



**USAID** | **TAJIKISTAN**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# USAID Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project

April–June 2014 Quarterly Report



ToT for women Tashabuskors, May 7-8, 2014

**TASK ORDER: AID-176-TO-13-00004**  
**CONTRACT NO. AID-OAA-I-12-00027**

## **June 2014**

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc.

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

## Table of Contents

List of Acronyms and Terms .....	3
Introduction and Background .....	4
Executive Summary .....	5
Project Activities .....	6
Grants and Subcontracts .....	17
Activities Planned For Next Quarter.....	21
Administrative Activities .....	22
Annex I: Media .....	23
Annex II: Project Staff .....	24
Annex III: Project Specific Performance Indicators .....	25
Annex IV: Success story .....	35
Annex V: Project Brief .....	36

## List of Acronyms and Terms

CBA	Cost-benefit analysis
DCC	Donor Coordination Council
Dekhkan Farm	Farms that underwent preliminary reorganization, ranging in size from a single member to several hundred members
EOP	Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
FOG	Fixed obligation grant
FTF/T	Feed the Future Tajikistan
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
Hukumat	Local government authority of region (oblast) or district (rayon)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
Jamoat	Body of local self-government at sub-district level
LAC	Legal Aid Center
Land Center	State Unitary Enterprise “Markazi-Zamin”
LRFRP	USAID Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
RCO	Regional Contracting Officer
RFA	Request for Applications
RFP	Request for Proposals
RNO	Regional Notary Office
SAE	State Affiliated Enterprise Registration of Immovable Property system
SECO	State secretariat for economic affairs
State Committee	State Committee on Land Management, Geodesy, and Cartography
Tashabuskor	Rural land activist or initiator
ToT	Training of trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/CAR	U.S. Agency for International Development/Central Asia Region
USG	United States Government
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group on Land Reform Management
WUA	Water Users Association

## Introduction and Background

Chemonics International initiated implementation of the USAID Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project (LRFPR) in Tajikistan on October 1, 2013. LRFPR is designed to continue initiatives implemented by the USAID Land Reform Project in Tajikistan from 2010-2013, and is a three-year project, with an estimated completion date of September 30, 2016.

LRFPR consolidates the gains achieved under the previous project and focuses on building the capacity of Government of Tajikistan (GoT) stakeholders to take ownership of the land tenure reform process. Specifically, the project strengthens GoT capacity to introduce progressive land legislation and policies based on “freedom to farm” principles; enhance farmers’ awareness of land-related rights through training, legal assistance, and public outreach efforts; and provide technical training on land rights issues to local government officials, judges, public prosecutors, and defense advocates to promote fair administration of land tenure laws.

LRFPR’s Year 1 activities focus on the following:

1. *Land policy reform strategy development.* LRFPR is promoting the development of a national land policy framework and implementation strategy to continue land reform. The adopted strategy will elaborate the GoT’s land reform strategy and serve as a key reference document to stakeholders with government and in the donor community to plan detailed steps of reform implementation.
2. *Capacity development.* Following an initial assessment of the performance gaps of key counterparts, stakeholders, and beneficiaries, LRFPR will design packages of solutions, and institute a framework for improving capacity. Raising awareness of land laws and bylaws among governmental officials will be a priority activity to ensure that local authorities have the capacity to carry out land reform and disseminate land rights information to citizens in a transparent and effective manner.
3. *Public awareness.* LRFPR is coordinating with local entities to hold public information campaigns, including roundtables, seminars, forums, information corners, and television, newspaper, and radio messaging to generate awareness among target populations on land reforms and land tenure rights issues.
4. *Gender Integration.* Women represent 70 percent of the agricultural workforce and roughly 10 percent of farm leadership positions. The LRFPR team is ensuring that the design of project activities and messages promote women’s leadership and participation. LRFPR will endeavor to plan and implement our activities with an eye toward increasing awareness outreach to female rural farmers throughout LRFPR’s 12 target districts in Khatlon Province (Abdurahmoni Jomi, Shahritus, Jilikul, Jaloliddin Rumi, Qabodiyon, Sarband, Yovon, Khuroson, Qumsangir, Bokhtar, Vakhsh, and Nosiri Khisrav).

## Executive Summary

This executive summary provides a brief overview of the LRFRP accomplishments and challenges that occurred during the reporting period (the third quarter of Year 1: April-June 2014).

### Accomplishments

- LRFRP conducted a meeting with Legal Aid Canters (LACs) and Tashabuskors in Qurghonteppa on April 2, 2014, where representatives from the USAID/Tajikistan Mission and USAID/CAR Regional Mission were familiarized with the LAC and Tashabuskor activities and methodology of providing legal consultations, carrying out roundtables and seminars.
- LRFRP completed a series of training seminars on the legal basis of state registration of immovable property and rights to it for 242 Land Committee (State Unitary Enterprise “Markazi-Zamin”) employees (including 21 women) at the rayon and inter-district level on April 11, 2014. The aim of the training was to enable Land Committee employees to streamline the land registration process.
- LRFRP conducted a one-day training of trainers (ToT) for 12 LACs on April 29, 2014 and a two-day ToT for 67 Tashabuskors on May 7-8, 2014 in Qurghonteppa to increase their knowledge and meet USAID requirements in planning and implementation of LRFRP activities, monitoring and evaluation of indicators, as well as reporting process, both narrative and financial.
- In partnership with the World Bank and the U.S. Embassy in Tajikistan, LRFRP provided assistance in handing over satellite imagery to the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) for agricultural restructuring in order to create more accurate land survey maps, on May 8, 2014.
- LRFRP launched activities of 12 LACs and 67 Tashabuskors located in each Feed the Future Tajikistan (FTF/T) district in Khatlon Province on May 13, 2014.
- LRFRP facilitated a two-day retreat outside of Dushanbe for the inter-governmental Working Group on Land Reform Management (WG) to plan further steps in the land policy reform process on May 26-28, 2014 in Hodja Obi Garm.
- An LRFRP international gender expert conducted a training on gender approaches to legislative drafting for the members of the WG, on May 28, 2014. LRFRP also developed a checklist-toolkit of essential gender questions for lawmakers to address when drafting new laws.
- LRFRP conducted an internal study tour to the Sughd region for 13 participants of the Khatlon region to familiarize them with the successful on going land reform activities in the northern part of Tajikistan on June 24-28, 2014.
- LRFRP updated its Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP), reducing the number of indicators from 31 to 17, and received approval from USAID on June 26, 2014.

- LRFRP conducted an assessment of current land legislation to identify gaps or needed amendments. In addition, the project developed a communications strategy – a project toolkit, which is designed to achieve one of the project goals – to increase and deepen farmer awareness of land-related rights through training, legal assistance, and public outreach efforts with a special emphasis on making more women aware of their rights, as well as how to receive and protect them.
- LRFRP launched its grants program through the award of fixed obligation grants (FOGs) to five non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to establish LACs and provide support to Tashabuskors, and a FOG to women’s NGO *Sabzbahor* to support women’s rights to land. In addition, the project entered into two local subcontracts a) to broadcast a set of radio and television programmes, and b) to disseminate information on land reform in Tajikistan through a monthly newsletter. Both activities aim to raise awareness of LRFRP’s target beneficiaries on land related issues. LRFRP published two Requests for Proposals (RFP) to identify a local subcontractor to conduct a survey to measure the project’s PMEP indicators to evaluate project impact on target beneficiaries; and conduct extracurricular classes on land reform for high schools students in rural areas.
- LRFRP established new and maintained existing relationships through attendance in meetings with key stakeholders and counterparts participating in Feed the Future Tajikistan (FTF/T) initiatives, Donor Coordination Council (DCC) on land reform activities, and USAID partner coordination.

