

**United Nations Development Programme  
Joint Stock Company "KazAgroInnovation"**



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**United Nations Development Programme  
United States Agency on International Development (USAID)  
KazAgroInnovation  
Country: Republic of Kazakhstan  
Project Document**

**Project Title:** Improving the Climate Resiliency of Kazakhstan Wheat and Central Asian Food Security

**UNDAF Outcome:** By 2015, communities, national, and local authorities use more effective mechanisms and partnerships that promote environmental sustainability and enable them to prepare, respond and recover from natural and man-made disasters.

**Expected CP Outcome:** Agency Outcome 2.2: The government, industries, and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies.

**Expected Output:** Comprehensive national climate change strategies (with a focus on economic sectors at risk, ecosystem vulnerability and adaptation needs) are developed, to be further integrated into national development plans and sustainable development strategies.

**Implementing Partner:** JSC "KazAgroInnovation"

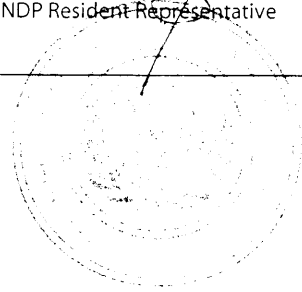
**Brief Description**

In a time when agriculture becomes an increasingly important factor for Central Asian countries' development, this project is dedicated to provide research, analysis and policy recommendations that can effectively enhance regional food security. By addressing and improving the climate resilience of Kazakhstan's wheat sector, and through supporting a regional dialogue on climate change impacts on agriculture, the project will address the threat of decreasing food security in the wider Central Asian region. Increased dialogue on regional food security challenges will help develop both the policy solutions and political will to address them. The project will engage leading thinkers from governments, the private sector, academia, and the NGO sector in its efforts. This two-year project will work through three components, namely: 1. Improved Monitoring and Information Sharing for Climate-Resilient Wheat Production (Kazakhstan); 2. Climate Resilience Developed Through Mainstreaming of Adaptation Measures (Kazakhstan); 3. Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security Supported (Central Asian countries).

|   |                |                              |                |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Programme Period:                                   | 2010-2015      | Total budget                 | US\$ 1 102 628 |
| Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):<br>Sustainability | Environmental  | Total resources required     | US\$ 1 102 628 |
| Atlas Award ID:                                     | _____          | Total allocated resources:   | US\$ 1 102 628 |
| Start date:   | October 2012   | USAID                        | US\$ 1 000 000 |
| End Date  | October 2014   | UNDP (parallel co-financing) | US\$ 102 628   |
| PAC Meeting Date                                    | 9 October 2012 |                              |                |
| Management Arrangements                             | National       |                              |                |

Agreed by JSC "KazAgroInnovation": \_\_\_\_\_  
Sergey Mogilny, Chairman of the board of JSC "KazAgroInnovation"      signature      date

Agreed by UNDP: \_\_\_\_\_  
Stephen Tull, UNDP Resident Representative      signature      date



## Table of Contents

---

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>I. Situation Analysis</b> .....   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>II. Project strategy</b> .....  | <b>5</b>  |
| Component 1. Improved Monitoring and Information Sharing for Climate-Resilient Wheat<br>Production .....                         | 5         |
| Activity 1.1. Assessment of needs through stakeholder consultations.....   | 6         |
| Activity 1.2: Data Collection Improved .....   | 6         |
| Activity 1.3: Development of forecasting models .....  | 6         |
| Activity 1.4: Improved data sharing and use. ....  | 6         |
| Component 2. Climate Resilience Developed Through Mainstreaming of Adaptation Measures .....                                     | 7         |
| Activity 2.1 Needs assessment and stakeholder consultations .....  | 7         |
| Activity 2.2 Mainstreaming wheat climate resilience into relevant climate change adaptation and<br>agricultural strategies ..... | 8         |
| Activity 2.3 Priority Adaptation Options Demonstrated.....   | 8         |
| Activity 2.4: Capacity development and awareness raising .....   | 8         |
| Activity 2.5: Improving wheat production, storage and distribution.....  | 8         |
| Component 3. Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security Supported<br>.....                            | 8         |
| Activity 3.1 Gap analysis and assessment review.....   | 9         |
| Activity 3.2: Prognosis of wheat sector and identification of key issues and development of<br>recommendations .....             | 9         |
| Activity 3.3: Awareness raising.....   | 10        |
| <b>III. Annual Work Plan</b> .....   | <b>11</b> |
| <b>IV. Project Log frame</b> .....   | <b>17</b> |
| <b>V. Management Arrangements</b> .....  | <b>20</b> |
| <b>VI. Monitoring Framework And Evaluation</b> .....   | <b>23</b> |
| <b>VII. Legal Context</b> .....  | <b>25</b> |
| <b>VIII. ANNEXES</b> .....   | <b>26</b> |
| <b>Organizational context</b> .....  | <b>28</b> |
| <b>IX. III. Functions / Key Results Expected</b> .....   | <b>29</b> |
| IV. Impact of Results .....  | 29        |
| Job Title: Administrative and Financial Assistant.....   | 31        |
| <b>II. Organizational Context</b> .....  | <b>31</b> |
| <b>III. Functions / Key Results Expected</b> .....   | <b>32</b> |
| IV. Impact of Results .....  | 33        |
| <b>X. V. Competencies and Critical Success Factors</b> .....   | <b>33</b> |
| <b>VI. Recruitment Qualifications</b> .....  | <b>34</b> |

---

## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The project builds upon ongoing national work on climate change adaptation, with the aim to increase the resilience of the wheat sector to climate change. As Kazakhstan is a major exporter of wheat in the Central Asian region, the project will in addition to preparing the agricultural sector to climate change also support food security in the region. In the production of wheat, Kazakhstan occupies a leading position in the world, and the importance of Kazakhstan in the global production of grain production for food security of the world is quite large<sup>1</sup>. The export potential of Kazakhstan's wheat sector reaches around 6-7 million tons and in some years even up to 10 million tons<sup>2</sup>. Through reforms carried out as part of a comprehensive development program by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2013-2020 this figure is planned to rise to around to 15-20 million tons per year<sup>3</sup>. The major grain producer in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the north, which accounts for 75% of crops<sup>4</sup>.

### Climate change related stresses on wheat production

As it is noted in the Second National Communication to UNFCCC and UNDP Kazakhstan Human Development Report 2008, climate change may disturb the natural balance and lead to irreversible environmental processes. This is especially important for a country such as Kazakhstan, where 9% of GDP is derived from agriculture, influencing economic, social and even political aspects of life<sup>5</sup>.

The climate in Kazakhstan's main farming areas provides the preconditions for possible droughts, hot winds, late spring and early autumn frosts and other weather conditions unfavorable for agriculture. Changing hydrothermal conditions during the growing season influence the occurrence of different diseases of cereal crops due to which the grain quality and harvest may worsen. There are sufficient land and climate resources for growing the main crops in Kazakhstan. However, harvest losses due to poor weather conditions in some years may reach 50 to 70% in the region. If current trends in global and regional climate change continue supply the whole population with food may become a serious problem.

Kazakhstan's arable farming depends largely on weather and climate conditions. The increase in average annual temperatures in Northern Kazakhstan for the last 110 years accounted for more than 0,15 °C/10 years, with air temperature risen by 1,5 °C. For a 40 year period the average air temperature in May to July has increased in the North Kazakhstan province by 0,8 °C in Kostanaiskaya by 0,7 °C, in Akmolynskaya by 0,5 °C and in Pavlodarskaya by 1,2 °C. The trends of precipitation variability within 1965 - 2005 period showed the rainfalls in May - July in the areas of north Kazakhstan did not significantly change, except in Pavlodar province.

Vulnerability assessment, climate change impact and adaptation measures mating agro - meteorological conditions for developing agricultural crops and calculation of their productivity have been elaborated.

Calculations were made on the averaged regional productivity of spring wheat for 2030, 2050 and 2085 years in the four wheat-seeding provinces. Two variant models – not taking into account the changes of CO<sub>2</sub> and taking into account the changes of CO<sub>2</sub> - were used. The result is productivity will decrease in all scenarios but with different rates in relation to whether the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is considered an important factor in plant growth and development.

In accordance with the 2030 scenario while taking into account the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in all districts there will be the optimal agrometeorological conditions. The air temperature increase will lead to spring wheat appearing one week earlier than usual. The drought period during wheat ripening will come a week later and as a result it will benefit to yield production. The productivity according to this scenario will be in the range and even higher than in perennial value.

Further temperature increases in 2050 and 2085 scenarios will have a negative effect on the productivity because the wheat forming and ripening air temperature phase will exceed the optimal level by 2...4 °C. The young crops of spring wheat in the 2050 scenario will come about by two weeks (three in 2085) earlier than average.

