harvesting, storage & marketing	33	309	225	534
9	ADLE	Making compost	43	473	294	767
10	ADLE	Best practices of growing cucumber in GH	8	25	64	89
11	ADLE	Best practices of growing tomato in GH	2	6	17	23
12	ADLE	Introduction to commercial greenhouse growing: construction, seed & crop choice, land choice & preparation, seedling growing, and irrigation	11	53	118	171
13	ADLE	Seed selection, preparation and planting	1	6	14	20
14	ADLE	Tomato diseases and pest control	6	20	57	77
Total			155	1289	1166	2455
15	NEHEGE	Demonstration: on nutritious and diverse diets for pregnant and Lactating Women	1	0	17	17
16	NEHEGE	Education session on breastfeeding	39	3	728	731
17	NEHEGE	Education session on breastfeeding and complementary feeding for children from 6 to 24 month	19	0	329	329
18	NEHEGE	Education session on hygiene and drinking water sanitation	52	5	903	908
19	NEHEGE	Education session on nutritious and diverse diets for pregnant and lactating women	47	0	841	841
Total			158	8	2818	2826
20	EDSS	Family budgeting	11	16	176	192
21	EDSS	Grant management	7	53	1	54
Total			18	69	177	246
Grand Total			486	5170	4251	9421

OPERATIONS

ACTIVITIES

The following points summarize significant operational activities that took place during the quarter:

1. Personnel.

- Chief of Party, James Campbell, mobilized to Tajikistan. Deputy Chief of Party, Russell Williams, and Agriculture Extension Advisor, Herschel Weeks, demobilized from Tajikistan;
- Livestock Specialist, Nico van Wageningen, completed a two week STTA;
- FFP began phasing out positions that will not be needed under the program's revised SOW and began developing SOWs for positions that will be needed;
- FFP has hired a Policy Analyst and Program Integration Specialist and Human Resources Assistant.

2. Financial.

- FFP submitted a proposed budget to support the program's revised SOW as requested by USAID. The budget reduced costs by approximately \$6 million and proposed the closure of the Qubodiyon field office to reduce costs.

3. Procurement.

- FFP competed an order for procuring seeds to support FFP extension and demonstration plot needs. Given the change in the program SOW, only seeds that were required for spring planting were procured;
- FFP opened a guesthouse/satellite office in the Qumsangir district to support WUA Organizers who will create and strengthen WUAs in and around the district;
- FFP provided interpretation and translation for several Donor Coordination Council meetings.

4. Mapping of FFP Activity Sites.

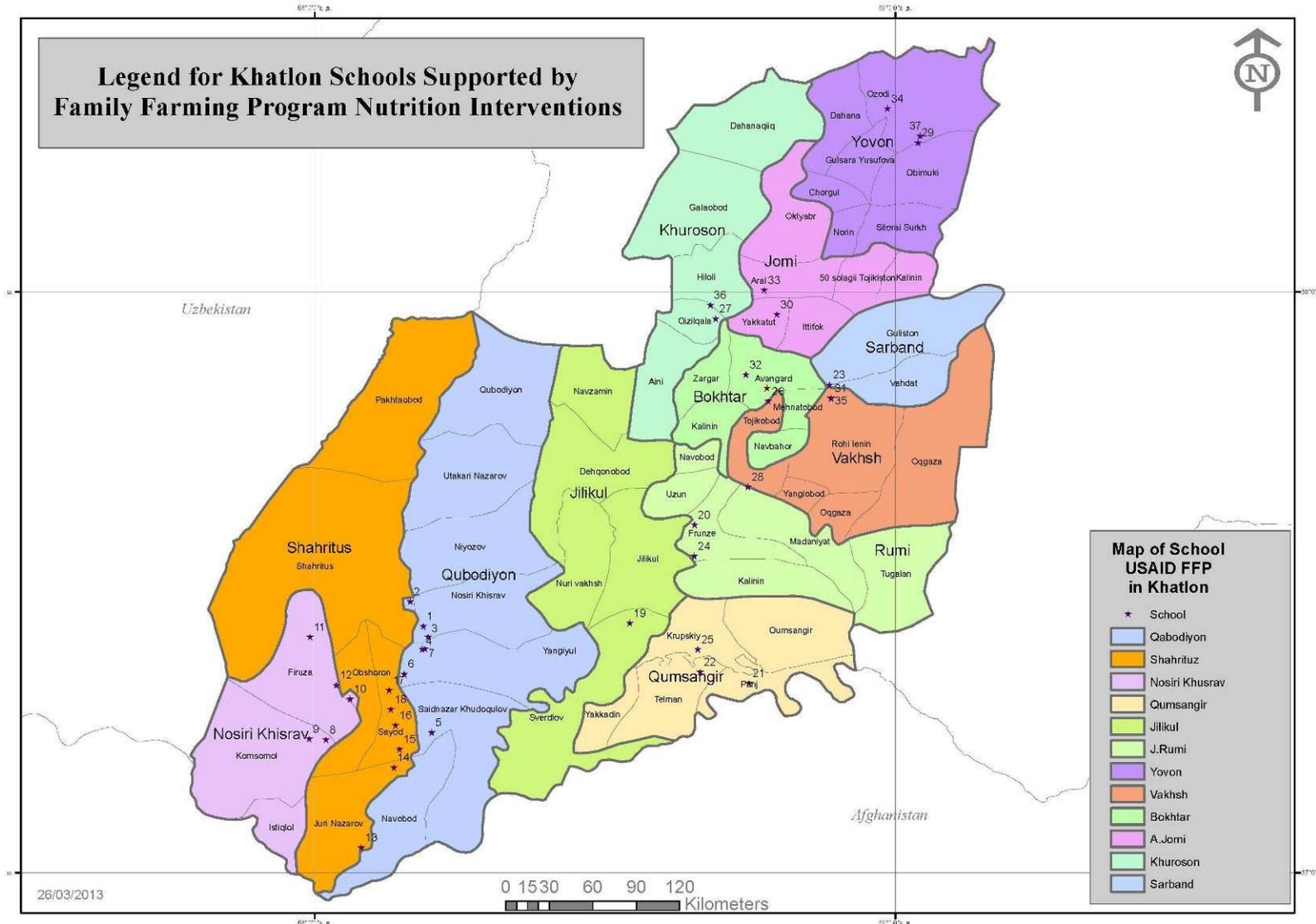
- FFP GIS Specialist worked with component staff to map all FFP activity sites. The maps include locations of FFP created and potential WUA boundaries and offices, agriculture demonstration sites, women savings groups, women initiative groups, and schools in Khatlon supported by FFP nutrition interventions.