## Challenges

- The project has not yet been exempt from paying value-added tax (VAT) by the GoT. LRFRP continues to work with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan to resolve the issue.

## Project Activities

During the reporting period, LRFRP focused its efforts on strengthening strong foundations for project implementation. In addition to the task-specific progress detailed below, project staff also implemented the following activities.

On April 2, 2014, LRFRP, USAID/Tajikistan and USAID/CAR conducted a meeting with three Tashabuskors, two LAC representatives, and female activists in Qurghonteppa. During the meeting, LAC and Tashabuskor (land activist) representatives discussed their main activities including the provision of legal aid services, awareness raising campaigns about land use rights of farmers, and empowering women in defending their land use rights. Muharrama Egamnazarova, head of the NGO *Zanoni Dehot* noted, “Accurate and complete information is critical for empowering women farmers who do most of the agricultural work in Tajikistan but have limited rights to the land and little opportunity to learn about land laws, even though those laws are meant to protect them.”

On April 29, 2014, LRFPR conducted a one-day ToT for LAC staff and a two-day ToT for Tashabuskors on May 7-8, 2014. During the ToTs, the participants increased their knowledge of how to implement activities to meet LRFPR indicators, file management, gender-related issues, preparation and update of information corners, preparation of reports both financial and programmatic, etc.

On May 8, 2014, through joint cooperation of the U.S. government (USG) and the GoT and the World Bank Land Registration and Cadastre System for Sustainable Agriculture Project, satellite imagery capability was transferred to the State Committee on Land Management and Geodesy of Tajikistan. The satellite geodetic network I and II class (set to coordinates WGS-84-UTM) is used for cadastral mapping and geodetic works and is a reliable mechanism for mapping and demarcation of borders of all farmlands in Tajikistan. More than 3,000 digital orthophoto map sheets have been produced, covering an area of 27,000 square kilometers.

On May 13, 2014, LRFPR, together with the representatives from USAID/Tajikistan and first deputy ministers responsible for agricultural activities in the Khatlon region, officially opened 12 Legal Aid Centers and 67 Tashabuskor offices (including 24 women) in target districts of the FTF/T Initiative in Khatlon Province.

LRFPR will support the regional LAC network as it assists farmers and beneficiaries in dealing with land issues. The LACs will cooperate with Tashabuskors to inform farmers of their rights, train local government officials on new laws and policies, mediate disputes and advocate for farmers' interests in court. The network will also report on the status of freedom-to-farm and provide field-level information to help guide the project's legislative reform efforts. LAC and Tashabuskor activities will also entail trainings, roundtables, seminars, and public outreach works.



USAID Tajikistan Country Office Director Katie McDonald, U.S. Ambassador to Tajikistan Susan Elliott, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Land Management, Geodesy, and Cartography Jamila Ismailova, World Bank Country Manager in Tajikistan Marsha Olive, and LRFPR COP Chynara Arapova



LAC Opening Ceremony in Vahsh district, May 13, 2014

## **Task 1. Land Policy and Legislative Drafting**

During this reporting period, LRFPR:

- Conducted a legal/regulatory assessment;
- Defined a long-term policy document that will reflect a common vision for reform of land management and tenure policies, regulations, and administration, as well as serve as the main document for monitoring implementation;
- Conducted a training for the members of the WG on gender aspects in legislative drafting;
- Facilitated meetings and discussed recommendations from different state ministries on the four draft regulations of the GoT and the draft Law on Dekhkan Farms.

### ***Assessment of current land legislation***

During the reporting period, LRFPR Land Policy Development Specialist, Robert Cemovich, conducted a legal/regulatory assessment focusing on the impact that current Tajik legislation, decrees, government resolutions and regulations have on individual and family *dekhkan* farmers' land tenure security and on the formation of a market in land use rights. The results and recommendations were presented to the members of the WG during a retreat outside of Dushanbe on May 26-28, 2014.

### ***Working Group retreat***

On May 26-28, 2014, LRFPR organized a retreat outside of Dushanbe for WG members to plan further steps on land policy reform.

During the three-day event, WG members together with the LRFPR team and Land Policy Development Specialist Robert Cemovich, discussed a consolidated matrix of recommendations developed by LRFPR based on the input from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice, and State Land Committee on the draft Law of Dekhkan Farms and four Resolutions of the Government of Tajikistan (GoT).



WG members, discuss a long-term strategy for land reform, May 26-28, 2014. Hoja Obi Garm,

### ***Identifying long-term land reform policy***

During the WG retreat, members were tasked to create a unified document for long-term land reform policy. Through detailed discussion and review, the group created a strategy to draft a comprehensive document for long-term land reform policy. The strategy will cover a 15-year period (2015-2030).

### ***Gender training***

During the retreat, LRFPR Gender Expert Angelika Brustinow, conducted a training on gender issues in legislative drafting for WG members. Based on Ms. Brustinow's recommendations and feedback from WG members, a checklist-toolkit was developed,

which the WG will use to improve current land legislation in order to make it more gender sensitive, and help guarantee equal access to land. As a result of this training, Tajik lawmakers will now use the gender checklist tool when drafting land reform legislation.

### **Four draft Resolutions for the GoT**

Having discussed the recommendations presented by Land Policy Development Specialist Robert Cemovich, and the matrix of recommendations received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice, and the State Committee on the draft resolutions, the experts agreed on the proposed changes to the following resolutions:

- Resolution on the “order on establishment of public (compulsory) servitudes on land plots and contract forms on private (voluntary) servitudes”
- Resolution on “features of alienation of land use right within the alongshore, and also the land plots on public territories.”

The WG continued to discuss the information Mr. Cemovich presented on the remaining two resolutions:

- Rules on the “order of compensated and uncompensated rights to use land plots to natural and legal entities”
- Rules on the “right of acquisition to use land plots in the land market”

As a result of the discussions, it was decided to postpone the development of the last two resolutions until the planned August 2014 study tour to Georgia to enable WG members to learn about international practices in land use rights (specifically the creation of a land use rights market).

### **The Law on Dekhkan Farms**

The Law on Dekhkan Farms forms the legal base for ensuring farmers’ rights, but currently does not:

- regulate issues of free rights to use land plots;
- define property relations between the members of *dekhkan* farms and *dekhkan* farms themselves, i.e., the issues on use, pledge, property division, property disposition, etc., are weakly reflected in the law;
- reflect newly introduced amendments to the Land Code, for example, the right to use land with the right of alienation; and
- define the legal status of *dekhkan* farms and members of *dekhkan* farms.

The Tajik Constitution makes clear that all land in the Republic of Tajikistan is owned by the state, precluding private ownership of land. In recent years, new laws and

#### **Inter-governmental Working Group Members:**

- Khursandmurod Mirzoyev, Senior Advisor of the legal department, Executive Office of the President (EOP)
- Abdumanon Holikov, First Deputy Minister of Justice
- Idibek Safarov, leading specialist of the Agriculture Department, EOP
- Akram Kakhorov, head of Registry of Immovable Property
- Abdurasul Kurbonov, leading specialist of agrarian policy management and food security monitoring, Ministry of Agriculture
- Jamila Saidova, Deputy Minister of Agriculture
- Nasrullo Makhmudov, member of Parliament
- Makhmadamin Khisoriev, member of Parliament

amendments to the Land Code and other land legislation were adopted that appear to expand farmers' use rights to include the right to buy, sell, mortgage, lease, transfer, and exchange the land rights, as well as to pass them through inheritance. However, registration of the farmers' land use rights, in practice, has been limited to "life-long inheritable use" rights that did not include rights of alienation. This registration of limited rights, and the narrow definition and application of the term "life-long inheritable use," precludes farmers' from transacting with their land rights.