Calculations of productivity of the spring wheat under the influence of the climate change in the regions of the North Kazakhstan in 2030 – 2085 years not taking into account the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>. An immense decrease in the productivity taking into account the increasing CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is observed in 2085, 2050 and 2085 scenarios. According to the 2085 scenario the yield productivity will be 74% in the North-Kazakhstanskaya oblast',

---

1 The Status and Challenges of Food Security in Central Asia, Food and Agriculture Organization, Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, Budapest, April 2011.

2 Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT database, available on [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_wheat\\_production\\_statistics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_wheat_production_statistics)

3 [http://caspionet.kz/rus/business/Kazakh\\_Ministry\\_of\\_Agriculture\\_plans\\_to\\_stabilize\\_wheat\\_production\\_to\\_1520\\_million\\_tons\\_per\\_year\\_1338350987.html](http://caspionet.kz/rus/business/Kazakh_Ministry_of_Agriculture_plans_to_stabilize_wheat_production_to_1520_million_tons_per_year_1338350987.html)

4 Kazakhstan Agricultural Overview, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service in Astana, [http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/highlights/2010/01/kaz\\_19jan2010/](http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/highlights/2010/01/kaz_19jan2010/)

5 The Second National Communication to UNFCCC and UNDP Kazakhstan Human Development Report 2008

29 % in the Kostanaiskaya oblast', 39 % in the Akmolinskaya oblast', 37 % in the Pavlodarskaya oblast' versus the mean perennial values. According to the 2050 scenario - 93% in the North-Kazakhstanskaya oblast, 24 % in the Kostanaiskaya oblast, 61% in the Akmolinskaya oblast, 50 % in the Pavlodarskaya oblast, According to the 2085 scenario - 71% in the North-Kazakhstanskaya oblast, 41 % in the Kostanaiskaya oblast, 56% in the Akmolinskaya oblast, 64 % in the Pavlodarskaya oblast. As it is seen, yield productivity will go down in the North-Kazakhstanskaya oblast and Akmolinskaya oblast, CO<sub>2</sub> concentration growth will lead to a little increase of the crop productivity by 2085 in comparison with 2050 in the Kostanaiskaya oblast and Pavlodarskaya oblast'. On the whole, CO<sub>2</sub> concentration growth will positively effect. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impact and adaptation measures to the spring wheat productivity. At the same time a significant rise in the air temperature will negatively influence plant growth and development and that will eventually lead to a meaningful decrease of productivity. Calculations of productivity of the spring wheat under the influence of the climate change in the regions of the North Kazakhstan in 2030 – 2085 years taking into account the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Based on the above can suppose that climate change scenarios 2030, 2050 and 2085 years give reason to believe that the expected weather conditions will be unfavorable for growing spring wheat in the Kostanaiskaya, Akmolinskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblast'. Other than that, the 2030, 2050 and 2085 climate change scenarios will lead to a steep abrupt reduction of productivity. Taking into account the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration growth, yield productivity in Kostanaiskaya, Akmolinskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblast' will account for 25–60 %, in the North-Kazakhstanskaya – 70 – 90% versus the mean perennial values.

Taking into above mentioned scenarios we can make a forecast that the young crops of the spring wheat will arrive 1-3 weeks earlier than on average and consequently the end of vegetation will occur 1-3 weeks earlier. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentration growth will have a positive effect on the productivity of the spring wheat. At the same time a significant rise of the air temperature will negatively influence on the plant growth and development eventually leading to a meaningful decrease in productivity.

---

## II. PROJECT STRATEGY

The overall **objective of the project** is to support regional food security through increased resilience at national and local levels, as well as improve awareness and understanding of the possible implications of climate variability and change on wheat and food security at the regional level. Actions that can be taken nationally and regionally to respond to the challenges will be identified as part of a consultative process that links to ongoing climate change adaptation initiatives in the region.

This objective will be achieved through following **project components**, which are

1. Improved Monitoring and Information Sharing for Climate-Resilient Wheat Production (Kazakhstan);
2. Climate Resilience Developed Through Mainstreaming of Adaptation Measures (Kazakhstan);
3. Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security Supported (Central Asian countries).

Under the above listed components, the project will support climate change adaptation in the Kazakhstan wheat sector, and as well as facilitating analysis and dialogue on food security issues among experts from the Central Asian countries. The project will demonstrate the implications of climate risk to the region's food security, and will work to ensure that climate change adaptation becomes pivotal in agricultural decision-making processes at the regional, national and local levels. It will demonstrate the relevance of climate change adaptation in the wheat sector and support the harmonization of financial, technical and social adaptation measures. Preventive and resilience-supporting measures will be supported, rather than reactive emergency management. The project is expected to strengthen livelihoods and resilience in Central Asia by strengthening the wheat production sector as a whole and especially its ability to anticipate, cope with, and recover from climate-related risks. A separate component will ensure that the recommendations and implications are captured and disseminated regionally and nationally among key partners and the general public.

### **Component 1. Improved Monitoring and Information Sharing for Climate-Resilient Wheat Production**

Ensuring sustainable delivery of climate information to farmers, policy makers and other stakeholders is a necessary precondition for effective adaptation to climate variability and change. Lack of both short-term weather and long-term climate information in Kazakhstan is viewed as a significant weakness in the agriculture sector. At the same time long-term and reliable prediction of weather forecasts for the growing season can increase the productivity of wheat production by up to 50% and improve sustainability and economic performance in Kazakhstan<sup>6</sup>. Currently, computer programming and crop production forecasting is recommended by experts as one of the best methods to ensure a high and stable crop yield. By using models to predict grain yields, producers are able to plan and forecast the planting and harvesting of crops and use available resources in a more comprehensive and integrated manner. While for example the U.S. and Russia widely use computer programs to predict grain yields, such programs and models are unfortunately not at all used in Kazakhstan, despite the demand for such data being high among producers<sup>7</sup>. Recent studies conducted by the A.I. Barayeva Kazakhstan Scientific Research Institute of Grain Production<sup>8</sup> have shown that the stability and adaptability of the grain production sector could be greatly enhanced by introduction of new technologies. Studies indicate that by modeling crops growth the negative effect of drought can be reduced threefold<sup>9</sup>.

This component aims to improve monitoring and information-sharing, which would allow wheat producers to have access to up-to-date agrometeorological data and prognosis. Existing mechanisms of data collection and sharing will be reviewed, stakeholders consulted and their capacities for analyzing data and disseminating it will be raised. A deep analysis will be conducted to identify gaps in data collection and sharing, as well as needs of all stakeholders involved. Identified gaps will make a basis for further activities in this component. A significant part of the component will focus on the development of agricultural climate models. These will connect to ongoing

---

6 According to information provided in an interview with experts from A.I. Barayeva, Kazakhstan Scientific Research Institute of Grain Production, May 21 (Y. Zhumabayev).

7 This vision was expressed during consultation with wheat producers during development of the second and the third national communication to the UNFCCC in Y 2009-2011, as well as on trainings within GEF SGP Adaptation program implemented in Y 2007-2011.

8 The Kazakhstan Scientific Research Institute Grain Production by the name of A.I. Barayeva was established in 1956. The institute conducts research on development of new crop varieties, on development of agricultural practices that conserve soil, as well as on the development of agricultural machinery.

9 According to information provided in an interview with experts from A.I. Barayeva, Kazakhstan Scientific Research Institute of Grain Production, May 21 (Y. Zhumabayev).

country initiatives on climate change adaptation (UNFCCC national communications, Green Bridge initiative<sup>10</sup>, and others), and will build upon international examples.

### **Activity 1.1. Assessment of needs through stakeholder consultations**

The first component will be initiated by a rapid assessment of the availability, origin, and delivery of climate and weather information in Kazakhstan. The present condition of the agrometeorological system and key barriers to its smooth functioning will be analyzed. Through a consultative approach the project will work with the providers and consumers of climate information (such as the government of Kazakhstan, Kazhydromet<sup>11</sup> and Ministry of Agriculture institutes and farmers) to assess the needs and develop recommendations for improving the delivery of the necessary information in agreed frequency and format. This will be carried out as part of ongoing work to improve agrometeorological data collection in the country, and will encompass a series of stakeholder workshops to ensure that the process is demand-driven and customer-focused.

### **Activity 1.2: Data Collection Improved**

As part of the work on improving data collection, analysis and dissemination, the capacities for monitoring among the key stakeholders will be raised. This activity will be implemented through series of capacity building exercises, like: trainings, working meetings and etc. Key stakeholders will be trained in the collection, analysis and application of agrometeorological data. Primarily the activities will be conducted through existing structures like KazAgroInnovation<sup>12</sup> and/or Kazprodcorporation<sup>13</sup>. Producers will be trained through existing national structures like the agricultural departments of the Akimats. Capacity development activities will be conducted with the aim to raise awareness on monitoring, prognosis and available information.

In addition to that the capacity building roadmap will be developed and proposed for implementation by correspondent state agencies, like Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Agriculture, through their branches responsible for trainings programs.