5. Administration.

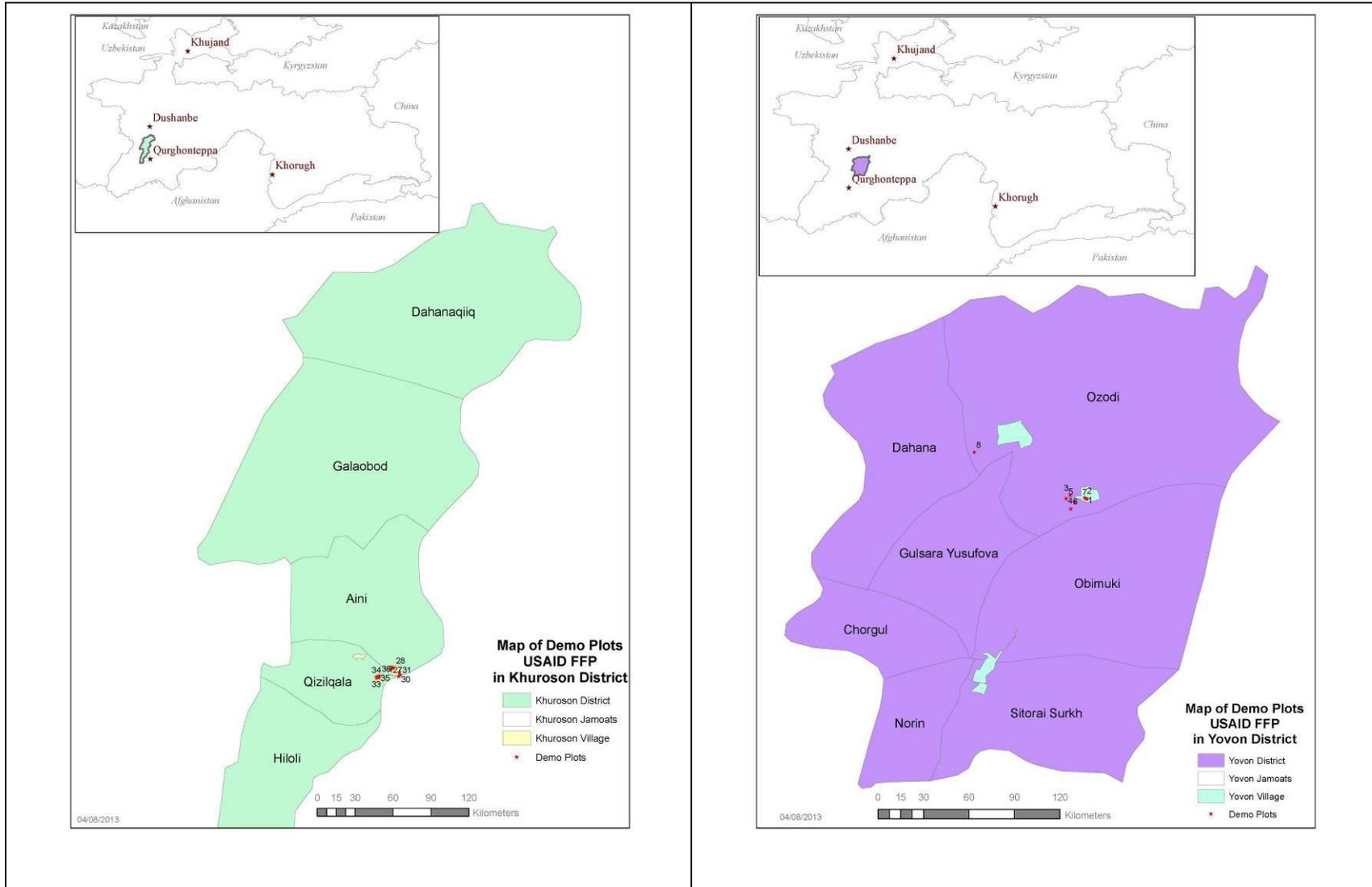
In January one of FFP's transformers caught fire due to a high surge of electricity. The fire was extinguished by the Security Officer promptly and minimal damage was incurred. U.S. Embassy electrician provided guidance to FFP on changes that could be made to decrease risk of a similar incident.