In order to fulfill the abovementioned provisions, the WG and LRFRP team developed a set of recommendations that were formulated into a new concept that has been presented to and supported by USAID/Tajikistan and the Donor Coordination Council (DCC) on Land Reform in early June 2014.

## **Task 2. Build Capacity of Stakeholders to Capitalize on Land Reform**

During the reporting period, LRFRP launched LAC and Tashabuskor activities that focus on the creation of a platform and promotion of dialogue between farmers and local government officials.

### ***Building capacity of counterparts and local authorities***

On April 11, 2014, LRFRP successfully completed training for national and local government officials on the state registration process. The training, delivered at the request of the Land Center, targeted rayon directors of the Land Center and their support staff responsible for implementing the new system of land registration.

In addition, employees from the inter-district bureaus on technical registration of immovable property representing FTF/T districts (Qurghonteppa, A. Jomi, Sarband, Bokhtar, Khuroson, Vakhsh, Yovon, J. Rumi, and Panj) participated in these trainings in Qurghonteppa.

As a result of these trainings, 242 government officials (21 of whom are women) gained the necessary knowledge and skills to streamline the registration process. Attendees received the new uniform and nationally recognized property registration documentation. They also received training on procedural formalities and rules and regulations related to property rights and registration.

Participants of these professional trainings will begin to implement the information they learned in their respective pilot regions in the coming months. The simplified immovable property registration system will save money, time, and effort of farmers and will lead to an increase in the number of newly created/restructured *dekhkan*



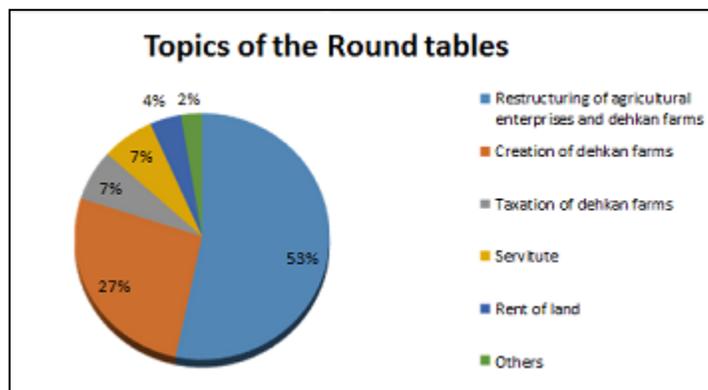
farms.

**Develop/facilitate roundtables and other forums promoting dialogue between farmers and government officials**

Tashabuskors

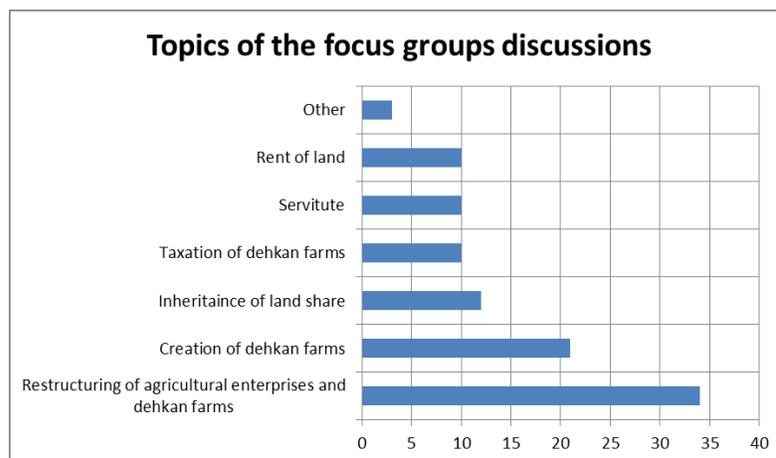
During May-June 2014, Tashabuskors of 12 FTF/T districts conducted 111 roundtables for 1,242 participants (including 320 women). Figure 1 below shows that the breakdown of topics covered at these events, of which the farm restructuring process and creation of *dekhkan* farms were the most popular.

Figure 1. Roundtable topics



In addition, Tashabuskors conducted 310 focus group discussions for 5,815 participants (including 1,907 women). Figure 2 shows that the participants were interested the issues related to farm restructuring (35 percent) and creation of *dekhkan* farms (21 percent).

Figure 2. Focus group topics



Taxation of *dekhkan* farms, servitude (easement), and rent of land are essential and common issues in all 12 FTF/T districts.

## Legal Aid Centers

During the reporting period, LACs conducted 84 trainings for farmers and local government officials on the farm restructuring process and creation of *dekhkan* farms. The detailed results are described below in Table 1.

In addition, LACs provided 705 legal aid consultations and are currently conducting four pre-court cases:

1. Assisting a farmer to resolve an issue regarding obtaining subsidiary land plots in Khuroson district;
2. Assisting farmers to define borders of land plots in Khuroson district;
3. Assisting a farmer to receive benefits/allowance from the Social Fund on temporary disability in Yovon; and
4. Assisting 23 farmers in submission of filing of state of complaint against the local government and the head of the Dekhkan Farm “Fidokor” in Vahsh district because their land plots were illegally taken and distributed among other farmers.

LRFRP will follow progress made in these court cases and will report updates in the 2014 final report.

Table 1. LAC activities, May-June 2014

LACs by District	Training events	Farmers trained (# of women)	Farmers receiving individual consultation (# of women)	Court cases	Local gov't officials trained (# of women)	Meetings with mass media
Sarband	6	105 (39)	53 (25)	0	34 (11)	0
A.Jomi	8	161 (72)	19 (6)	0	15 (4)	1
Vahsh	3	45 (27)	21 (18)	2	14 (1)	1
Bohtar	8	111(42)	43 (18)	0	35 (14)	0
Jilikul	9	134 (41)	61 (31)	0	6 (2)	1
Qubodien	5	134 (99)	80 (44)	1	18 (6)	1
Shartus	8	156 (72)	193 (56)	1	25 (9)	1
Nosiri Khusrav	4	83 (14)	105 (28)	0	12 (2)	1
Qumsangir	8	63 (39)	20 (4)	0	14 (1)	0
J.Rumi	8	127 (48)	51 (13)	0	14 (2)	0
Khuroson	8	159 (8)	29 (10)	0	23 (1)	0
Yovon	9	181 (19)	30 (9)	0	10 (2)	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1459 (520)</b>	<b>705 (262)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>220 (55)</b>	<b>7</b>

## ***Cooperation with other projects***

During the reporting period, LRFRP developed a cooperation network with FTF/T projects to optimize coordination, enhance information exchange, as well as disseminate project successes and lessons learned. For example, during the regular FTF meeting in April, LRFRP shared information about twelve newly established LACs and 67 Tashabuskors in 12 FTF/T districts. All USAID projects were interested in cooperation and providing their project information and announcements through LRFRP LACs and Tashabuskors.

On June 16, LRFRP met with World Bank Senior Rural Development Officer Bobojon Yatimov to discuss current situation on registration and future joint cooperation.

***Facilitate internal study tour for farmers, Tashabuskors from Khatlon Province to demonstrate productivity of smallholder farms in the Sughd region***

As progress in land reform differs across regions, LRFRP organized an internal study tour to the Sughd region for 10 heads of *dekhkan* farms and three Tashabuskors of the Khatlon region on June 24-28, 2014. Participants learned about the Sughd region's experience with the land reform process and exchanged knowledge on the farm restructuring process as well as the creation of new *dekhkan* farms. The success of land reform in Sughd is based on the progressive farm restructuring process and certification process (in the first six months of 2014, more than 3,000 *dekhkan* farms were restructured) and rational use of land by farmers, as there is less land in the northern region and is highly valued.