### **Activity 1.3: Development of forecasting models**

A key problem for Kazakhstan is that it lacks a good model for forecasting agricultural production and climate scenarios. Such models have produced good results when it comes to increasing agricultural production in countries like Russia and the USA. There are several possible options, but most models integrate the effects of soil, crop phenotype, weather and management options - allowing users to quickly and efficiently simulate crop growth and yields. Users are then able to simulate multi-year outcomes of crop management strategies for different crops at any location. Moreover the software can be used at a farm level to determine the impact of climate change on production and potential adaptation practices that should be developed for farmers. It can also be used at a regional level to determine the impact of climate change at different spatial scales, the main consideration being availability of accurate input data. The work will start by assessing the applicability of different available models and will then make the relevant recommendations for the national counterparts. Software programs will be purchased and relevant institutions and expert trained in their use.

Given the country's' limited experience in the above activities, this is a component that could benefit from involvement of international technical experts from USAID.

### **Activity 1.4: Improved data sharing and use.**

This activity will be implemented through the set of measures such as:

- Building upon the needs assessment and stakeholder consultations;
- Development of recommendations on what the agrometeorological monitoring and information system and/or products should look like;

---

<sup>10</sup> The Astana Green Bridge initiative developed by Kazakhstan promotes green growth, low-carbon development, climate change, biodiversity, sustainable urban development, eco-efficient use of natural resources and investments in ecosystem services, environmental safety, and other topics. It seeks to strengthen integration between Europe, Asia, and the Pacific regions and emphasizes the importance of mitigation and adaptation to environmental changes, together with the need to eliminate (where possible) environmental damage where it has already occurred. <http://www.greenbridgepartnership.net/>

<sup>11</sup> The Republican State Enterprise "Kazhydromet" is a research institute and service provider that is a part of the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The objective of the enterprise is to provide the state and its customers with information on the agrometeorological and ecological state of the environment.

<sup>12</sup> The Joint Stock Company "KazAgroInnovation" is a national company which consists of a number of research institutes, working in various spheres of agriculture. The objective of the company is to support research as well as dissemination and implementation of innovative agricultural practices in agriculture.

<sup>13</sup> The National Joint Stock Company "Production Contract Corporation" was created by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on February 24, 1997 with 100% state ownership. The company is the state purchaser of grain from producers and ensures the development of grain export infrastructure.

- Defining of roles and responsibilities of the various public and private sector entities involved;
- Outlining and prioritizing of the necessary steps for implanting the system;
- Identifying areas where international donor assistance would be necessary;
- Building upon the analysis of its present condition and development of recommendations for its upgrade;
- Update the relevant guidelines and methods for sharing information to ensure that it is passed on the users (farmers).

Project team would be willing to work with Kazhydromet and the Ministry of Agriculture institutes to attempt different ways to disseminate agrometeorological information. But the exact ways and means will be decided as part of the process and could include reviewing and strengthening the information-management and dissemination role of the Akimat agricultural structures between Kazhydromet and the producers.

## **Component 2. Climate Resilience Developed Through Mainstreaming of Adaptation Measures**

Reliable climate information will not be sufficient to ensure adaptation to expected impacts. Therefore, a broader analysis of ongoing and needed interventions, with specific focus on the wheat sector and agroecosystems, is needed. The main idea of the development of these recommendations and interventions is to assess and mobilize capacity for sustainable natural functioning of agroecosystems. The most suitable technical, financial, institutional, legal and other climate change adaptation mechanisms need to be identified and prioritized. These measures should cover a wide variety of stakeholders such as the government, wheat producers, the private sector (crop insurers, food processors, etc.), civil society, and the research and international communities. Depending on the interests of the various stakeholders, different near, medium, and long-term measures that can be taken by all the respective stakeholders to build the climate resiliency of the sector will be developed. Of particular importance is that these measures are integrated into ongoing national institutional structures and development models (mainstreamed).

The second component will start by an analysis of ongoing initiatives and stakeholders, with subsequent identification of entry points where climate change adaptation can be mainstreamed. The work will also include the development of a separate strategy of partnership engagement, which will make use of USAID expertise in this sector. Primarily co-investment opportunities from the research and private sector will be explored, as part of ongoing national work in the agricultural field. Instead of preparing a separate road map, relevant sectoral guidelines and policies will be updated to take into account the needs and priorities of the agricultural (wheat) sector. Local development plans of regions particularly important for wheat production will be updated to include priority adaptation measures. The developed recommendations will be shared with a wide group of stakeholders to ensure that they are taken on board and represent the interests and priorities of various groups. Different models Adaptation measures will build upon the developed Climate Risk Profile of Kazakhstan as well as the national adaptation strategy.

### **Activity 2.1 Needs assessment and stakeholder consultations**

The work under the second component will be initiated with a gap analysis of ongoing climate change adaptation strategies (including national strategies on transition to a green economy) and will strive to engage the agricultural production community with that of the stakeholders working on climate change adaptation. Carried out through a series of meetings and stakeholder consultations, the relevant entry points for introducing climate change resilience measures will be identified. As part of the needs assessment, a separate project strategy for partnership engagement will be developed together with the project national implementing partner, «KazAgroinnovation». The strategy will explore possible models and partners, detailing the most promising ones. At the moment co-investment models seem possible, where financing would come from state agencies and research institutes active in the agricultural and climate resilience sector. In addition to «KazAgroinnovation» and national agencies/companies, collaboration with international organizations like CGIAR<sup>14</sup> is foreseen.

Given the substantive experience of USAID in development of public-private partnerships, this is a component that could benefit from involvement of international technical experts from USAID.

Also review of ongoing plans and strategies of different sectors (water management, climate change adaptation, and natural resource management, emergency preparedness) to adapt to climate change will be conducted in collaboration with all stakeholders, with the aim to identify guidelines, strategies and methodologies currently under development.

The review will identify the most potential guidelines and strategies for inclusion of wheat sector climate change resilience, including sectoral strategies of the MoA, environmental strategies of the MEP and strategies of Kazprodcorporation. This will build upon existing legislation<sup>15</sup> as well as local development plans (national as well as regional plans supported by the Ministry of Economic Development).

---

<sup>14</sup> The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. <http://www.cgiar.org/>

<sup>15</sup> Currently, state measures for development of the grain industry are regulated through a number of acts and regulations, such as:

1) The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On state regulation of agriculture and rural areas" from July 8, 2005;

## **Activity 2.2 Mainstreaming wheat climate resilience into relevant climate change adaptation and agricultural strategies**

Based on review of ongoing initiatives and approaches of Kazprodcorporation, KazAgroInnovation and KazAgroMarketing, the set of recommendations for their improvement will be developed. The institutional mechanisms used by these organizations will be reviewed and updated, to better take into account forecasting and climate change risks. All activities will be organized in open participatory manner, where all stakeholders, including Akimats, Kazprodcorporation, KazAgroInnovation, KazAgroMarketing, private sector representatives will be involved on consultation process and recommendations development.

### **Activity 2.3 Priority Adaptation Options Demonstrated**

A review of conducted adaptation/innovation projects in wheat production will be conducted by the project together with KazAgroInnovation, and a number of small feasibility studies of different adaptation and preventive measures will be conducted/gathered. These will include the possibility to use new grain sorts and new technical innovations, and will be conducted in close collaboration with research institutes. These will be presented in a format which is easy to understand and handed over to the relevant agencies, institutions and private sector funding organizations, which then can make decisions for funding of short-, mid- and long-term priority interventions. Building upon the gap analysis and developed partnership strategy (activity 2.1), the project will also assess possible funding mechanisms, particularly from the angle of export and trade possibilities. Identification of key export/trade barriers and development of recommendations for improving trade and export will be developed. These recommendations will address the possibilities to improve climate change resilience within the chain of wheat production, storage, logistics and export. By taking a specific climate-change angle approach, the project will support stakeholders active in the field of wheat production, linking to work of research institutes and Kazprodcorporation. For example, the project could link to research institutes and explore how to also assess issues of climate change in ongoing projects working on improving wheat quality (using fewer pesticides, moving over to other sorts of wheat, improving agricultural practices, etc).

Commitments of the private sector will be supported and monitored over project implementation (co-financing and investment decisions, etc.).

### **Activity 2.4: Capacity development and awareness raising**

Education and awareness raising will be conducted for local and regional authorities, agricultural extension services, as well as for financing institutions (Kazagroinnovation, Kazagrofinance, etc) and user and interest groups (agricultural organizations and groups, water users organizations, research institutes and universities, and others) about the need of climate change resilience in the wheat sector. These activities will be undertaken both as part of trainings and by including climate change adaptation measures into relevant curricula and guidelines, with specific emphasis on technologically and economically feasible mechanisms.

### **Activity 2.5: Improving wheat production, storage and distribution**

A key component of increasing resilience is the development of appropriate financial mechanisms and support structures. Existing state and private insurance mechanisms for wheat production will be reviewed and developed. In consultation with all stakeholders, including private sector representatives, the recommendations for including climate change vulnerabilities and mitigation/adaptation measures into these will be developed and disseminated through the Ministry of Agriculture, state agricultural companies and other relevant channels. The work will encompass reviewing guidelines as well as insurance criteria and mechanisms, allowing farmers to get insurance in case of disasters. A key partner for the work will be the national partner Agency of Financial Enforcement/Control.