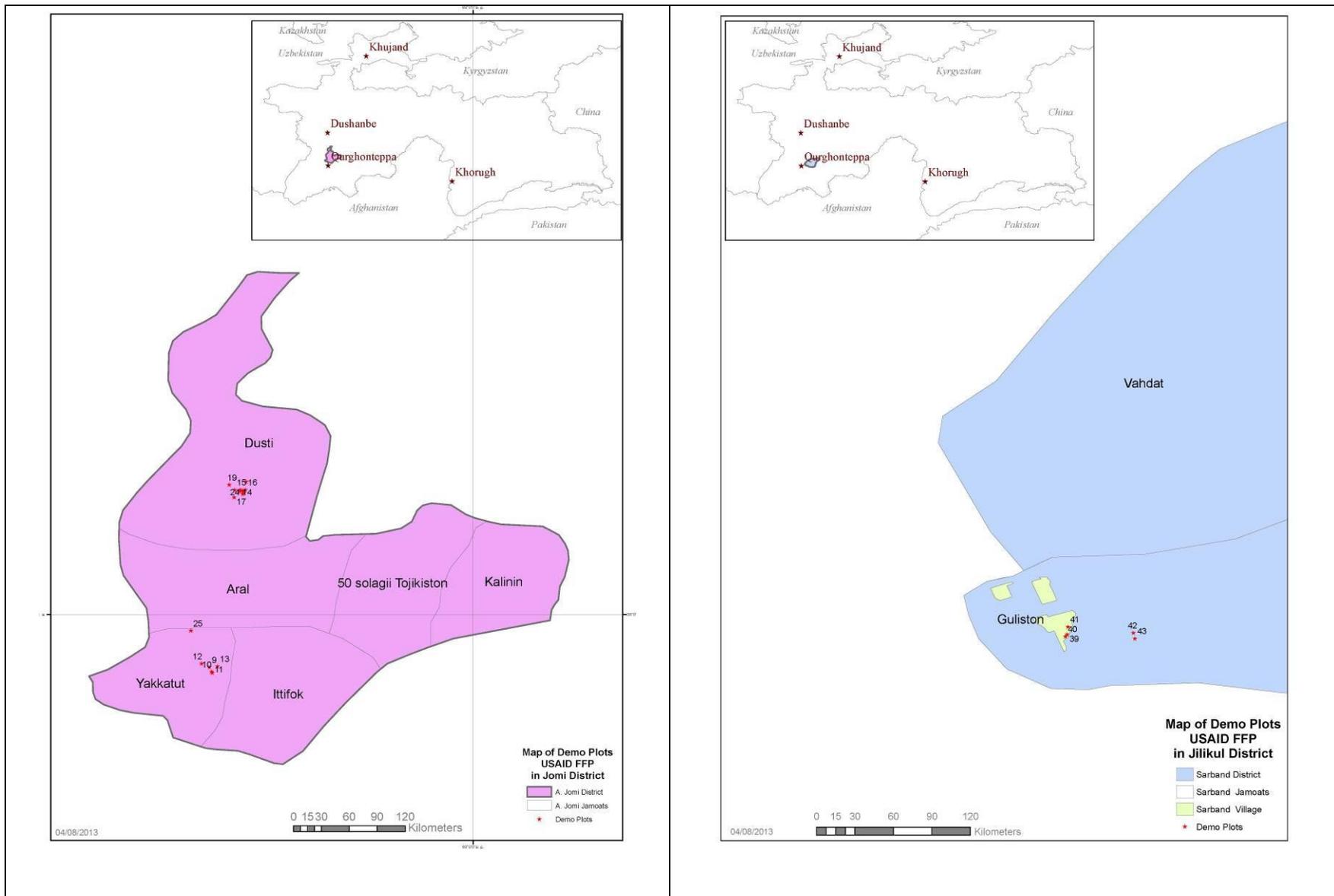
ANNEXES

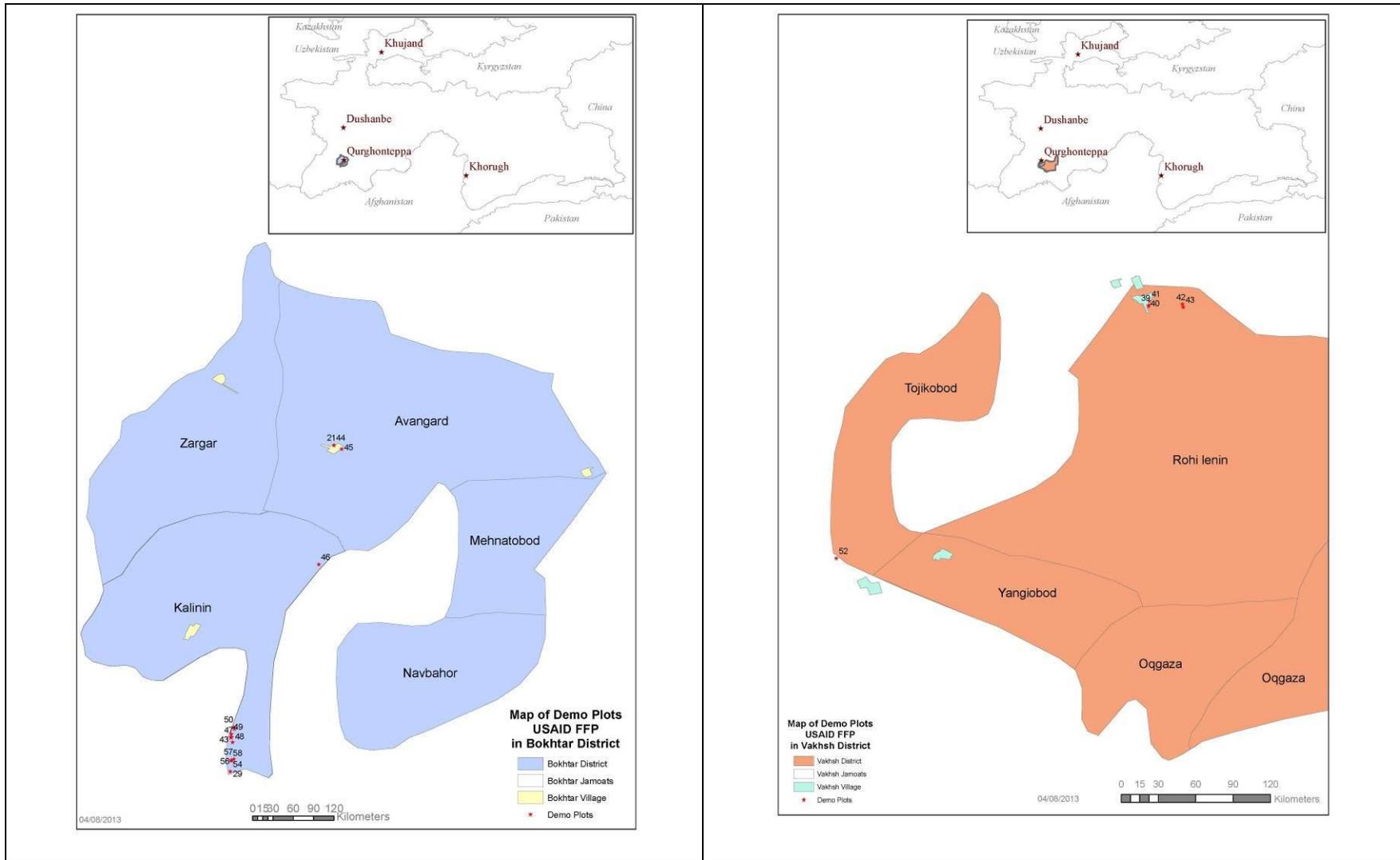
ANNEX 1: OBLAST LEVEL MAP OF SCHOOL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS YEAR THREE