The participants of the study tour were chosen based on the following criteria:

- Heads of newly created *dekhkan* farms;
- Heads of *dekhkan* farms at the stage of restructuring;
- Heads/members of *dekhkan* farms aiming to increase productivity of their farms;
- Members of *dekhkan* farms facing problems with obtaining land certificates.

During the five-day study tour, participants had an opportunity to visit Isfara, Spitamen, Kanibadam, Ganchi, and Bobojon Gafurov rayons to meet deputies of the land committees and the World Bank Land Registration and Cadastre System for Sustainable Agriculture Project in order to discuss and clarify issues related to farm restructuring and creation of *dekhkan* farms, procedures on submitting documents and obtaining land certificates. In addition, LRFRP organized site visits to advanced and successful *dekhkan* farms to visually demonstrate to participants the implementation of land reform in the north of the country. For example, on June 26, 2014, the participants of the study tour visited Dekhkan Farm "Kattaev" and witnessed the distribution of land certificates to the farmers.



Ms. Gulbakhori Aziz, head of the Dekhkan Farm “Gulbakhor” in Spitamen rayon, who had been fighting for four years for the right to obtain a land share and create her own *dekhkan* farm inspired and motivated participants to improve knowledge on their land use rights and fight for them.



Farmers of the Dekhkan Farm “Kattaev,” Isfara obtaining certificates, June 26, 2014



Farmers of the Dekhkan Farm “Kattaev,” Isfara obtaining certificates, June 26, 2014

The Khatlon guests were familiarized with the activities of the *dekhkan* farms, discussed common issues such as taxation, access and water distribution, labor and property relations, rights and obligations of *dekhkan* farms, etc. The study tour participants also visited the *Sughd AgroTechService* enterprise founded in 2002 by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECA). The company provides services in the field of consulting, finance, marketing, and trade, and provides agricultural inputs to farmers. During the visit, participants purchased certified agricultural inputs. For example, Mr. Akhmad Toshmatov, the head of the Dekhkan Farm “Akhmad” in Nosiri Husrav district, bought certified chemical pesticides for the autumn sowing/seeding and noted that “it would

be very useful to open affiliations of *AgroTechService* in Khatlon.”

### **Task 3. Land Rights and Farm Restructuring Public Information and Awareness**

In line with LRFPR’s integrated gender approach, the project awarded a grant to NGO *Sabzbahor* to address the role of women in agriculture through the promotion of women’s leadership and participation and increase awareness of land rights among female farmers. The grantee will conduct a comprehensive analysis of problems in gender and land use rights relationships in 12 target districts in the Khatlon region and, based on the results, develop a booklet on women in the process of land reform.

In June 2014, LRFPR Communications Expert Frances Anne Hardin developed a communications strategy aimed to facilitate the institutionalization and sustainability of land rights and ensure that access to, and implementation of, land rights continue well beyond the life of LRFPR.

On May 30, 2014, LRFPR entered into a local subcontract with the State Committee on Radio and Television under the GoT. The firm is responsible for dissemination of information among LRFPR’s target region to increased public awareness of land reform, farm restructuring, and land use rights. The subcontractor started to produce and broadcast a series of programs *Your Rights to Land* on First Radio channel and First TV Channel twice per month.

### TV Programs

A 10-minute TV program is broadcasted on the first and third Thursday each month at 19.40 and repeats on Friday morning at 10.10.

The first program was broadcast on June 19, 2014, and focused labor relations in *dekhkan* farms, highlighting the LAC training on labor relations conducted in Jilikul district.

The second program was broadcast on June 26, 2014, and dedicated to LRFRP and covered recent project activities, such as the training of national and local government officials on the state registration process; opening ceremony of LACs in 12 FTF/F districts; farm restructuring process on Vahsh and Bohtar rayons.

### Radio Programs

Fifteen-minute radio programs are broadcast every second and fourth Tuesday each month at 14.10 and 20.15.

The first program was aired on June 17, and covered LRFRP's main activities and achievements, including the opening of the LAC and Tashabuskor offices, an interview with Mr. Ilhom Navruzov, the head of the LAC in Vahsh, and Mr. Saymumin Nurov, head of the agricultural department of Vahsh district. In addition, the farmers for Bohtar and Vahsh districts gave interviews and shared their opinions on the farm restructuring process and benefits from the creation of *dekhkan* farms. The second program aired on June 24, 2014, was fully dedicated to the topic of labor relations in *dekhkan* farms as the main and common problem all farmers in Tajikistan face.

### Newspaper on land reform

The local subcontractor *Agroinfo* produced, published, and disseminated a monthly newsletter in the target region. The first four-page newsletter emphasized information on LRFRP's main goals, tasks, and activities. Separate articles were dedicated to the Tashabuskor activities, including detailed contact information for the target beneficiaries. Based on previously conducted research and a survey by LRFRP's outreach specialist on the main, urgent issues and problems farmers face, two articles highlighted procedures on obtaining land shares and procedures on the creation of *dekhkan* farms. A column named "learning our rights" was completely dedicated to women's rights in *dekhkan* farms.



The second newsletter was issued on June 25, and mainly covered labor relations in *dekhkan* farms, based on the training provided by the LAC “Zanoni Dehot” in Jilikul district for 30 female farmers, on June 13, 2014. Another urgent topic highlighted in the newsletter was dedicated to the inheritable land use rights of *dekhkan* farmers.

The newsletter is being published monthly. Through the LAC and Tashabuskor network, 3,000 copies of the newsletter are distributed to farmers, local authorities, tax bodies, and land committees.

### Information corners

LRFRP produced and distributed 67 information corners in all *jamoats*. This activity will help to increase awareness of the target population, and spread information on land laws, the process of land reform and farm restructuring, land use rights, and gender issues. These information corners will be a constant, regularly updated source of information for LRFRP beneficiaries.



### **Task 4. Support the provision of legal advice and other assistance to promote farm restructuring and the development of a market in land-use rights**

On June 6-24, 2014, LRFRP LAC Sustainability Expert Tiernan Mennen, conducted a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) to evaluate existing fee structures for providing legal assistance and assess the advantages and disadvantages of various models. In this regard, on June 11-14, 2014, a trip to the Sughd region was organized to learn existing and working cost recovery model(s) for delivery of legal aid services of the Sughd region and the possibility to introduce them in Khatlon districts or to develop a new model considering the specificities of the population and requirements of Khatlon area. On June 19-20, 2014, LRFRP and Mr. Mennen visited LACs in Vahsh, Bohtar, Shahrituz, and Qabodien and discussed their main legal consultation activities, information on carrying out trainings, seminars, and roundtables. In addition, Mr. Mennen had an opportunity to meet with Mr. Umarqul Faizulloev, the head of Kabadiyan Bar Association, to discuss resolving disputes through mediation and courts, the type of cases usually considered in courts. The model will be incorporated into each project partner (LAC) by September 2014.

Analysis of a sustainable model for cost recovery in Khatlon Province is in progress.

### **Partners meetings**

During the reporting period, LRFRP participated in gatherings of donors and their implementing partners to increase coordination between projects and ensure effective project activities.

FTF/T Implementing Partners Meeting. LRFRP participated in the monthly FTF/T Implementing Partners Meeting aimed at sharing information on agricultural, land, and water policy priorities of the GoT, as well as updating and disseminating information for the USAID FTF/T team.

DCC Meeting on Land Reform. A Donor Coordination Council (DCC) land meeting was held in June, with participation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, World Bank (WB), head of the WB Project on Land Registration and Cadastre System for Sustainable Agriculture, European Union, GIZ (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit), United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, and USAID. The aim of the meeting was to update the group on challenges facing building a land use rights market, particularly the shift from inheritable rights to alienable land use rights (buy/sell/lease/etc.). At the end of the meeting the members of the donor community supported LRFRP's new concept

## Grants and Subcontracts

### Grants

On April 24, 2014, the project awarded fixed obligation grants (FOGs) to five non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement six-month activities, with the possibility of an extension, aimed at supporting the dissemination of information and legal assistance to and raising awareness among LRFRP's target beneficiaries in Khatlon Province. The LACs will deliver training to farmers and other entities involved in land issues and support the rule of law through the provision of legal services to land users in the 12 target districts of Khatlon Province.