## **Component 3. Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security Supported**

While the two first components will work on national level, the third one will disseminate lessons learnt and recommendations at a regional level. In order to initiate a dialogue on the impacts of climate variability and change on wheat and regional food security, UNDP will work with its own and USAID contacts in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan to identify policymakers and representatives from the private sector and civil society. The goal of the process is for the participants to develop a common vision and understanding of the possible implications of climate variability and change on wheat and food security in the region and to identify actions that can be taken individually and collectively to respond. Instead of developing new

---

2) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 19, 2001 № 143-II «On Grain»;

3) The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from December 11, 2006 № 220 "On issues of agro-industrial complex";

4) The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan Decree dated July 7, 2006 № 645 "On some issues of support for agriculture, with the participation of specialized institutions

5) Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 28, 2001 № 394 "On Approval of Regulations for the formation, storage, refreshment, carriage and use of state resources of grain";

6) Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 12, 2010 № 1052 "On Approval of the Program for the development of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014".



scenarios, a review of ongoing and completed actions will be done. These will be followed up by specific research on the wheat sector, with concrete recommendations and conclusions. These will then be disseminated through national processes and at regional level – allowing respective Central Asian countries to make their conclusions at national level and based on their own development outlook and priorities.

The third component will be a learning experience for the participants and the donor community engaged in food security in Central Asia. Therefore, the participants themselves, facilitated by UNDP, should prepare sets of recommendations of actions they can take individually/nationally and collectively/regionally to boost resilience to climate variability and change impacts on wheat production. The component will work in close collaboration with ongoing initiatives such as the CRM Programme, the Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment (CARRA)<sup>16</sup>, and others.

### **Activity 3.1 Gap analysis and assessment review**

A great deal of work concerning food security and climate resilience has been conducted and it is ongoing in Central Asia<sup>17</sup> with support of different international and bilateral organizations. In order to avoid overlaps, an analysis of these reports and projects will be conducted in collaboration with all stakeholders. By analyzing the work that was realized or implementing in all CA Republics we will identify the gaps and develop proposals for regional and national interventions related to food security and adaptation to climate change.

Main deliverable for this activity is a Gap analysis and assessment review report, developed as an outcome of the series of stakeholder consultations. Report will be discussed on the national workshop in each country of Central Asia.

### **Activity 3.2: Prognosis of wheat sector and identification of key issues and development of recommendations**

Based on the Gap analysis assessment review, developed in previous activity a Regional study on the future of the Central Asian wheat sector (production, agricultural market, crop information systems, food security, climate change) and its implications will be conducted. It will be accompanied by a prognosis which will assess the role of Kazakhstan in the regional wheat market, and will include the critical barriers as well as key conclusions and recommendations (both national and regional).

The Regional study will include recommendations that can be taken on board both nationally and regionally, as part of ongoing initiatives and development plans. The study conducted will allow respective Central Asian countries to make their conclusions at national level and based on their own development outlook and priorities. It will be disseminated to the countries as well as regionally. A separate part of the report will include recommendations for donors and outline the implications for the wider security of the region (linking to CARRA work). The results of the project will be widely shared through existing platform (CRM programme, CACILM, CARRA, USAID, UNDP, international partners active in food security and agricultural sector, like IFAD, World Bank, European Union / ECHO, and others).

As part of the study, a series of national workshops in each of Central Asian countries will be held. Main purpose of these workshops will be gaining input in developing the scenarios and identifying critical assumptions. This input will be combined with available data to expand on the possible futures of wheat in the region under climate variability and change.

*This is a component that could benefit from involvement of international technical experts from USAID.*

---

<sup>16</sup> Central Asia faces many risks of natural disasters, water, energy and food security, external economic shocks and conflicts. In recent years these risks have confronted the region in quick succession and often compounded each other. In response to this challenge, UNDP has initiated the Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment (CARRA) forum, an inter-agency regional risk assessment process, which began with a meeting of some 30 multilateral, regional and bilateral international agencies in Almaty in July 2008, followed by a second one in July 2009. The third CARRA conference was held in Almaty in April 2011. The purpose of these meetings was to exchange information about the risks and about the responses by the agencies, and to develop coordinated approaches, including risk monitoring and early warning initiatives, by the international community in support of the countries in Central Asia, with a special focus on the regional dimension of the risks and the required response. While the CARRA discussions initially responded to the regional drought and energy crisis of 2007/8, over time their focus expanded to consider other risks, such as the fall-out from the global economic crisis of 2008, the pervasive risks of natural disasters, as well as the impact of the food price crises of 2007/8 and 2010/11.

<sup>17</sup> Some examples of recent studies:

[http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public1/files/vulnerability/Senior%20Economist%20Web%20site/FoodSec\\_Central\\_Asia\\_April\\_5\\_2011\\_15h\\_final.pdf](http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public1/files/vulnerability/Senior%20Economist%20Web%20site/FoodSec_Central_Asia_April_5_2011_15h_final.pdf)

[http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Regional\\_View\\_of\\_Wheat\\_Markets\\_in\\_Central\\_Asia\\_July\\_2011.pdf](http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Regional_View_of_Wheat_Markets_in_Central_Asia_July_2011.pdf)

<http://www.springer.com/life+sciences/agriculture/book/978-90-481-9973-0>

<http://www.springer.com/food+science/book/978-94-007-2501-0>

[http://www.zef.de/fileadmin/downloads/forum/docprog/Termpapers/2009\\_3\\_Shiene\\_Alisher.pdf](http://www.zef.de/fileadmin/downloads/forum/docprog/Termpapers/2009_3_Shiene_Alisher.pdf)

[http://www.akdn.org/akf\\_rd\\_mountains\\_papers.asp](http://www.akdn.org/akf_rd_mountains_papers.asp)

**Activity 3.3: Awareness raising.**

The project is going to organize a series of trainings and events in 2012-2014 to introduce the project, disseminate relevant information and promote project results and ensure through capacity building sessions that both beneficiaries, i.e. representatives of national authorities and the wider audience are aware about the project and its objectives. The wider target audience for the scheduled activities would include local NGOs, farmers and communities.

The project will also release regular official reporting progress and main milestones passed and disseminate them through the Central Asian informational networks, such as Ecois, CARNet and through media in the Central Asian countries.

In addition, project representatives will take part in regional conferences, workshops and other thematic events, to represent the project, share experience.

In order to insure awareness raising and information dissemination among host country citizens, communications specialist on the project staff will be hired. [www.undp.kz](http://www.undp.kz) and other related UNDP project's web pages will be used as the project web resources. Information regarding project progress and news will be updated on these web pages on a regular base.















#### IV. PROJECT LOG FRAME

|                                    |   |  |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Title of the project</b></p> | <p>Improving the Climate Resiliency of Kazakhstan Wheat and Central Asian Food Security</p>   |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Principal objective</b></p>  | <p>To support regional food security through increased resilience at national and local levels.</p>   |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Specific Objective</b></p>   | <p><b>Intervention Logic</b></p> <p>Successful demonstration of climate change adaptation in Kazakhstan's wheat sector, coupled with a regional dialogue on the impacts of climate variability and wheat sector outlooks, supports Central Asian national preparedness to wheat production changes and contributes to regional food security.</p> | <p><b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National and sectoral strategies/plans/guidelines are reviewed to include climate change adaptation in agricultural sector; number of strategies</li> <li>- State and private sector financing is assigned to agricultural development, with a specific emphasis on climate change resilience; amount of funding</li> <li>- Capacity for local, regional and national stakeholders on climate resilience and agricultural development increased; level of information-exchange and collaboration</li> <li>- Regional dialogue on food security supported; number of joint initiatives and partners</li> </ul> | <p><b>Sources of verification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National guidelines, plans, statistics and other relevant documentation</li> <li>- Project reports and documents, project evaluation, project articles, cost-sharing agreements, letters of intent and new projects initiated</li> </ul> | <p><b>Risks and Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All stakeholders actively engaged and coordinated</li> <li>- Political will and national support to the project operations;</li> <li>- Absence of major disasters in the region;</li> <li>- Sufficient level of cooperation among Central Asian countries - at least at the current level</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Results</b></p>              | <p>1. Improved Monitoring and Information Sharing for Climate-Resilient Wheat Production</p>  | <p>Indicator 1.1: Availability and accessibility of comprehensive and applicable agrometeorological datasets<br/> Indicator 1.2: Numbers of stakeholders using climate information<br/> Indicator 1.3: Person hours of trainings completed in climate variability and change<br/> Indicator 1.4: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate variability and change</p>   | <p>- Agrometeorological information publicized and distributed through relevant channels<br/> - Guidelines, methodologies of research institutes, producers organizations and agricultural departments<br/> - List of participants in trainings and workshops</p>   | <p>- National partners, organizations and institutions are willing to collaborate and take an active part in information-sharing activities<br/> - All stakeholders actively engaged and coordinated<br/> - Involved parties understand the linkages between climate change resilience and agricultural production</p>  |