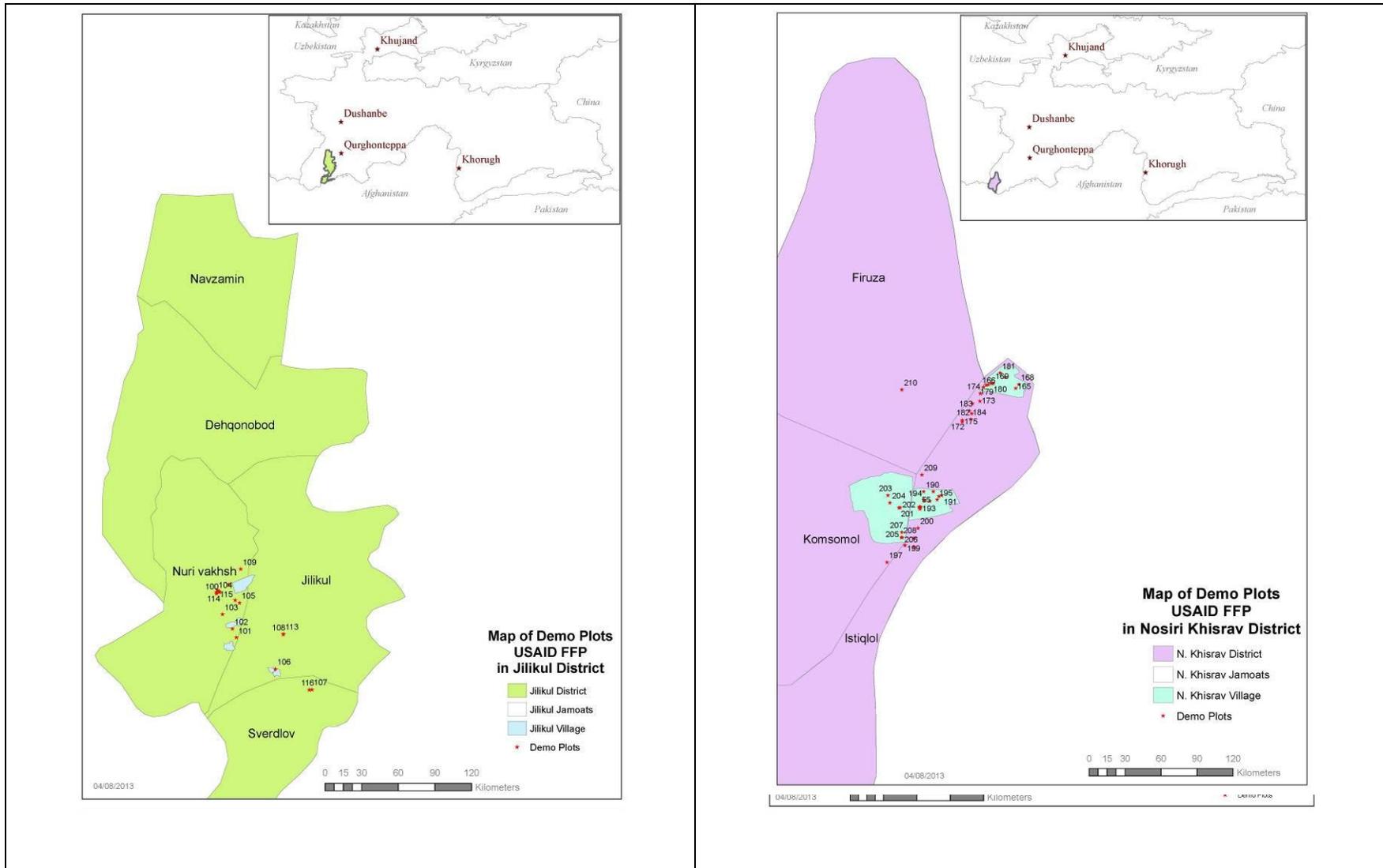


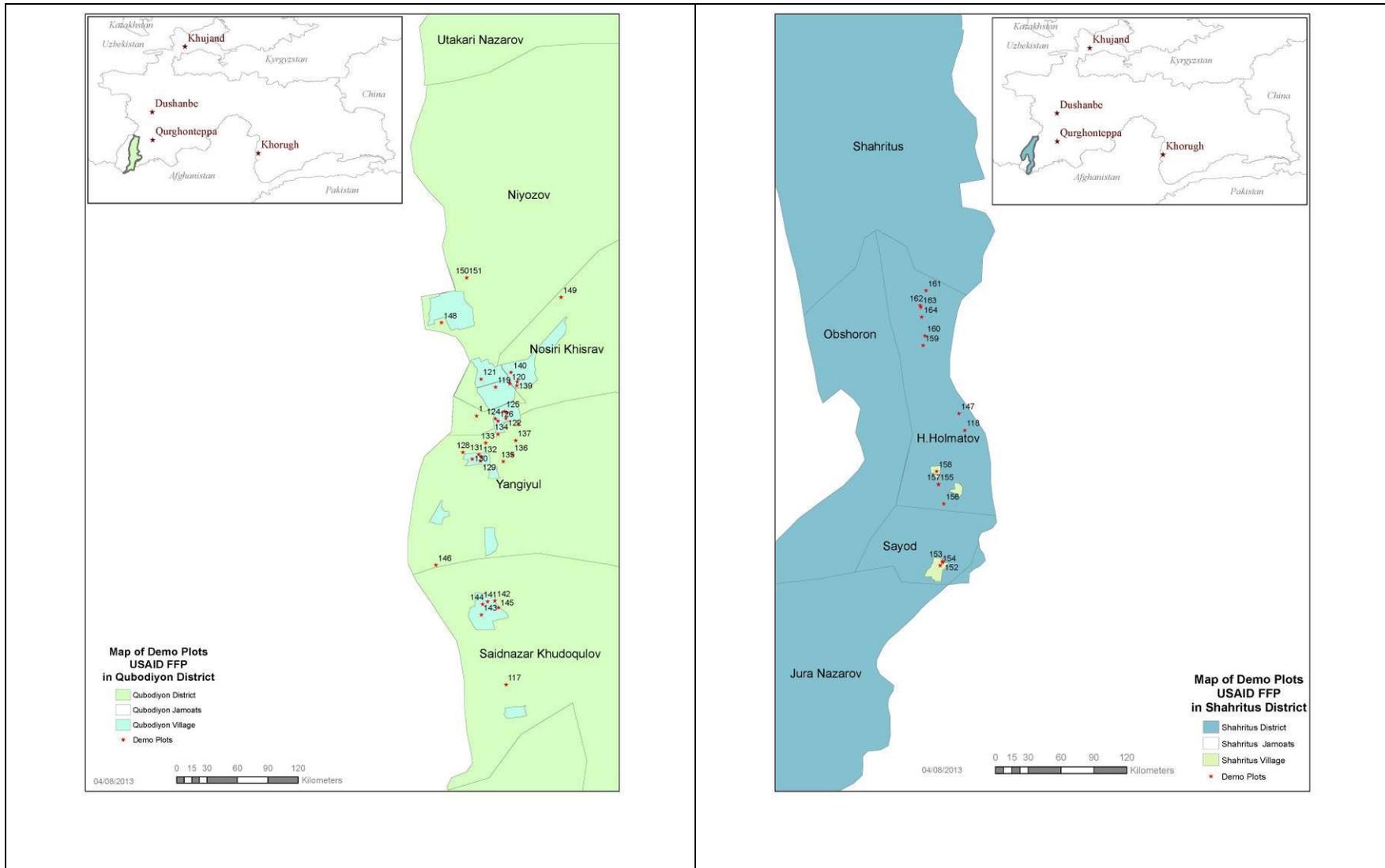
ANNEX 2: DISTRICT LEVEL MAP OF ADLE DEMONSTRATION SITES IN PROGRESS THIS QUARTER