On June 30, 2014, LRFRP awarded a FOG to women's public organization *Sabzbahor* to address the role of women in agriculture through the promotion of women's leadership and participation, increase awareness of land rights among female farmers, and develop an informational brochure on women's land rights, tailored to the environment of Khatlon Province. The project team is currently finalizing the timeframe and planned activities.

### Subcontracts

On May 12, 2014, LRFRP entered into a local subcontract aimed at increasing public awareness of beneficiaries on their land use rights and land legislation, as well as on land reform in Tajikistan through the production, publication, and dissemination of a monthly newspaper on land issues (RFP No. 1 – Increase Farmers' Access to Media). On May 30, 2014, LRFRP entered into a local subcontract for production and broadcasting of a series

of radio and television programs to raise awareness of land rights (RFP No. 2 – Your Right to Land).

At the June 30 deadline, two proposals were submitted in response to RFP No. 3 published in local newspaper *Asia Plus* and *untj.org*. The proposals will be reviewed by the technical evaluation committee early in the next reporting period. The pre-competition announcement for proposals in response to RFP No. 4 was also published in *Asia Plus* and *untj.org* on June 19.

The detailed table on LRFPR grants and subcontracts is provided below:

## Activities Planned for Next Quarter

This section provides a brief overview of planned activities for the next reporting period (July-September 2014).

### Task 1. Land Policy and Legislative Drafting

- Finalize the land legislation analysis, conducted by Land Policy Development Specialist Robert Cemovich, which is focused on the impact that current Tajik legislation and regulations have on individual and family *dekhkan* farms and their land tenure security (September 2014);
- Collaborate with the inter-governmental Working Group and create a Discussion of long-term land reform policy strategy to address the draft Law on Dekhkan Farms and the four regulations (August-September 2014).

### Task 2. Build Capacity of Government Officials, Farmers Civil Society Organizations, and other Rural Stakeholders to Capitalize on Land Reform

- Organize a study tour to Georgia for GoT officials to expose them to best practices in effective policy and land-tenure governance (August 2014);
- Conduct a training of trainers (ToT) for local authorities and land committees on the restructuring of *dekhkan* farms and certificate documentation process (August-September 2014);
- Organize and facilitate three roundtables and other forums to promote dialogue between farmers and government officials (LACs and Tashabuskors are responsible for the organization and carrying out this activity).

### Task 3. Land Rights and Farm Restructuring Public Information and Awareness

- Organize a five-day study tour for 25 women to Sughd region to familiarize women-farm activists of the Khatlon region with the activities of female farm workers in the Sughd region (September 2014);
- Develop informational materials aimed at increasing women's participation in and access to land rights (July-September 2014);
- Organize a press conference based on the results of analysis on problems rural women face in 12 FTF/T districts and develop a brochure for women on land-related issues (August 2014);
- Conduct ToT for LACs and Tashabuskors on gender issues (August 2014);
- Conduct ToT for women in 12 FTF/T districts on their land use rights (August 2014);
- Prepare monthly newsletters, radio and television programs, information corners to further raise awareness among the target LRFRP populations of land issues and exercise of land rights (LRFRP subcontractors and public outreach are responsible for this activity);
- Conduct a survey to measure PMEP indicators in order to evaluate project impact on

target beneficiaries via a local subcontract (July-September 2014);

- Develop a leaflet and conduct extracurricular classes/lessons on land reform for high school students in six districts of Khatlon region via a local subcontract (September 2014);

#### **Task 4. Support the Provision of Legal Advice and Other Assistance to Promote Farm Restructuring and the Development of a Market in Land-Use Rights**

- Based on the June 2014 cost-benefit analysis of LACs in two regions of Tajikistan to evaluate existing fee structures for providing legal assistance and assess the advantages and disadvantages of various models, develop viable cost-benefit models (September 2014);
- Cooperate with the World Bank Land Registration and Cadastre System for Sustainable Agriculture Project to define and approve joint actions and trainings concerning obtaining the certificate on land use right (July-September 2014);
- Develop a brochure on carrying out court cases on land issues. Based on the developed document to conduct ToT for Tashabuskors and LACs (July-September, 2014).

## **Administrative Activities**

During the reporting period, LRFPR revised its PMEP, reducing the number of indicators from 31 to 17. USAID approval of the revised PMEP was obtained on June 26, 2014.

During the reporting period, four short-term experts on gender, land policy, communications, and LAC sustainability completed their assignments.

The regional institutional capacity coordinator position, based in the Qurghontepa office, was filled during the reporting period. In addition, the regional capacity and training coordinator, based in the Qurghontepa office, resigned. The position was filled in late June. Both positions were filled as a result of a competitive recruitment process. With the LRFPR translator/interpreter going on maternity leave, a replacement was hired to fill in during her absence.

## Annex I. Media

LRFRP officially launched LAC and Tashabuskor activities on May 13, 2014. This event was broadcasted on the state First TV channel and *Asia Plus* newspaper, and on the following websites:

May 13, 2014. *Asia Plus* (Russia)

<http://news.tj/ru/news/v-ramkakh-proekta-usaid-v-vakhshskom-raione-otkryt-tsentr-pravovoi-podderzhki-dekhkan>

Additional pictures could be found at:

[www.flickr.com/photos/usaidcentralasianrepublics/sets/72157644239946930/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/usaidcentralasianrepublics/sets/72157644239946930/)

In order to increase beneficiaries' awareness of the services provided by the LACs and Tashabuskors, LRFRP launched a public awareness campaign broadcasting Public Service Announcements twice daily on state First TV channel and state First Radio channel over the period May 13-31. As a result of the campaign, LACs received 30 phone calls from farmers and rural residents requesting assistance on a variety of issues, such as reorganization and creation of *dekhkan* farms, withdrawal from a *dekhkan* farm, obtaining land certificates, taxation, labor and property relations in *dekhkan* farms.

On June 23-28, 2014, LRFRP conducted an internal study tour for heads of *dekhkan* farms and Tashabuskors to learn about the land reform process in Sughd region. This event was broadcasted on local TV and published in newspapers in early July 2014.

### **Cooperation with other media**

In order to inform beneficiaries about project events and activities, LRFRP involves and closely collaborates with local Tajik newspapers and TV channels. During the reporting period, LRFRP highlighted the abovementioned activities in cooperation with:

- Newspaper *Jumkhuriyat*
- Newspaper *Sadoi Mardum*
- Newspaper and website *Asia Plus*
- TV Jakhonnamo



*Jumkhuriyat* newspaper, #93, May 17, 2014



Ms. Gulchekhira Sattorova, First Channel journalist, and Bakhrriddin Zoirov, operator, during the training on Your Rights to Land in Julikul, June 13, 2014



Mr. Jovidi Ashti, journalist of the newspaper *Jumkhuriyat*, and Mr. Azimjon Boboev, journalist of the newspaper *Sughd Truth*, interview Ms. Dilorom Bokikhojaeva, LRFRP regional institutional capacity coordinator, June 26, 2014



Mr. Sairakhmon Nazriev, correspondent of *Agroinform* newspaper, interviews the head of the Gulobod dekhkan farm, Ms. Ulfatmoch Murodova, jamoat Nawzamin

### Annex III. Project specific performance indicators

To track the project's progress and manage it successfully, LRFRP developed and updated life-of-project indicators for impact and outcome levels that measure achievements and expected results. There are indicators for each component objective, as well as indicators that respond to the program goal. The PMEP is essential to constantly refining interventions to ensure the project has the desired impact.