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>2. Climate Resilience Developed Through Mainstreaming of Adaptation Measures</p>       | <p>Indicator 2.1: Improved stakeholders awareness at local level: skills and knowledge on climate resilience in agricultural sector<br/> Indicator 2.2: Number of plans and guidelines at national level updated to include climate change resilience (MoA) and/or agricultural aspects (MEP)<br/> Indicator 2.3: Number of feasibility studies, lessons-learned, case studies and best practices disseminated to stakeholders by the project<br/> Indicator 2.4: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate variability and change</p> | <p>- Public information on climate change resilience in wheat sector distributed through authority, academic, CSO/NGO and international organization channels, training and capacity assessment reports<br/> - National, regional and sectoral agricultural development plans; project documents and dissemination materials including climate resilience aspects<br/> - Feasibility studies, lessons-learned, case studies and best practices<br/> - Budget allocations, MoUs and cost-sharing agreements</p> | <p>- Participants at all levels willing to be actively involved in project work<br/> - Involved parties understand the linkages between climate change resilience and agricultural production<br/> - National partners, organizations and institutions are willing to submit information and take an active part in activities</p>  |
| <p>3. Regional Dialogue on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security Supported</p> | <p>Indicator 3.1: Number of studies/expert reports/recommendations on wheat sector and food security; comprehensiveness of gap analysis and applicability of conducted studies<br/> Indicator 3.2: Person hours of trainings completed in climate variability and change<br/> Indicator 3.3: Stakeholders/Institutions with improved capacity to address climate variability and change<br/> Indicator 3.4: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate variability and change</p>   | <p>- Project reports and studies<br/> - Lists of participants, minutes<br/> - Collaboration agreements, new initiatives, documentation<br/> - Final evaluation</p>   | <p>- Regional government commitments to wheat sector climate resilience and food security<br/> - Donors and national financial commitments to improving agricultural climate resilience<br/> - Sufficient cooperation and good will on national and regional level<br/> - Sufficient integration among agricultural and climate change sectors at national and CA level</p> |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <p><b>Activities</b></p> | <p>(for Result 1)<br/> Activity 1.1: Needs assessment and stakeholder consultations<br/> Activity 1.2: Improving data collection and dissemination mechanisms<br/> Activity 1.3: Development of forecasting models<br/> Activity 1.4: Improvement of data sharing and use</p>   |
|                          | <p>(for Result 2)<br/> Activity 2.1: Needs assessment and stakeholder consultations<br/> Activity 2.2: Mainstreaming wheat climate resilience into relevant climate change adaptation and agricultural strategies<br/> Activity 2.3: Priority Adaptation Options Demonstrated<br/> Activity 2.4: Capacity development and awareness raising<br/> Activity 2.5: Improving wheat production, storage and distribution</p> |
|                          | <p>(for Result 3)<br/> Activity 3.1: Gap analysis and assessment review<br/> Activity 3.2: Prognosis of wheat sector and identification of key issues and recommendations<br/> Activity 3.3: Awareness raising</p>  |

## V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed following established UNDP national execution procedures. The implementing partner is KazAgroInnovation (KAI). KAI will nominate a National Project Director (NPD), who is employee of the KAI, which will be authorized to provide general management and coordination of implementation of the project activities and guarantee participation of KAI in support of the project goals achievement. This is a non-paid position from the KAI side as a contribution-in-kind for the project implementation. The NPD is the Chairman of the National Project Board (NPB), which will be established for the general management, coordination and political support of the project. The NPB will further comprise of representatives of government partners (Ministries, associations), UNDP, USAID and others. The exact composition of the PB will be set during its first meeting.

The project will be managed by a UNDP Project Manager (PM) who will work full-time on the project. PM will be responsible for overall coordination of the project, including liaising with partner organizations.

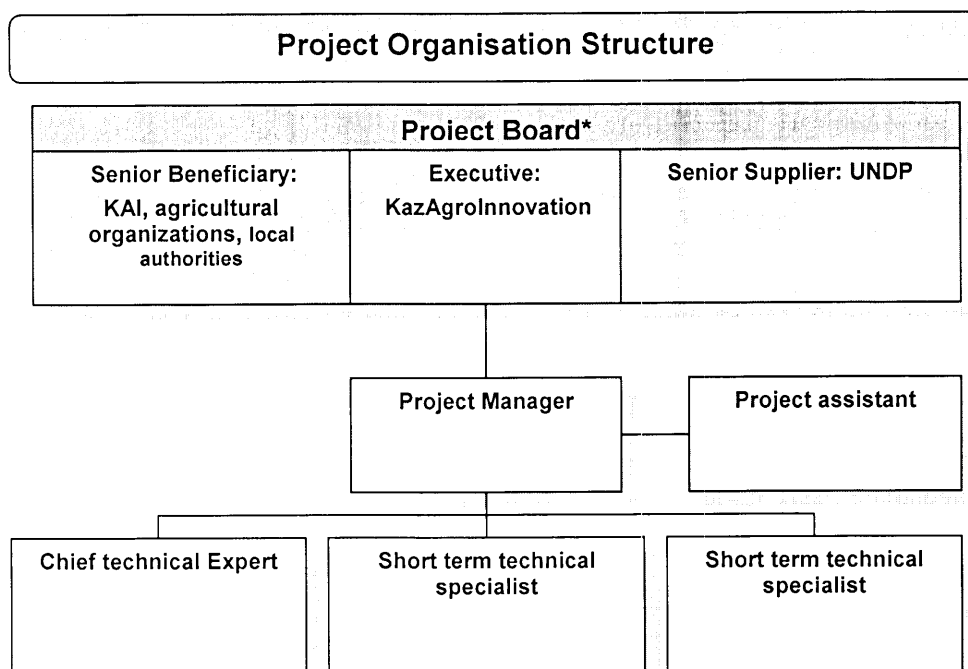
The Project Manager will be supported by a Project Assistant (PA) on administrative and financial matters. PA will also work on full-time position. Main responsibilities of a PA will include the technical, logistical and financial support of the project activities.

In order to ensure aligning the project activities with the national and international strategies and realization of all activities in accordance with its goals and objectives, the PM will be supported by a full-time position of the Chief Technical Expert (ChTE).

During the project implementation and based on the project needs Short Term Host Country Technical Specialists will be involved into the project (305 man/days).

Given the substantive experience of USAID in development of public-private partnerships, the project could benefit from involvement of international technical experts from USAID in this area.

The Project office will be located in Astana, as far as project implementing partner, most of governmental organizations and headquarters of main agricultural companies are located there.



\* The full composition of the Project Board will determine in the first two months of project implementation.

## Coordination between initiatives.

The project links closely to ongoing country activities on climate change adaptation, and builds upon a long partnership in the area of sustainable natural resources management and climate change mitigation and adaptation between UNDP and KazAgroInnovation (KAI) and the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP). Lessons learnt in the portfolio of land degradation, pasture management, water use and climate change will be further built upon and deepened in the proposed project.

The project will link closely to national partners such as akimats and various state agencies and companies supporting agricultural development. Currently akimats implement agricultural policy directed by the national policy "Sustainable development of the sectors of crop and livestock to ensure area food safety". The national Kazprodcorporation in turn supports effective resource management and grain production based on its development strategy, which is aimed at developing grain exports. It should be noted that none of these overall guidance documents currently take climate change adaptation and resilience into account in an appropriate manner. Similarly, collaboration with organizations of KazAgroInnovation and KazAgroMarketing<sup>18</sup> is expected, as these organizations are currently involved in a number of projects aimed at improving country agricultural extension services. KazAgroInnovation have established agricultural extension centers in every oblast of the country that are providing consultative and advisory services in seven regions of the country. The organization also works closely through the partnership Agrimis with a range of international partners in Russia, the EU and Asia. Also, KazAgroMarketing has conducted several trainings for sectoral specialists so they can provide consultations and advice to farmers and NGOs. By linking to these initiatives the project will be able to reach a broader range of stakeholders and gain momentum. The national NGO "Farmer of Kazakhstan" has together with the Kazakhstan Agricultural University worked to increase agricultural competitiveness, working at village level to consult land users and specific target groups.

The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the regional UNDP Central Asian Multi-Country Programme on Climate Risk Management (CRM), coordinating and building upon its activities and results. The goal of the CRM-programme is to strengthen the capacity of the Central Asian countries to adapt to climate change and manage climate related risks. The Programme provides a dialogue platform for all five countries in order to create regional climate risk profile which should enable better understanding and decision-making on common regional issues. The main objective of the Kazakhstan component of the CRM programme is to increase the resilience of local communities in Almaty area to adapt to the climate variability and climate risks through efficient water resource management in agriculture and decreasing the risk of natural hazards occurrence. At the same time, project seeks to mainstream climate risk management approaches into national strategies and policies.