ANNEX 3: STATUS OF FFP WUA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES, APRIL 2013

N o.	Name of WUA or Zone ⁵ being organized	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
						Area, ha. Irr.	# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H		Beneficiaries	Enter Comm.	Organized
1	Obi Shirin	Kulob	Dahana	Hukumat Canal	2,616	2,130	5	244	225	19	6,667	3,451	3,216	355	2,840	131	1,943	25,029	14-Nov-11	15-Feb-12	22-Feb-12
2	Selbur	Vose	Aral, Guliston, Mehnatobod	Tanobchi Canal	2,689	2,476	5	136	127	9	2,664	1,092	1,572	164	1,654	49	485	15,072	21-Nov-11	14-Mar-12	23-Mar-12
3	Obi Hayot ²	Qubodiyon	Nosiri Khisrav	Kabla Canal	889	578	7	72	60	12	1,927	771	1,156	234	2,600	77	856	12,602	15-Dec-11	26-Feb-12	26-Feb-12
4	Juyi Ravon	Qubodiyon	U.Nazarov, I.Niyozov, N.Khisrav. Yangiyul	Kattaarik Canal	1,231	597	5	113	107	6	1,592	734	858	446	4,100	188	850	31,586	12-Jul-11	19-Oct-11	27-Oct-11
5	Nahri Kalon	Qubodiyon	Yangiyul	Kattaarik Canal	4,015	3,105	6	187	165	22	3,776	1,399	2,377	672	4,105	238	1,758	25,169	12-Jul-11	21-Oct-11	27-Oct-11
6	Havaskor	Qubodiyon	Yangiyul, Khudoyqulov	Chirik Canal	1,080	873	3	75	68	7	1,359	506	853	142	754	65	1,083	6,884	29-Nov-11	29-Feb-12	27-Mar-12

N o.	Name of WUA or Zone ⁵ being organized	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
						Area, ha. Irr.	# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H		Beneficiaries	Enter Comm.	Organized
7	Farovan	Qubodiyon	Qubodiyon, I. Niyozov, U. Nazarov	Kabla (Pump Cascade)	4,129	3,338	5	371	356	15	4,840	1,765	3,075	605	2,232	186	1,764	12,238	17-Apr-12	19-Jul-12	6-Aug-12
8	Navruz	Shahritus	Pakhtaobod, Kholmatov, Obshoron	Beshkent Main Canal	2,737	2,006	5	224	193	31	3,288	1,096	2,192	692	3,174	39	130	22,808	18-Nov-11	7-Mar-12	28-Mar-12
9	New Zone 4	Shahritus		Beshkent Main Canal															21-Jan-13		
10	Sangoba ³	N. Khisrav	Komsomol	Drinking Water	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	420	---	---	2965	10-Apr-12	7-Jun-12	6-Jul-12
11	Beshkent	N. Khisrav	Istiqlol, Komsomol	Beshkent Main Canal	2,025	1,704	5	181	158	23	2,562	1,079	1,483	264	1,443	57	284	6,598	13-Aug-12	27-Dec-12	21-Jan-13
12	Obchakoron	Rumi	Tugalang	Kafirkala Canal	2,783	2,185	5	289	274	15	3,730	1,444	2,286	315	3,945	283	4,727	25,071	17-Apr-12	18-Jul-12	11-Aug-12

N o.	Name of WUA or Zone ⁵ being organized	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
						Area, ha. Irr.	# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H		Beneficiaries	Enter Comm.	Organized
13	Nahri Dusti	Rumi	Madaniyat, Tugalang	Qumsangir Canal	1,349	1,070	4	168	163	5	1,746	799	947	213	1,363	66	586	8,927	13-Aug-12	4-Dec-12	14-Feb-13
14	Zarnisor-F	Rumi	Tugalang, Frunze, kalenin	Qumsangir Canal	2,980	2,651	5	294	286	8	4,179	2,000	2,179	197	3,325	132	2,200	17,923	27-Aug-12	18-Dec-12	7-Mar-13
15	New Zone 12 ⁴	Rumi		Guliston Canal																	
16	New Zone 14 ⁴	Rumi		Guliston Canal																	
17	New Zone 24 ⁴	Rumi		Jilikul Canal																	
18	New Zone 18 ⁴	Rumi	Lalenen, krupskaya	Guliston Canal															28-Jan-13		
19	P S 1	Rumi																			
20	P S 2	Rumi																			
21	Nahri Yoron	Jomi	Kalenin, 50-solagil, tojikiston	Kojaqalal Canal	2,400	1,875	4	134	131	3	2,862	1,121	1,741	337	2,789	188	2,582	16,820	7-Nov-13	21-Feb-13	

