

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Tajikistan	Project Title:	Improving Food Security through Climate Resilient Value Chain Development
Lending/Financing Modality:	Financial Intermediation Loan	Department/ Division:	Central and West Asia Department Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

The proposed project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for Improved Food Security through Climate Resilient Value Chain Development is anchored to the National Development Strategy of Tajikistan for 2016–2030 and the Medium-term Development Strategy for 2016–2020.^a The project is aligned to the ADB’s country partnership strategy (2016–2020) to promote food security with value chain development, and combat climate change.^b It also supports the ADB efforts for wider applications of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework in development projects.

B. Poverty Targeting

General Intervention Individual or Household (TI-H) Geographic (TI-G) Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)

The project directly contributes to achieving the four Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): (i) Goal 1, End poverty in all its forms everywhere, (ii) Goal 2, End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; (iii) Goal 12, Responsible Consumption and Production; and (iv) Goal 13, Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments.

The proposed project is expected to generate employment in agricultural and industrial sectors particularly in rural areas. Approximately 1 million^c Tajiks obtain employment in the Russian Federation. Tajikistan is the most remittance-dependent in the world, with cash transfers accounting for approximately half of the economy (\$4 billion) in 2013. External factors such as economic sanctions and downturn in Russia and tightening legislation on migration to the Russian Federation have reduced employment for Tajiks. At this critical time of significant economic challenges, the proposed project provide opportunities for rural and urban population to engage in productive economic activities such as training for developing small business related to dairy industry.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

Tajikistan’s economy has a strong link with agriculture. The agricultural sector contributed approximately 22% (\$0.83 billion/year) to the overall GDP of \$3.74 billion in 2013. In Tajikistan, over 32% of the population live below the poverty line of \$1.25/day; and approximately 18.5% of the population lives in extreme poverty.^d The incidence of poverty in rural areas is high at 75% with over 50% employed in agriculture. The proposed project provides opportunities for increasing income from engaging in dairy production and processing. The potential beneficiaries are household and commercial dairy farmers, private entrepreneur looking for business opportunities in the dairy sector, dairy processors, and animal health related professionals.

Investments in dairy industry are low due mainly to limited access to affordable credit and high taxation rate. The situation is further exasperated as households and smaller commercial dairy farms lack business knowledge and skills, and market connectivity.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

The core impact of the project is improved food security, increased income and sustainable development of pastureland. The results expected are: (i) increase in milk and dairy production through enhanced productivity (ii) increase in rural employment opportunities, (iii) product diversification in the dairy sector and increased access to market, and (iv) sustainable management of the pasturelands. Using a PPP framework, the government will provide enabling environment for private sectors to lead the development of dairy industry. The select dairy processors will provide inputs and services such as improved breed, fodder, improved animal husbandry practices, equipment and machinery, milk collection points, trainings and guarantee in purchase of milk. In return, the private sector is expected to benefit from steadier supply of milk and fuller utilization of processing capacity.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.

The resources are allocated to conduct social analysis as mandated by ADB policies. These analysis will include (i) review the government policies and strategies, (ii) prepare the Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy, (iii) assess gender action plan, and (iv) assess ADB safeguards policies.

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?

Women are primarily responsible of household dairy production. They manage the animals' daily care, feeding and cleaning, and milking. They make decisions and some even process milk to dairy products for selling locally. They make decisions keeping milk for the family or selling of milk to neighbors or into nearby markets. Men are more involved in feed production and feeding decisions, as grazing, feed production and purchase occur outside of the household. So the men's decisions to adapt to various options for improving the feed production affects opportunities for women to generate income from sale of milk and dairy produce.

Recognition of women's role in dairy industry development is fundamental to making this project a success. It could contribute to reversing the rising gender inequality in recent years.⁹ Extensive male migration in search of employment opportunities has had direct gender implications for the women left behind. Rural women, a number of them being de-facto heads of households have lower access to education, jobs, and financial services. At the same time, they have to bear increasing economic and social responsibilities while men are away. Often women are the bread winners in their households. The project design will address these broader gender issues and dynamics of gender roles in the development of dairy industry. Ways to enhance women's income generating opportunities and decision making will be imbedded in project design and implementation.

2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making?

Yes No During PPTA a respective gender action plan will be prepared for the project.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?

Yes No

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity) EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)
 SGE (some gender elements) NGE (no gender elements)

III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design.

At the initial stage of implementation of PPTA, a stakeholder forum with representatives from key stakeholders groups will be established for developing the dairy industry. The main objective of the forum is to initiate a dialogue between key stakeholders on potential interventions, the nature of support and logistics, and agreements on PPP framework. The expected main stakeholders are government officials, households and commercial dairy farmers, dairy processors, and other actors along the dairy value chain.

2. How can the project contribute (in a systemic way) to engaging and empowering stakeholders and beneficiaries, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups? What issues in the project design require participation of the poor and excluded?

Consultations will be conducted with all key project stakeholders in order to collect information on their views, perceptions, constraints and opportunities. Household farms headed by women and other vulnerable groups will be considered for inclusion in income generating activities.

3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design?

Information generation and sharing Consultation Medium Collaboration Medium Partnership

International and national civil society organizations, based in Dushanbe and the regions, were consulted in assessing the initial feasibility of developing a dairy industry. The CSOs will be consulted during the project design phase particularly, in identifying the target beneficiary, and assessing suitability of climate resilience technologies.

The CSOs might be involved in trainings, needs assessment of beneficiaries and conducting surveys to generate baseline data.

4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how shall they be addressed? Yes No

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	
A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI	
1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	
B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI	
1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	
V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS	
1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design? <input type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment <input type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____ The project will not bear any social issues and risks.	
2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?	
VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT	
1. Do the terms of reference for the PPTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during PPTA or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact; (ii) gender impact, (iii) participation dimensions; (iv) social safeguards; and (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis and participation plan during the PPTA or due diligence? Social Development and Gender Consultant, and Social Safeguard Consultant will be part of the project design team. Budget for surveys and workshops will be included.	

^a Government of Tajikistan. Forthcoming. *National Development Strategy of Tajikistan for 2016-2030 and the Medium-term Development Strategy for 2016-2020*. Dushanbe.

^b ADB. 2016. *Country Partnership Strategy: Tajikistan, 2016-2020*. Manila.

^c World Bank. *Tajikistan Economic Update*. 2015.

^d Tajikistan: remittances to plunge 40% – World Bank. Eurasianet.org

^e The gender inequality index has dropped from the rank of 2011 to 2014. CPS, 2016-2020.