Over the last several months, the project's technical staff in collaboration with USAID colleagues, Titiana Pulido and Daler Asrorov, and short-term LAC Sustainability Expert Tiernan Mennen, worked to improve LRFRP's PMEP to include indicators within the manageable interest of the project. The adopted indicators reflect the Feed the Future Indicators. The project set aggressive but realistic targets for the indicators based on project team's prior experience and data that are currently available. Overlapping indicators have been consolidated to avoid duplication and redundancy; the number of indicators has reduced from 31 to 17. The updated PMEP also includes changes in how the indicators are measured (from percentages to number of units). All changes were discussed with Project stakeholders and beneficiaries. This approach allows the project to measure impacts that can be directly attributed to the project. LRFRP's updated PMEP was approved by USAID on June 26, 2014.

For this reporting period, in addition to previous results, LRFRP achieved the following:

#### *Indicators achieved.*

*Indicator #01.* To find the information for this indicator the project requested and received information from the Land Committee on June 1, 2014. Since January 2014, the project conducted trainings for the Land Committee staff in all 12 target districts and provided assistance to roughly 28,319 individuals to obtain documented property rights (out of the total number **56638**).

#	District	Number of shareholders (January – June 2014)
1	Bokhtar	675
2	N. Khisrav	2824
3	Vahsh	9080
4	J. Rumi	6648
5	Qabodiyon	958
6	Jilikul	2581
7	Shahritus	5091
8	Qumsangir	4571
9	Khuroson	3662
10	Yovon	9422
11	Sarband	162
12	A. Jomi	10964
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56638</b>

*Indicator #0.4.* Performance Target requires 1 previously existing conflict, which was resolved with the project assistance. LACs have registered 6 conflicts out of which 5 were resolved as a result of project assistance.

#	District	Dispute	Status	Provided assistance
1	J. Rumi	Rent	Resolved	Parties agreement
2	J. Rumi	Water use	Resolved	Parties agreement
3	J. Rumi	Illegal deforestation in dekhkan farm	Resolved	Parties agreement
4	J. Rumi	Land dispute	Resolved	Mediation
5	N. Khisrav	Land dispute	Resolved	Mediation

*Indicator # 1.1.* This indicator was adapted to the FTF indicators, which allow to track the number of improvements at different stages. Currently 1 Law and 4 Regulations are in Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation.

*Indicator #1.3.* The 1 Law and 4 Regulations that the project lawyers and the Working Group members worked on has 100% gender considerations. The project gender specialist and the gender consultant were both deeply involved in the working process.

*Indicator #1.2. and Indicator #2.3.* This indicator measures the number of participants in project-facilitated educational events. From February–April 2014, the project conducted 7 trainings for government officials on “The Procedure for the State Registration of Immovable Property and Right to it”. In February 2014, 176 people participated in the training and 66 people attended the training in April 2014, totaling 242 people. Out of the 242 participants, only 21 are female.

Through the LACs, the project has facilitated 519 educational events (trainings, focus groups, roundtables and etc.) in which 8686 people had been attended. Out of 8686 people, 2754 are female.

#	Type of event	Number of events	Participants	
			Male	Female
1	Training	78	944	466
2	Roundtables	111	922	320
3	Focus groups	310	3908	1907
4	Seminar for gov. officials	20	158	61
5	School trainings	0	0	0
6	University courses	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>5932</b>	<b>2754</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8686</b>	

The total number of people participating in project education events from February to June is 8928 people.

*Indicator #2.6.* This is the percentage of disputes that were resolved to the benefit of farmers. There are 10 disputes registered through LACs and from them 5 were resolved to the benefit of

farmers. This means that 50% of disputes were resolved to the benefit of farmers.

*Indicator #3.3.* This indicator is measuring the number of local government officials participated in project education event. From first quarter there were 176 local government officials that had participated in “The Procedure for the State Registration of Immovable Property and Rights”. In the second quarter, 70 local government officials participated in the above mentioned training.

844 local government officials have been registered through LACs.

#	Type of event	Participants	
		Male	Female
1	Training for gov. officials	17	19
2	Roundtables with gov. official	416	203
3	Focus groups with gov. officials	19	21
4	Seminar for gov officials	115	34
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>277</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>844</b>	

The total for first and second quarter is: 1090 local government officials participated in project facilitated education events.

*Indicators in progress.* The following indicators have not yet achieved the established targets:

Indicator #0.2 and #0.3 Although these indicators was not in a project contract USAID requested to leave the indicators in order to track them in future but only when the mechanism of implementation will be approved by the government. Until then, the project will not track these indicators.

*Indicator #2.1.* The baseline was obtained from the research conducted by the subcontract. The survey was done through telephone interview and asked, "What is your level of awareness on the process of land reform?" Respondents could answer: "none", "little", "medium", "good" or "very good." These responses were transferred to the following values: "none = 0," "little = 1", "medium = 2", "good = 3" and "very good = 4". An average score was calculated for the analysis. Respondents rated their awareness on the process of land reform at average of 1.56 points out of 4 maximum possible.

District	Average value
Shahritus	1,11
N. Khisrav	1,00
Qabodiyon	1,64
Qumsangir	1,56
J. Rumi	1,00
Bokhtar	1,95
A. Jomi	1,82
Vahsh	1,64
Jilikul	2,36
Yovon	1,09
Khuroson	1,67
<b>Total average</b>	<b>1,56</b>

*Indicator # 2.2.* The project will select a company that will prepare modules for the schools.

*Indicator #2.4.* This indicator is measured by LACs and in a two month 686 people were consulted by LACs and Tashabuskors. Out of 686 people, 263 are female. An additional 30 people were consulted by phone. The total number of people consulted:716.

*Indicator #2.5.* Number of reorganized dehqan farms. According to the information from Land Committee 313 dehqan farms were reorganized from January to June 2014.

Below is the table showing the number of dehqan farms:

#	District	Number of reogr. in June
1	Bokhtar	10
2	Vahsh	53
3	Yovon	136
4	J. Rumi	29
5	Qabodiyon	13
6	Qumsangir	31
7	Sarband	3
8	Khuroson	8
9	Jilikul	16
10	N. Khisrav	0
11	A. Jomi	14
12	Shahritus	0
TOTAL		313

The project considers 40% or 125 of farms were reorganized under USG assistance.

*Indicator # 3.1.* The project had conducted Cost Benefit Analysis, the assessment of sustainability of LACs then later to identify the realistic yearly target.

*Indicator #3.2.* First of all the project needs to identify the baseline for the indicator, currently it is TBD. The BL will be identified through survey. The project will conduct an annual survey to see the progress and to measure the percentage over the baseline.

*Indicator #3.4.* This is the number of hours of training completed by all participants in project trainings. In the first quarter, 1056 hours was spent in project trainings. 5640 hours of training were facilitated by LACs in May-June. 1410 people attended the training facilitated through LACs. I want to point out on the duration of the trainings, if for government officials (in Feb-April) it was the whole day trainings or 6 hours, the LACs trainings are shorter with maximum duration of 4 hours. Here is how the indicator was measured; 1410 participants x 4duration of the trainings =5640. Total for this quarter is 7116 hours.