N o.	Name of WUA or Zone ⁵ being organized	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
						Area, ha. Irr.	# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H		Beneficiaries	Enter Comm.	Organized
22	Ghayrat	Jomi	Kalenin, 50-solagil, tojikiston	Qataghanshokh Canal	1,725	1,280	3	152	146	6	2,322	855	1,467	279	2,199	166	2,269	18,293	7-Nov-13	14-Feb-13	27-Feb-13
23	Sitorai Subh	Jomi	Kalenin, Ittifog	Aksari Shokh Canal	2,736	2,163	4	222	202	20	5,583	2,216	3,367	417	2,431	156	2,143	17,017	7-Nov-13	20-Feb-13	5-Mar-13
24	New Zone 38 ⁴	Jomi																			
25	New Zone 39 ⁴	Jomi																			
26	New Zone 40 ⁴	Jomi																			
27	Obi Vakhsh	Jilikul	Dehqonobod, Jilikul	Jilikul Canal	2,745	2,143	5	317	285	32	2,197	960	1,237	503	3,587	99	2,476	15,676	13-Aug-12	5-Dec-12	7-Mar-13
28	New Zone 27a ⁴	Jilikul	Jilikul, G.Gulmurad	Jilikul Canal																	
29	New Zone 27 b ⁴	Jilikul	Jilikul, G.Gulmurad	Jilikul Canal															16-Jan-13		
30	New Zone 28 ⁴	Jilikul	Jilikul, G.Gulmurad	Jilikul Canal															16-Jan-13		

N o.	Name of WUA or Zone ⁵ being organized	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
						Area, ha. Irr.	# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H		Beneficiaries	Enter Comm.	Organized
31	Chashmasor	Vakhsh	Rudaki, Vakhsh, Vahkdat	Qumsangir Canal	2,420	2,158	5	313	298	15	3,934	1,731	2,203	183	816	79	617	5,990	17-Apr-12	15-Jul-12	3-Aug-12
32	Obi Vakhsh-1	Vakhsh	Rudaki, Vahkdat	Jilikul Canal	1,715	1,573	6	223	203	20	2,110	1,019	1,091	127	1,120	15	114	7,958	17-Apr-12	17-Jul-12	3-Aug-12
33	New Zone 8 ⁴	Vakhsh																			
34	New Zone 9 ⁴	Vakhsh																			
35	New Zone 10 ⁴	Vakhsh		Guliston Canal																	
36	New Zone 13 ⁴	Vakhsh		Tashkabat Canal																	
37	New Zone 41 ⁴	Khuroshon																			
38	New Zone 42 ⁴	Khuroshon																			
39	New Zone 19 ⁴	Qumsangir	Telman, Panj, Qumsan	Qumsangir Canal															28-Jan-13		
40	New Zone 20 ⁴	Qumsangir	Telman, Qum, Yangyul	Qumsangir Canal															14-Jan-13		

N o.	Name of WUA or Zone ⁵ being organized	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
						Area, ha. Irr.	# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H		Beneficiaries	Enter Comm.	Organized
41	New Zone 21 ⁴	Qumsangir	Telman, Qum, Yangyul	Qumsangir Canal															4-Feb-13		
42	New Zone 22 ⁴	Qumsangir	Telman, Qum, Yangyul	Qumsangir Canal																	
43	New Zone 29 ⁴	Yavon																			
44	New Zone 30 ⁴	Yavon																			
45	New Zone 31 ⁴	Yavon																			
46	New Zone 32 ⁴	Yavon																			
47	New Zone 33 ⁴	Yavon																			
48	New Zone 34 ⁴	Yavon																			
49	New Zone B1	Bokhtar																			
50	New Zone B2	Bokhtar																			
51	New Zone B3	Bokhtar																			
52	New Zone B4	Bokhtar																			
53	New Zone B5	Bokhtar																			
54	New Zone B6	Bokhtar																			
55	New Zone B7	Bokhtar																			
56	New Zone S1	Sarband																			
57	New Zone S2	Sarband																			
	Total:				42,264	33,905	87	3,715	3,447	268	57,338	24,038	33,300	6,145	44,477	2,214	26,867	291,661	

o. N	Name of WUA	District	Jamoat(s)	Name of System - Canal	Tot. WUA Irr. area ha.	Dehkan Farms					sub certificate holders			Kitchen Gardens		Pres. Land		Total	Date		
	Area, ha. Irr.					# WUGs	Tot # DF	# DF M	# DF F	Total #	# M	# F	Area ha	# H H	Area ha	# H H	Beneficiaries		Enter Comm.	Organized	Registered
	Totals are 56 Irrigation WUAs and 1 Drinking water Association (N. Khisrav)																				
	1 WUAs organized before these districts were omitted from final FFP area--they will continue to be supported.									7.21	% Female		58.08	% Female							
	2 This is an additional area to existing WUA Obi Hayot																				
	3 Organized a Drinking Water User Association in cooperation with GIZ who provided all rehabilitation funds																				
	4 In Progress -- Preliminary estimates on area, #DF, etc.																				
	5 Where shown, zone numbers match with 'Zonal Map'																				