Similarly, the project will work in close connection with the ongoing Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management (CACILM)<sup>19</sup>, achieving synergies between initiatives on sustainable land management, agricultural production, and climate change adaptation. It also builds upon the work of UNDP Kazakhstan in the area of local area-based development, including the substantive Semey programme currently implemented by three UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA) and the Government of Kazakhstan, which also addresses trade and market issues.

The project will also link to Kazakhstan's initiatives in supporting regional collaboration for enhanced security and disaster risk reduction, particularly that of setting up a Central Asian Center on Disaster Response and Risk Reduction. It will also link to the ongoing work of the country to set up a development agency (Kazaid or similar) which is expected to primarily focus on regional countries like Tajikistan and Afghanistan. UNDP is supporting these initiatives and is in a good position to link them to the proposed project.

It should be noted that when we talk about the coordination of the initiatives implemented by UNDP or programs within the State's strategic plans, it should be taken into consideration, that the execution of the project will proceed as a separate and independent initiative. Coordination with UNDP initiatives, and especially with the project "Climate Risk Management in Central Asia" will enable to establish working relationships with all involved agencies in order to begin the project without loss of time. In addition, through the "Climate Risk Management"

---

<sup>18</sup> KazAgroMarketing is a state company, whose main goal of is to increase agrarian business effectiveness by widely supplying information and consulting services to agriculture manufacturers.

<sup>19</sup> CACILM (<http://www2.adb.org/projects/cacilm/>) is a partnership between all Central Asian countries and international donor community (international development banks, UN agencies) to combat land degradation and improve rural livelihoods and adapt to climate change in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. CACILM goal is to restore, maintain, and enhance the productive functions of land in Central Asia, leading to improved economic and social well-being of those who depend on these resources while preserving the ecological functions of the land. CACILM implements a comprehensive and integrated approach to sustainable land management that would produce benefits at the local, national, and global levels.

project, realized in all Central-Asian countries we can establish national dialogues. However, even in this circumstance, the budgets and projects management will be carried out in parallel.

Regarding other initiatives, mentioned in the project, the work with them will be built on principle of avoiding duplication of ongoing work, as well as carrying out of joint activities / researches, only if it doesn't prevent the project from the main focus.

In the initial phase of the project implementation we will conduct extensive consultations with all the initiatives and will agree on a scheme of cooperation. In particular, similar consultations will be held with USAID to determine the role and capacity of USAID structure and programs on technical assistance in implementing of various components of the project.

### **Stakeholders**

The success of the project implementation depends on the timely and effective engagement of key stakeholders in Kazakhstan and the region. According to UNDP procedures the project implementation will start from stakeholder consultation, where all interesting parties will be invited for project discussion and development of coordination mechanism.

The project stakeholders could be divided for three main groups: regional (including Govt. of all CA Republics, regional/ international/bilateral organizations and projects, NGOs and etc.), national (Ministries and their substructures, scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector and etc.), local (Local Akimats, wheat producers, local NGOs, local branches of KazAgroInnovation, Kazprodcorporation, KazHydroMet and etc). All of them will be involved from very beginning in order to have their view on projects plans and outcomes.

For the first component, the main stakeholders on national level are KazHydroMet, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and their substructures (Kazprodcorporation and etc.), Academic institutes (Barayev Institute, Institute of Geography, KazNIEK and etc). On local level, we can highlight: Local Akimats, local branches of KazAgroInnovation, Kazprodcorporation, KazHydroMet, associations of agricultural producers (NGOs, CBOs), private sector, MassMedia.

Within the second component, the main partner will be the Ministry of Agriculture and their sub-structures. Also we will involve the Ministry of Economy, because their positions is critical for correction of any line strategic programmes/ plans. All other stakeholders, including private sector, local authorizes, civil society will be involved on consultation stage. Their vision is critical for development of implementation schemes/mechanisms.

Within the third component the scheme for stakeholders' involvement will be divided for two directions. The consultation process in each of CA Republics will be organized by UNDP Country Offices based on country specific, with conditions, that all groups of stakeholders should participate and be able to explain their position. The regional part of consultation will include Govt. of all CA Republics, regional/ international/bilateral organizations and projects, NGOs.

Please note that final scheme of stakeholders involvement will be discussed and finalized in the first two months of project implementation.

---

## VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures and provisions set out in the General Conditions of the SAICM QSP contribution agreement.

At the initial stage of the project, the project Monitoring and Evaluation system, composed of following components will be developed:

- a) Monitoring plan, with defined benchmarks, indicators and targets, based on results and resources framework to be developed by the PC in consultation with relevant UNDP programme staff;
- b) Risk, issues and quality logs to be created by the PC and relevant program officer;
- c) Quarterly project planning (with detailed activities and budget) and reporting to be conducted by the PIU;
- d) Quarterly project reporting and monitoring, conducted by the PIU and the Project Board (also to include risk and issues monitoring and development of lessons learned reports);
- e) Annual project planning (with general activities and budget) and reporting to be conducted by the PIU;
- f) Annual project review to be conducted by the Executive Board on the basis of monitoring reports and products prepared by the project (also to include proposal for eventual changes to the project strategy or even project revision)

All main reports will be compiled by the PIU and endorsed by the Project Board. Regular financial reports will be submitted to UNDP according to the UNDP financial rules and regulations. The M&E System should include standardized formats (aligned with UNDP procedures and formats) for the following documents:

- quarterly action plan
- quarterly progress report, including financial report
- quarterly monitoring report, including risk monitoring report
- quarterly lessons learned report
- annual action plan
- annual report, including financial report
- PIU monthly workplans and progress reports
- task reports
- final report, including lessons learned

The monitoring system will be used to support planning and management. Monitoring will be supported through the submission of quarterly reports. These reports will provide a short narrative on conducted activities, a financial overview, relevant documentation as well as risk and issues logs. In addition, the report will be prepared in accordance with SAICM QSP reporting formats as follows:

### Substantive Progress Report

- (a) A narrative report of project progress every six months following the launch of execution, for the duration of the project including the latest available approved budget.
- (b) Within six months after the date of completion or termination of the project, a final report summarizing project activities and impact of activities, including provisional final financial data.

The final report will sum up the whole activity, achievements and expenses on the project, lesson learnt, achieved and missed objectives, realized structures and systems and etc and will be the final statement on the project activity for the period of two years. It will also include recommendations for further actions, which should be undertaken to secure sustainability and reliability of the project activity.

Financial reports: On a half-yearly basis, by 31 January and 31 July of each project year, a detailed breakdown of expenditures incurred, using official SAICM financial reporting formats. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports The M&E is expected to provide a progress report after 12 months of project activities and a final report at the end of the project. All formats will be forwarded to responsible project management/supervision officers when assigned by your office.

Financial reporting will follow the provisions of the signed SAICM QSP contribution agreement. Any Audits will be conducted in accordance with the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on UNDP projects.

### Final evaluation

For the end evaluation the approach will be discussed together with USAID to establish which indicators are the most vital to evaluate project success. Although the many varied sub-activities are important to ultimate project success, the most compelling for impact evaluation purposes are sub-activity 1.2 followed by sub-activities 2.5 and 3.3. In order to keep the evaluation process focused on its main purpose we determine the key evaluation questions on the assumption of these sub-activities:

- To what extent has the multi-stakeholder engagement process been effectively designed and implemented to achieve project objectives? How did the project address inter government collaboration? How did the project address collaboration between the government and non-government actors (farmers, NGOs, private sector, etc.)
- To what extent has each participating country developed and implemented a climate resiliency plan for wheat? What has been accomplished to date? What remains to be done? What is the level of commitment and political will of key stakeholders within each country to complete the remaining tasks?
- Given the observed level of commitment and political will among key stakeholders, what role could USAID play to support the full implementation of the climate resiliency plans?
- Are there a new initiatives and projects adopted during the project implementation? What was a level of financial resources mobilized from state, regional and private resources for those initiatives?

These evaluation questions will guide to ensure successful completion of the sub-activities and to understand their impact, effectiveness, and achievements.

Taking into account USAID/CAR M&E practice on conducting a third party independent evaluation, UNDP will collaborate with a third party independent evaluators during all stages of project implementation and evaluation.



---

## VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

1. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and UNDP, signed on October 4, 1994

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. UNDP acts in this Project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be extended mutatis mutandis to GEF.