#	Indicator (and Type)	Definition	Data Source	Data Collection Method	Disaggregation	Baseline and Targets (cumulative)	Status June 2014	Comments
<b>Project Purpose: Increase agricultural productivity by strengthening property rights leading to the more efficient use of land</b>								
1	0.1. Number of individuals that have obtained documented property rights as result of USG assistance (FTF, STARR)	Measures the number of individuals in the FtF target areas receiving documented property rights as a result of the project's land reform assistance. "Households" cannot be used as the measurement because certificates are not issued at the household level.	GoTJ, land committee and district authorities statistics, project records	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist  <b>Timeline:</b> annually	Gender of property rights holder, individual/family farm, (in case of family farm – head of farm)	Baseline: 0  Y1: 20,000 Y2: 50,000 Y3: 70,000	28319 - Achieved	According to Land Committee the number of individual or shareholders in dehqan farms is 56638. From the total 50% or 28319 are considered under USG assistance.
2	0.2. Number of recorded land transactions facilitated by the project	Depend on an approval by the government.  When mechanism of implementation of Land Transaction will be approved by government. (Right of alienation and identification of land parcel per person).  This is a count of land transactions involving a purchase/sale, lease, or exchange, facilitated by project LACs. Inheritance is not included as it occurs independent of the land market	GoTJ, land committee and district/jamoat authorities statistics, project records	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist  <b>Timeline:</b> annually	By type of transaction: sale and purchase, land lease, exchange of land;  By district;  By gender	Baseline: 0  Y1: TBD Y2: TBD Y3: TBD		The indicator will not be measured until an approval by the government.

3	0.3. Total number of recorded land transactions formally registered in the targeted region	<p>Depend on an approval by the government. When mechanism of implementation of Land Transaction will be approved by government. (Right of alienation and identification of land parcel per person).</p> <p>This is a count of land transactions, whether involving a purchase/sale, lease, or exchange, formally registered in the targeted FTF region. Inheritance is not included as it occurs independent of the land market</p>	GoTJ, land committee and district/jamoat authorities statistics, project records	<p><b>Responsibility:</b> M&amp;E Specialist</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> annually</p>	<p>By type of transaction: sale and purchase, land lease, exchange of land;</p> <p>By district;</p> <p>By gender</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Y1: TBD Y2: TBD Y3: TBD</p>		The indicator will not be measured until an approval by the government.	
4	0.4. Number of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	<p>Number of natural resource-based conflicts existed before project implementation e.g. land, water, road conflicts and disputes and resolved in results of project assistance.</p> <p>Depend on identification by LACs of pre-existing conflicts that were resolved with project assistance</p>	<p>Court documents, project &amp; partner records</p> <p>M&amp;E formats filled by LACs</p>	<p><b>Responsibility:</b> M&amp;E Specialist, and legal aid centers</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> quarterly</p>	Matter (subject) of dispute, district,	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Y1: 1 Y2: 5 Y3: 10</p>	5 - Achieved	5 conflicts were resolved by the project assistance.	
<b>PIR 1. Improved land policy and legislation</b>									
5	1.1. Number of improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance, by stage (STARR,	<p>Measures the number of laws, policies, regulations, and Administrative Procedures improved through project assistance. Results are tracked for each stage of the process. Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for</p>	Work Group meeting minutes, official GoTJ publications	<p><b>Responsibility:</b> Policy and Legal Drafting Specialist,</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> quarterly</p>	<p>By Stage,</p> <p>Respective laws and regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laws</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Y1: 5 Y2: 7 Y3: 10</p>	In process	1 Law and 4 Regulations are in Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder	

	FTF)	legislation/decrees; Stage 4: Passed/approved; Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun. Stage 4 and 5 track the STARR indicator. Depends on government			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrees</li> <li>• Amendments</li> <li>• Regulations</li> <li>• Procedures</li> <li>• Forms</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>			consultation
6	1.2. Number of consensus-building forums (working groups, public-private dialogues, roundtables, etc.) held with project support	The number of meetings, roundtables, forums, and other venues, in which civil sector actors (i.e. legal advocacy representatives, farmers, and others) interact with government officials regarding specific, demand-driven provisions of land policy and legislation	Attendance sheets, project partner records	<p><b>Responsibility:</b></p> <p>Policy and Legal Drafting Specialist, Senior National Capacity Advisor;</p> <p>Regional Capacity and Training Director</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> quarterly</p>	<p>By type of consensus-building forum;</p> <p>By topic, by district</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Y1: 100</p> <p>Y2: 300</p> <p>Y3: 425</p>	531 – Achieved	<p>3+2 WG</p> <p>7+78 - Training</p> <p>111 - Roundtables</p> <p>310 – Focus groups</p> <p>20 - Seminar</p> <p>Total - 531</p>
7	1.3. Percentage of laws targeted laws that include gender considerations	Percentage of all policies/laws/regulations LFRP lawyers and other Working Group members worked on that take into account gender. Project gender specialist and lawyers will make the decision	Project & partner records, official GoTJ publications	<p><b>Responsibility:</b></p> <p>Policy and Legal Drafting Specialist, Senior National Capacity Advisor</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> Semi-</p>	None	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Y1: 50%</p> <p>Y2: 65%</p> <p>Y3: 75%</p>	In process	4 regulations have been drafted and submitted. Gender consideration is already in place.

		whether the law includes gender consideration  Depend of government action		annually				
<b>PIR 2. Increased Awareness and Protection of Land Use Rights</b>								
8	2.1. Increased awareness on land rights in the target region	An index score from project survey that measures the knowledge of farmers on the rights accorded by the land reform process.	Project surveys	<b>Responsibility:</b> Public Information / Mass Media Specialist and M&E Specialist; <b>Timeline:</b> annually	By gender, as possible By district; By mass media, By farmer	Baseline: 1,56 Y1: 2,56 Y2: 3,00 Y3: 3,50	In process	The indicator will be measured through the survey.
9	2.2. Number of schools teaching land-tenure classes	Represents the number of schools where the project organized teaching land-tenure classes	Project and partner reports, attendance sheets	<b>Responsibility:</b> Public Information / Mass Media Specialist and M&E Specialist; <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	District, Type of school	Baseline: 0 Y1: 12 Y2: 24 Y3: 48	In process	
10	2.3. Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (STARR, FTF)	Number of participants of project-facilitated educational events including short-term trainings, school trainings, university courses, roundtables, focus groups and other awareness-raising events;	Attendance sheets  Monthly M&E reports, project partners	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist; <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	Gender of recipient; Type of service; type of client, District	Baseline: 0 Y1: 8,000 Y2: 20,000 Y3: 30,000	Achieved –8928  176 + 66 + 8686	8928 people attended project facilitated education events
11	2.4. Number of individuals that receive legal aid on land issues in the FTF target	This is a count of all occurrences of individuals directly consulted by project-supported legal aid centers and Tashabbuskors, and also individuals who receive	Project & partner reports Monthly M&E format provided by LAC	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist and legal aid centers	Gender of recipient, district, type of service, type of client	Baseline: 0 Y1: 3,000 Y2: 10,000 Y3: 18,000	716 – In process	686 are the individuals that were consulted by LACs and Tashabbuskor.

	districts supported by USAID assistance	court representation and other paid services		<b>Timeline:</b> quarterly				30 – people were consulted by phone.
12	2.5. Number of collective dehkan farms reorganized with USAID assistance	Number of collective dehkan farms reorganized with USAID assistance in the FTF target districts.	Monthly M&E format provided by LACs	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist and legal aid centers  <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	district	Baseline: 0 Y1: 150 Y2: 350 Y3: 600	125 – In process	125 considered under USG assistance.
13	2.6. Percent of disputes resolved to the benefit of the farmers supported by the project	The project will measure the percent of resolved disputes to the benefit of farmers from the total number of disputes that were registered at LACs	Court documents, project & partner records M&E formats filled by LACs	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist, and legal aid centers <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	By court case, mediation, or agreement of parties, formal complaint; If court case, by type of court; By farm and number of farmers; By LAC; By gender; By district; By type of dispute	Baseline: 0 Y1: 50% Y2: 60% Y3: 70%	50% - Achieved	10 disputes registered from them 5 were resolved
<b>PIR 3. Improved capacity of stakeholders to capitalize on land reform</b>								
14	3.1. Percent of cost of LAC services which are covered through fees	Tracks the services provided by legal aid centers for fees as a percentage of overall operating budget in order to measure sustainability progress. These numbers will be tallied only for project-supported legal aid centers employing lawyers that are properly licensed to charge fees for services in accordance with Tajik legislation. The project will conduct an initial assessment of sustainability of legal aid centers to identify realistic yearly targets.	Project & partner reports  Monthly M&E format provided by LAC	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist and legal aid centers  <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	By LAC	Baseline: 0 Y1: 1, TBD Y2: 3, TBD Y3: 5, TBD	In process	