ANNEX 4: ENTITIES AND THEIR RELATION TO WUAs

Entity	Definition	Status as relates to the WUA	Roles Responsibilities as relate to the WUA	Voting rights within the WUA General Assembly
Dehkan Farmer May be referred to as Dehkan Farm Manager	A person who holds a certificate from the land committee for permission to engage in agriculture/land use rights. By law, the only entity who can belong to a WUA.	Official	To operate and manage the designated farm area in a rational manner. Provide equitable water distribution (financial, etc.) to each of the DF shareholders. Pays water fees A Water User Association member	No, unless a representative of the WUG, will vote to select WUG representative
Shareholder (sub-certificate holder)	A person who is a member of a Dehkan Farm (shareholder- sub certificate holder). By law cannot be a member of a WUA.	Semi-official	Could complain to WUA if water distribution was unfair.	No
Presidential land sub-certificate holder	Any villager may hold this type of land, including DF shareholders.	Non-official	Could be a member of an Intera-village water committee, could informally approach WUA about water needs/problems. WUA representation only through DF. Should pay water association fees, in the future.	No
Village householder, not farming.	A person living in a village in a WUA area who is neither a Dehkan Farmer nor shareholder; for example a teacher, merchant, etc.	Non-official	Could be a member of an Intra-village water committee.	No
Water User Group (WUG)	Dehkan Farmers within a delineated area of a WUA area who select representatives to attend and vote in General Assembly meetings.	Official	Member organized sub-units of the WUA, organized prior to the General Assembly (GA) meeting, generally in logical hydrological and geographical units. Number of representatives should be proportionate to number of DF, but alternate balances may be agreed to by members. DF select their WUG representatives who have voting power.	N/A
Water User Group Representative	Dehkan Farmer within a Water User Group who are selected to attend General Assembly meetings.	Official	To represent Dehkan Farmers sub-WUA zone, in a professional, fair and equitable manner in all WUA official meetings. Selected by the group of Dehkan Farmers, within each WUG. Votes in GA meetings	Yes
General Assembly; (GA) (see Article 13 of the WUA Law).	Supreme body of the WUA that elects officials and makes policy decisions.	Official	Votes to adopt Bylaws, Fees, Board Composed of all WUG representatives. Total number is generally 20-25 representatives per WUA.	N/A

Entity	Definition	Status as relates to the WUA	Roles Responsibilities as relate to the WUA	Voting rights within the WUA General Assembly
Board of Directors; (see Article 15 of the WUA Law).	WUA members elected by WUG representatives; usually about 5-7 farmers in number.	Official	The Board of Directors provides guidance, advice and direction of the WUA; it is charged with engaging with, and oversight of, the Executive Body. Voted in by the GA.	Yes
Chairman of Board of Directors; (see Article 15 of the WUA Law).	The member elected by WUG representatives to serve as head of the Board of Directors. Must be a Dehkan Farmer	Official	Chairman provides leadership for the Board of Directors. Represents the WUA in all public and government meetings.	Yes
Executive Body	The operational unit of the WUA, Manager, Engineer, Accountant, Mirob, etc. These can be paid positions and do not necessarily have to be members of the WUA.	Official	The Executive Body is charged with operational and management of the WUA's irrigation/drainage system. Nominated and hired by the Board	No unless a member of the WUA
WUA Manager	The Manager oversees day-to-day operations of the Executive Body.	Official	The Manager is responsible for all activities of O&M of the WUA irrigation/ drainage system. Hired by the Board, may recommend Accountant and Engineer	No unless a member of the WUA
WUA Accountant	Self-evident	Official	Maintains WUA financial records. Hired by the Board	No unless a member of the WUA
WUA Engineer	Self-evident	Official	Provides professional engineering inputs to O&M the WUA irrigation/drainage systems. Hired by the Board	No unless a member of the WUA
WUA Mirob	The Mirob is in charge of O&M of the WUA irrigation/drainage system, also called Ditch Riders.	Official	Provides technical inputs to operate and manage canal structures to ensure timely and equitable water delivery and take action regarding maintenance requirements. May be hired by Manager, but overseen by the Board	No unless a member of the WUA
Audit Committee; (see Article 16 of WUA Law).	Usually three members elected by General Assembly to maintain financial control of the WUA. Must be a Dehkan farmer	Official	Meets at least annually to report on the WUA financial status and any issues that must be resolved. Elected by the General Assembly	Yes
Conflict Management Committee; (see Article 17 of WUA Law).	Usually 3 members elected by General Assembly to address conflict issues. Must be a Dehkan farmer	Official	Help prevent/resolve internal/external conflicts related to O&M of the WUA irrigation/drainage system. Elected by the General Assembly	Yes

Entity	Definition	Status as relates to the WUA	Roles Responsibilities as relate to the WUA	Voting rights within the WUA General Assembly
Intra-village committees	Committees that may be formed in villages within the WUA area to have interaction with the WUA. These are new entities whose role will be defined.	Non-official	<p>These committees will recommend improvements to village irrigation water supply, kitchen gardens and possibly presidential lands. They may approach the WUA to take actions to resolve particular problems through an approved representative.</p> <p>With FFP, they will largely implement the village irrigation grants within the villages, overseen by the WUA.</p>	No

ANNEX 5: STATUS OF FFP WUA GRANT ACTIVITIES, APRIL 2013

				Grant funds US \$				WUA Contrib.		
No.	Name of WUA or Zone being organized	District	Gates \$	1st cyc. \$	2nd cyc. \$	Approval Dates		Total \$	Total \$	%
1	Obi Shirin	Kulob		21,457	49,331	7-Jun-12	2-Jan-13	70,788	20,406	28.8
2	Selbur	Vose		49,318	31,520	7-Jun-12	2-Jan-13	80,838	30,490	37.7
3	Obi Hayot	Qubodiyon	21,611	14,680	25,180	28-May-12	2-Jan-13	61,471	10,751	17.5
4	Juyi Ravon	Qubodiyon	48,497	45,929	21,894	23-May-12	2-Jan-13	116,320	19,935	17.1
5	Nahri Kalon	Qubodiyon	26,805	25,153	38,933	23-May-12	2-Jan-13	90,891	19,433	21.4
6	Havaskor	Qubodiyon	---	47,809	42,492	15-Jun-12	7-Jan-13	90,301	11,865	13.1
7	Farovan	Qubodiyon	---	92,044	---	22-Jan-12	---	92,044	24,165	26.3
8	Navruz	Shahritus	---	48,447	43,106	7-Jun-12	2-Jan-13	91,553	25,380	27.7
9	Beshkent	N. Khisrav	---	47,009	---	13-Mar-13	---	47,009	13,666	29.1
10	Obchakoron	Rumi	---	85,225	---	22-Jan-13	---	85,225	20,629	24.2
11	Nahri Dusti	Rumi	---	46,530	---	17-Apr-13	---	46,530	13,079	28.1
12	Zarnisor-F	Rumi	---	46,236	---	19-Apr-13	---	46,236	13,253	29
13	Nahri Yoron	Jomi	---		---		---			
14	Ghayrat	Jomi	---	47,703	---	5-Apr-13	---	47,703	13,262	27.8
15	Sitorai Subh	Jomi	---	47,033	---	2-Apr-13	---	47,033	14,708	31.3
16	Obi Vakhsh	Jilikul	---	44,711	---	14-Mar-13	---	44,711	16,314	36.5
17	Chashmasor	Vakhsh	---	93,273	---	22-Jan-13	---	93,273	22,825	24.5
18	Obi Vakhsh-1	Vakhsh	---	87,874	---	22-Jan-13	---	87,874	20,721	23.6
	Total:		96,913	890,431	252,456			1,239,800	310,882	25.1