4. The UNDP Resident Representative is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

---

## **VIII. ANNEXES**

### **List of Annexes**

ANNEXES 1 - Risk Log

ANNEXES 2 - Terms of Reference for Project manager

ANNEXES 3 - Terms of Reference for Project assistant

**ANNEXES 1 - Risk Log**

| Risk   | Assessment  | Mitigation   |
|--|-------------|--|
| Insufficient cooperation and low will on national and regional level   | Low         | <p>Project team will implement participatory approach on national and regional assessments and stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>In the initial phase of the project implementation we will conduct extensive consultations with all the national, interregional stakeholders and initiatives, in order to agree on a scheme of cooperation. Similar consultations will be held with current projects and programs implemented in the region.</p>  |
| Political will for wheat sector climate resilience and food security is insufficient   | Low/ Medium | <p>Key government agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, have stated their commitment to climate resilience and food security and their general support for the approaches proposed for this project. Stakeholder engagement, as well as clear analysis of effectiveness and efficiency of proposed approaches, such as new information-sharing activities, will be conducted during the Gap analysis. The outcomes of the analysis will be present on the series of stakeholder consultations.</p>   |
| Insufficient capacity of the National partners, organizations and institutions to submit information and take an active part in activities | Medium      | <p>As part of the work on improving data collection, analysis and dissemination, the capacities for monitoring among the key stakeholders will be raised. This activity will be implemented through series of capacity building exercises, like: trainings, working meetings and etc. Key stakeholders will be trained in the collection, analysis and application of agrometeorological data. Primarily the activities will be conducted through existing structures like KazAgroInnovation and/or Kazprodcorporation. Producers will be trained through existing national structures like the agricultural departments of the Akimats. Capacity development activities will be conducted with the aim to raise awareness on monitoring, prognosis and available information.</p> <p>In addition to that the capacity building roadmap will be developed and proposed for implementation by correspondent state agencies, like Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Agriculture, through their branches responsible for trainings programs.</p> |
| Insufficient involvement of the local level stakeholders.  | Medium      | <p>The project will link closely to local level partners such as akimats, KazAgroInnovation, KazAgroMarketing as these organizations are currently involved in a number of projects aimed at improving country agricultural extension services. Currently akimats implement agricultural policy directed by the national policy "Sustainable development of the sectors of crop and livestock to ensure area food safety". By linking to the current activity of these organizations, the project will be able to reach a broader range of stakeholders and gain momentum.</p>   |

## ANNEXES 2 - Terms of Reference for Project manager



### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME JOB DESCRIPTION

#### I. Position Information

Job Code Title: Project Manager

Project title: Improving the Climate Resiliency of Kazakhstan Wheat and Central Asian Food Security

Type of contract: SC

Pre-classified Grade: **SB4-Q1**

Supervisor: Head of Energy and Environment Unit, UNDP Kazakhstan

Duration: 1 year (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)

Working nature: Full time assignment

Duty station: Astana, Kazakhstan

#### ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

The project builds upon ongoing national work on climate change adaptation, with the aim to increase the resilience of the wheat sector to climate change. As Kazakhstan is a major exporter of wheat in the Central Asian region, the project will in addition to preparing the agricultural sector to climate change also support food security in the region. In the production of wheat, Kazakhstan occupies a leading position in the world, and the importance of Kazakhstan in the global production of grain production for food security of the world is quite large. The export potential of Kazakhstan's wheat sector reaches around 6-7 million tons and in some years even up to 10 million tons. Through reforms carried out as part of a comprehensive development program by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2013-2020 this figure is planned to rise to around to 15-20 million tons per year. The major grain producer in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the north, which accounts for 75% of crops. The overall objective of the project is to support regional food security through increased resilience at national and local levels, as well as improve awareness and understanding of the possible implications of climate variability and change on wheat and food security at the regional level. Actions that can be taken nationally and regionally to respond to the challenges will be identified as part of a consultative process that links to ongoing climate change adaptation initiatives in the region.

This objective will be achieved through supporting climate change adaptation in the Kazakhstan wheat sector, and as well as facilitating analysis and dialogue on food security issues among experts from the Central Asian countries. The project will demonstrate the implications of climate risk to the region's food security, and will work to ensure that climate change adaptation becomes pivotal in agricultural decision-making processes at the regional, national and local levels. It will demonstrate the relevance of climate change adaptation in the wheat sector and support the harmonization of financial, technical and social adaptation measures. Preventive and resilience-supporting measures will be supported, rather than reactive emergency management. The project is expected to strengthen livelihoods and resilience in Central Asia by strengthening the wheat production sector as a whole and especially its ability to anticipate, cope with, and recover from climate-related risks. A separate component will ensure that the recommendations and implications are captured and disseminated regionally and nationally among key partners and the general public.

The project period is September 2012 – September 2014 (24 months), has an overall budget of around

USD 1 102 600 and is financed through the USAID/CAR.

The Project Manager will work under the supervision of the Head of Energy and Environment Unit of UNDP Kazakhstan. He/she will be supported by a project Administrative and Financial Assistant, as well as by Chief technical Expert and short-term local consultants. The Project Manager will further be supported by UNDP staff working in the same area.

#### **IX. III. FUNCTIONS / KEY RESULTS EXPECTED**

##### **Summary of Key Functions:**

- Effective project planning and implementation, with participation of all interested parties, in accordance with the project document
- Technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and to local authorities on issues related to the food security.
- Preparation, tracking, and implementation of annual work plans for the project,
- Proper management of funds consistent with UNDP requirements, and project budget planning and control
- Organization and management of the work of the Project Implementation Unit, supervision of project staff, consultants and oversight of sub-contractors
- Development of Terms of Reference and contracts for national and international consultants, responsible for the recruiting procedures within the project
- Provision of effective interaction with relevant state agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Development of relations with other relevant state and international organization programs on water management
- Dissemination of information of project activities and results to project partners and the general public (including the updating of UNDP web page)
- Supervision of internal processes for quality control, including creation of logs of risks, problems and quality indicators of project activity, monitoring and maintaining these logs, and making necessary changes.
- Provision of progress reports on project implementation in accordance with the project document, RoK and UNDP requirements
- Delivery of needed information to independent outside project evaluators
- Regular reporting and communication with the National Steering Committee and UNDP CO about project status, including problems
- Control of spending of project funds on intended purposes in accordance with the approved budget of each project outcome
- Monitoring and coordination of the delivery of co-financing as stipulated in the project document
- Provide regular input to UNDP corporate system ATLAS for financial and programme management on project progress, financial status and various logs
- Field visit undertaking to ensure quality of work if required
- Undertake any other activities that may be assigned by UNDP and the National Steering Committee
- Public engagement - full and continuous involvement of key stakeholders in all major decision-making processes, transparent information of the general public overall, and on specific issues related to DRR

#### **IV. Impact of Results**

The overall goal for the PM's work is the successful implementation of the project in accordance with the goals, work plan and budget set forth in the project document, including the following specific results:

- Development of the system, which will ensure sustainable delivery of climate information to farmers, policy makers and other stakeholders
- Analysis of ongoing and needed interventions, with specific focus on the wheat sector and

agroecosystems.

- Capacity for local, national and regional stakeholders on Wheat, Climate Change and Regional Food Security

In addition, the Project Manager is expected to coordinate activities between ongoing initiatives of UNDP, national counterparts and international organizations, allowing for synergies between projects in various fields but with similar objectives (such as those on climate risk management, sustainable natural resources management, community-based development and others).

## VII. Signatures- Job Description Certification

Incumbent *(if applicable)*

| Name | Signature | Date |
|------|-----------|------|
|------|-----------|------|

Programme Officer

| Name | Signature | Date |
|------|-----------|------|
|------|-----------|------|

Supervisor, Head of Department

| Name | Signature | Date |
|------|-----------|------|
|------|-----------|------|

## ANNEXES 3 - Terms of Reference for Project assistant



### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME JOB DESCRIPTION

#### I. Position Information

Job Title: Administrative and Financial Assistant

Project title: Improving the Climate Resiliency of Kazakhstan Wheat and Central Asian Food Security

Type of contract: SC

Pre-classified Grade: **SB2-Q3**

Supervisor: Project Manager (Improving the Climate Resiliency of Kazakhstan Wheat and Central Asian Food Security)

Duration: 1 year (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)

Working nature: Full time assignment

Duty station: Astana, Kazakhstan

#### II. ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

The project builds upon ongoing national work on climate change adaptation, with the aim to increase the resilience of the wheat sector to climate change. As Kazakhstan is a major exporter of wheat in the Central Asian region, the project will in addition to preparing the agricultural sector to climate change also support food security in the region. In the production of wheat, Kazakhstan occupies a leading position in the world, and the importance of Kazakhstan in the global production of grain production for food security of the world is quite large. The export potential of Kazakhstan's wheat sector reaches around 6-7 million tons and in some years even up to 10 million tons. Through reforms carried out as part of a comprehensive development program by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2013-2020 this figure is planned to rise to around 15-20 million tons per year. The major grain producer in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the north, which accounts for 75% of crops. The overall objective of the project is to support regional food security through increased resilience at national and local levels, as well as improve awareness and understanding of the possible implications of climate variability and change on wheat and food security at the regional level. Actions that can be taken nationally and regionally to respond to the challenges will be identified as part of a consultative process that links to ongoing climate change adaptation initiatives in the region.