15	3.2. Percentage of individuals in FTF areas that indicate they know how to access legal information and services	This is the percentage of land users who know how to access legal information and services, in accordance with project land reform messages, as determined by periodic project and other donor-supported surveys	Project & partner records, survey	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist and legal aid centers, in cooperation with donor farm surveys <b>Timeline:</b> annually	By gender; By district	Baseline:TBD Y1: 5% over BL Y2: 10% over BL Y3: 15% over BL	In process	
16	3.3. Number of local government officials supported by USG assistance related to land tenure and property rights in FTF zone of influence	Tracks number of local government officials in the targeted FTF districts that participated in educational and consensus-building events.	Project & partner records, attendance sheets, statistical data Monthly M&E reports from LAC, project partners	<b>Responsibility:</b> M&E Specialist; <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	Type of event Gender of participant	Baseline: 0 Y1: 200 Y2: 400 Y3: 600	176 + 70 + 844 = 1090 Achieved	70 participate in trainings for government officials. 844 local gov. officials participated in educational events facilitated by LACs.
17	3.4. Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (STARR)	Represents hours spent by all participants (government officials or land users) in educational events. Calculated by multiplying the duration of training by number of participants	Project & partner reports Monthly M&E reports from LACs and other partners	<b>Responsibility:</b> Public Information / Mass Media Specialist and M&E Specialist; <b>Timeline:</b> quarterly	Gender of participant, type of participant, type of training, By district	Baseline: 0 Y1: 12,135 Y2: 12,500 Y3: 13,000	1056+420+5640 = 7116	



## SUCCESS STORY

### USAID supports integrating a gender approach in land legislation



*Mrs. Angelika Brustinow, Land Reform Gender Expert, conducts training for the Working Group members*



*Mr. Khursandmurod Mirzoyev, Senior Advisor of the legal department, Executive Office of the President, and Head of the Working Group, discussing the proposed checklist*

***“While drafting and analyzing land legislation, we must be sure that the legislation actually promotes and protects equality between men and women.”***

***Khursandmurod Mirzoyev,  
Head of the Interministerial  
Working Group on Land  
Management***

U.S. Agency for International Development  
[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)

Agriculture in Tajikistan accounts for 75% of total employment and women represent 70% of the labor force in this sector. It means that women play a key role in the land reform implementation in Tajikistan. Despite their significant role in this sector, very few women own or have control over land.

The USAID Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project closely works with the Interministerial Working Group on Land Management, which is tasked with leading policy reform initiatives for land reform and farm restructuring in Tajikistan.

One of the tasks of the Working Group is to amend the Dehkan Farm Law that is the legal basis to ensure farming and land-use rights in Tajikistan. On May 26-28 2014, the project conducted an outside event for the members of the Working Group to discuss implementing land reform in such a way that women and men equally benefit. To be sure that the law protects men and women, a gender approach is an integral part in drafting this Law.

Land reform in Tajikistan started after the country gained its independence. Today, land reform in Tajikistan has received considerable attention and is focused on giving farmers equal alienable land-use rights that will enable them to buy, sell, or mortgage their land plots, and create conditions for land-use rights market development.

Gender Expert Angelika Brustinow presented her recommendations and new “Gender Checklist” for government officials to use as a tool to ensure that women have equal representation in new land legislation.

She presented her analysis of land legislation on gender aspect and conducted training on gender issue in the legislation drafting for the members of the Working Group. Based on expert’s recommendations and proposals of the Working Group members, a checklist- a toolkit was developed. The list consists of essential questions for lawmakers to address when they are drafting new laws such as, “Could the passing of this (draft) law lead to further exacerbate gender imbalance?” or “Has a gender analysis been carried of the issues which the (draft) law addresses?”

All members of the Working Group supported the proposed checklist and noted that this is a very important tool and mechanism to improve the current land legislation and the necessity to make it more gender sustainable and guarantee equal access to land. As a result of this training, Tajik lawmakers will now use the gender checklist tool when drafting land reform legislation.



# USAID Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project

**Value of services**  
\$5.4 million

**Duration**  
October 2013 – September 2016

**Prime contractor**  
Chemonics International Inc

**Associated organization**  
Thomson Reuters  
Overseas Strategic Consulting, Ltd.

**For more information, contact:**

**Chynara Arapova**  
Chief of Party  
Tel.: 992 90 100 47 54  
carapova@landtj.com

**Nodira Sidykova**  
Deputy Chief of Party/  
Legal Awareness & Legal Aid Coordinator  
Tel.: 992 92 776 36 63  
nsidykova@landtj.com

**John Thissen**  
Director  
Tel.: 001 202 955 7566  
jthissen@chemonics.com



*Orifjon Mansurov, head of the Khimoyatbonu dekhkan farm (Konibodom district), discusses high crop yields of apricots with participants of the internal study tour on June 26, 2014*

## Project Objective

The objective of the USAID Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project is to support the continuing progress of Dekhkan farm restructuring and recognition of property rights leading to a market in land-use rights.

## Situation and Solution

Agriculture plays a critical role in the lives of Tajikistan’s citizens. It is a key economic driver in the country, employing more than 75 percent of the labor force, and provides a vital source of income and food for rural communities.

Advancing the growth of the agriculture sector holds potential to reduce poverty and improve food security in rural areas. Tajikistan has been identified as one of 20 focus countries of the U.S. Government’s Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative. The FTF Strategy for Tajikistan (FTF/T) has identified three strategic directions, one of which is the completion of agrarian reform, including changes in land and water rights, institutions, policies, and incentives.

The USAID Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project (LRFRP) fits squarely under FTF/T by supporting the advancement of policy and legal developments related to land rights, increasing awareness of land-use rights among rural citizens and stakeholders, facilitating acquisition of land-use certificates, and strengthening government capacity to monitor and implement the land reform process.

## Successes

- Launched activities of 12 Legal Aid Centers (LACs) located in each district of Khatlon Province that work to build the capacity of 67 land activists (Tashabuskors) to assist local residents (farmers, women, provincial governments) to better understand and exercise their land-use rights
- Signed a grant agreement with the NGO *Sabzbahor* to develop and publish a brochure to support women’s rights and access to land
- Increased public awareness campaign through the publication of the second monthly newsletter on land reform, as well as broadcasting of two radio and two television programs to disseminate information on land reform and land related issues
- Participated in the inter-governmental Working Group (WG) on Land Reform Management retreat and presented recommendations on how to integrate a gender approach when drafting new legislation related to land reform
- Facilitated outside retreat for the WG on Land Reform Management for planning further steps on land policy reform in preparation for a national land policy and an action plan on land reform
- Conducted an internal study tour to the Sughd region for 13 participants from the Khatlon region to familiarize them with the successful land reform efforts in the northern part of Tajikistan
- Conducted a training on labor rights for 30 female farmers in Jilikul district to increase their knowledge on norms and principles of labor relations in RT
- USAID approved LRFRP’s updated Performance and Monitoring Evaluation Plan (PMEP)