ANNEX 7: FFP AGGREGATED KEY RESULTS

Intermediate and Key Results: Successful Agrarian Reform Demonstrated in Khatlon

Intermediate Result 3: Successful agrarian reform demonstrated in Khatlon						
Key Results 3.4: Soil conservation, anti-erosion, and water conservation techniques introduced and in use						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance (ADLE , IWM)	0	2,700 ADLE 85,000 IWM	5.6 ADLE	1,096 (ADLE/IMW)	50.8 (ADLE)	10,009.7

Intermediate and Key Results: Market Expended and Value Chains Strengthened

Intermediate Results 1: Market expended and value chains strengthened						
Key Results IR 1.2: Management and technical capacity of private input suppliers and private produce market increased						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving U.S. Government assistance (ADLE, IWM, EDSS)	NA	1,272 (ADLE) 58 (IWM)	0	115 (ADLE, IWM)	109	162 (ADLE, IWM, EDSS)

Intermediate and Key Results: Improving Access to Market

Intermediate Result 1: Market expended and value chains strengthening						
Key Results 1.1: Domestic and export markets expended						
Intermediate Result 2: Small farm productivity increase						
Key Results 2.3: Community-based organizations strengthened						
Indicator	Baseline	Life of Project Target	Year 1 Results	Year 2 Results	Year 3 Results	
					(Q1)	(Q2)
Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. Government assistance	NA	560 (ADLE) 58 (IWM)	0	115 (ADLE,IWM)	109	155

ANNEX 8: SUCCESS STORIES AND ARTICLES

(Approved by USAID/Tajikistan Project Management Specialist/DOC on March 18, 2013)

CASE STUDY

Farmers Take Initiative

USAID program helps farmers solve irrigation issues and improve livelihoods



Water gates built by a water users association in Qabodiyon district

Photo: Family Farming Project

“Our farm is located in the tail of the Qabla canal. Before USAID’s help, we never had enough water for irrigation on our end. After USAID helped establish a Water Users Association, which manages water distribution and controls the water gates, we have much better access to water.”

- Ilhom Bubiev, Head of “Arabshoh” farm

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

CHALLENGE Equitable access to irrigation water is the most critical aspect of agricultural production across Tajikistan. In many areas people are only able to access water from canals that run along roads and between farms. These canals are in great need of repair. The result is an insufficient amount of water, or no water, which limits crop production. In other areas there is too much water resulting from poorly functioning drainage systems. However, farmers do not have enough money to properly operate and maintain their irrigation systems, causing many conflicts over distribution of the water.

INITIATIVE The USAID Family Farming Program to establish water users associations in southern Tajikistan to help farmers operate and maintain their irrigation canals and drainage systems. The primary goal of the program is to provide farmers with necessary training to develop management, planning, business and technical skills so that, through these associations, the farming community will have effective sustainable irrigation services. Water users associations develop bylaws based on democratic principles to elect association leadership run their associations.

RESULT Over the past two years, the USAID program organized 11 water users associations which serve 190,500 people in southern Tajikistan. Water users associations have helped farmers resolve many water distribution issues. Perhaps, the most important outcome of this initiative has been a change in farmers’ attitudes and opinions about themselves and what they can do to improve their lives when working together as a group. The skills and knowledge gained through training enables farmers to rehabilitate canals, drains and water control structures; increase their financial capacity; and manage potential conflict situations. The long-term result will be increased crop yields and improved product quality. Farmers are able to market increased yields to local and regional markets, and in some cases, to international markets.

IN TAJIKISTAN, WATER USERS ASSOCIATIONS HELP DIVERSIFY AGRICULTURE AND BUILD COMMUNITIES

March 28, 2013, Feed the Future | Newsletter



USAID / Tajikistan Chairwoman Mamlakat Abduqahorova leads her peers in maintaining irrigation canals in Khatlon, Tajikistan.

15 to 17 years,” Abduqahorova says of the irrigation system. “People were too busy with their own problems and the government did not have enough funds.”

In Tajikistan, Feed the Future improves farmers’ access to irrigation water in part by helping water users associations better manage and operate their own irrigation systems. This includes planning fair and efficient distribution of water and performing necessary maintenance on irrigation infrastructure. As part of its Feed the Future activities in the country, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has helped form over 50 water users associations organized into four federations, benefitting over 200,000 people in Tajikistan.

These associations are not only essential to sustaining agricultural livelihoods, they also play an important role in community development – water users working together along irrigation canals build and share critical knowledge on water-borne diseases, food preservation, and children’s nutrition. The associations also provide opportunities for women’s participation and leadership.

“Working in the fields, women experience firsthand how lack of water affects the ability of crops to grow,” says Abduqahorova. “Women with leadership skills are taking more initiative, organizing their own farms and employing other women on their farms.”

Abduqahorova is committed to building irrigation management systems that can be effectively maintained in the long term. “We want to make Havaskor-1 sustainable,” she says. “We’ll continue maintenance of canals and rehabilitating water gates to provide the farmers conditions for better harvests. We put a lot of our time and effort into this process and as a result will never let it collapse again.”

Mamlakat Abduqahorova has been successfully chairing the Havaskor-1 Water Users Association in rural Khatlon, Tajikistan since its formation a year ago, and is one of a select few women nationwide who lead such groups.

It’s an important job, because the economy and food security in Abduqahorova’s district depend in large part on its irrigation-fed agriculture system, which was developed during Soviet rule to support cotton crops.

The irrigation system was in need of serious upgrades in order to help farmers diversify agricultural production, as cotton is no longer profitable.

“No one wanted to take responsibility for its maintenance and improvement within the last

ANNEX 9: TRAINING REPORT (UNDER SEPARATE COVER)

USAID FAMILY FARMING PROGRAM

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