This objective will be achieved through supporting climate change adaptation in the Kazakhstan wheat sector, and as well as facilitating analysis and dialogue on food security issues among experts from the Central Asian countries. The project will demonstrate the implications of climate risk to the region's food security, and will work to ensure that climate change adaptation becomes pivotal in agricultural decision-making processes at the regional, national and local levels. It will demonstrate the relevance of climate change adaptation in the wheat sector and support the harmonization of financial, technical and social adaptation measures. Preventive and resilience-supporting measures will be supported, rather than reactive emergency management. The project is expected to strengthen livelihoods and resilience in Central Asia by strengthening the wheat production sector as a whole and especially its ability to anticipate, cope with, and recover from climate-related risks. A separate component will ensure that the recommendations and implications are captured and disseminated regionally and nationally among key partners and the general public.

The project period is September 2012 – September 2014 (24 months), has an overall budget of around USD 1 102 600 and is financed through the USAID/CAR.

The Project Assistant will work under the supervision of the Project Manager, supervised by the Head of Energy and Environment Unit of UNDP Kazakhstan. The Project Implementation Unit will also consist of Project manager, short-term local consultants. The Unit will further be supported by UNDP staff working in the same area

### III. FUNCTIONS / KEY RESULTS EXPECTED

#### Summary of Key Functions:

- Budgetary and financial follow-up and coordination
- Administrative follow-up and coordination
- Organization of procurement processes
- Communications support

#### 1. Procurement:

- Development of a procurement plan and monitoring of procurement for every year according to UNDP format;
- Collection and systematization of information on potential suppliers of services/goods;
- Ensuring tender selection of the supplier of services/goods in accordance with UNDP requirements and procedures;
- Preparation of motivations on the selected supplier of services/goods for consideration by the UNDP procurement committee;

#### 2. Financial management of the project:

- Providing control and management of the overall project funds, including monitoring of project expenditures in accordance with the workplans and UNDP/ECHO procedures;
- Controlling the compliance with the teams on the financial management, etc: deadlines, formats, purchasing procedures, audits, transmission of documentary evidence, spending eligibility periods, etc
- Working out all financial documents to be transmitted to the donor in compliance with the specific directives of the latter: budgets, financial reports, descriptive comments on the main budgetary discrepancies, requests for amendments, audit arrangements, etc.
- Ensure full compliance of financial processes and financial records with UNDP rules, regulations, policies and strategies (Standard Operating Procedures, SOP), as well as with the Programme specific requirements (as communicated with the PM);
- Verify all payment requests, disbursement vouchers, cash receipt vouchers and other financial documents, when required;
- Preparation of e-requisitions, receipts and PO based vouchers;
- Maintaining internal expenditures control system by ensuring that vouchers processed are matched and completed, transactions are correctly recorded and posted in Atlas;
- Ensure timely corrective actions on unposted vouchers, including vouchers with budget check errors, match exceptions and unapproved vouchers
- Preparation of budget revisions of the project, minimum once a year;
- Monitoring of project expenditures in accordance with the workplan and UNDP procedures;
- As necessary, preparation of cash advance requests and securing of reporting in accordance with UNDP procedures;

#### 3. Administrative support:

- Support the Project Manager in monitoring the progress of the project activities, and in ensuring the compliance with applicable procedures
- Preparation of travel requests for the employees of the Project, National Partner and UNDP in accordance with UNDP specified order and format;
- Solution of organizational issues on reservation and acquisition of tickets etc.;
- Securing visa support, arrangement of transport and accommodation in a hotel and etc. during visits of foreign experts;
- Support in preparation of short-term contracts in accordance with UNDP requirements and procedures, exercising control over observation of contract terms and periods;
- Assistance to PM in keeping close contacts with the National Partner, UNDP, the project partners and other organizations by means of direct contacts, collection of information and proposals, registration of incoming and outgoing correspondence, preparation of draft letters and organization of meetings;
- Receive, screen, log and route incoming and outgoing correspondence and documents for the coming to the project, attach necessary background information and maintain a follow-up system;
- Keep directories of names, addresses and contact numbers of Government officials, international and national NGOs and other relevant organizations inside and outside Kazakhstan;



- Keeping of a catalogue of archive data, including all data on contracts, reports, etc., revision and updating of these in an established format for subsequent use;
- Development of a catalogue of materials on monitoring of the project and project activities (correspondence, reports, budget and financial expenses) in accordance with UNDP requirements;
- Organization (preparation, logistics, writing agendas and minutes) of workshops, meetings, appointments, delegations, field expeditions, etc.;
- Collect, compile and provide information when required as well as provide assistance and support to programme and administrative staff in preparation of different presentations, reports, programme profiles;
- Maintaining a staff attendance sheet
- Keeping an inventory list on separate experts with project equipment and their responsibility for it as well as monitoring of the equipment use;
- Preparation of unofficial translations and, as required, acting as an interpreter.
- Fulfillment of other tasks as required by the Project Manager and UNDP Programme staff.

4. Provide communications support, through the following functions:

- Prepares, drafts and/or inputs into both internal and external communication including follow-up reports, visibility actions, letters, daily situation reports, etc.
- Ensures that each type of report contains the necessary information and is delivered on time.
- Ensures that all communications and visibility materials adhere to UNDP/ECHO guidelines
- Ensures that all presentations and briefings are clear, memorable and contain consistent messaging.
- Works effectively with other colleagues in the project teams and country offices to ensure that all written materials are quality checked.
- Designs and implements templates and systems to ensure timely and effective communication with external stakeholders.

#### **IV. Impact of Results**

- Impact on the overall project efficiency in financial resources management contributes to success in implementation of project activities.
- Accurate analysis and presentation of financial information enhances UNDP credibility in use of financial resources and proper financial process management.
- Information provided facilitates decision making of the management.
- High-level and effective communication and positioning of the project in the country.
- Internal communication among project unit and programme is ensured.
- Partnership with media, development partners, NGO partners and government communication officers strengthened and capacity of national partners enhanced.

In addition, the Assistant is expected to support the Project Manager in coordinating activities between ongoing initiatives of UNDP, national counterparts and international organizations, allowing for synergies between projects in various fields but with similar objectives (such as those on climate risk management, sustainable natural resources management, community-based development and others).

#### **X. V. COMPETENCIES AND CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS**

**Corporate Competencies:**

- Demonstrates integrity by modeling the UN's values and ethical standards
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
- Treats all people fairly without favoritism

Professionalism:

- Solid knowledge of administrative and secretarial work; understanding of financial processes and accounting
- Good knowledge of computer and organizational technology.
- Ability to perform a broad range of activities related to workshop and meeting arrangements;
- Excellent writing and presentation skills for preparation of presentations and reports – in English and Russian;
- Ability to use information and communication technology as a tool and resource.

Development and Operational Effectiveness

- Excellent coordination skills to facilitate internal and external collaboration
- Builds strong relationships with stakeholders, focuses on impact and result and responds positively to feedback
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude.
- Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities.
- Works effectively in a team and shows conflict resolution skills.
- Schedules activities to ensure optimum use of time and resources; monitors performance against development and other objectives and corrects deviations from the course.
- Identifies priority activities and assignments; adjusts priorities as required
- Ability to build and sustain effective partnerships with project stakeholders, UN Agencies and main constituents, advocate effectively, communicate sensitively across different constituencies.

Knowledge Management and Learning

- Ability to synthesize the lessons learnt and choose the best practices;
- Shares knowledge and experience and contributes to the achievement of the project development objectives.
- Promotes knowledge management in UNDP and a learning environment across projects and countries; through active participation and contribution to UNDP social and knowledge networks
- Demonstrates excellent oral and written communication skills.

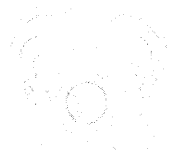
**VI. RECRUITMENT QUALIFICATIONS**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Education:             | At least Bachelor degree in any discipline (in the field of accounting, financial management or business administration etc.)  |
| Experience:            | At least 2 years of relevant work experience in administrative and/or financial support of office operating within international or foreign projects or organizations; must possess an excellent understanding of administrative and fiscal management and committed to producing timely and accurate reports and budgets.<br>Demonstrated proficiency in use of office equipment with computer literacy in Microsoft Office, spreadsheets and power point presentations, experience in financial management systems.<br>Knowledge of international organizations and/or UNDP requirements and procedures would be an asset. |
| Language Requirements: | Fluent spoken and written Russian and English.<br>Knowledge of Kazakh would be an asset.   |

**VII. Signatures- Job Description Certification**

Incumbent *(if applicable)*

|                                |           |      |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Name                           | Signature | Date |
| Programme Officer              |           |      |
| Name                           | Signature | Date |
| Supervisor, Head of Department |           |      |
| Name                           | Signature | Date |



**Программа Развития  
Организации Объединенных Наций  
в Республике Казахстан**

Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Казахстан (далее – Министерство) касательно подготовленного Программой развития ООН в Республике Казахстан совместно с Агентством США по международному сотрудничеству (ЮСАИД) проекта «Повышение устойчивости сектора производства пшеницы в Казахстане к изменению климата для обеспечения продовольственной безопасности в Центральной Азии» (далее – Проект) сообщает следующее.

В соответствии с тематической направленностью предлагаем направить указанный Проект в АО «КазАгроИнновация».

Вице-Министр



**М. Умирьяев**

Классификация:  
558/04

046697