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United Nations Development Programme
Country: Kyrgyzstan
PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information

UNDAF Outcome(s): Pillar 3: Inclusive and sustainable growth for poverty reduction. Outcome 2: By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices are operationalized.

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change

Expected CP Outcome(s): Government, communities, and civil society practice an integrated approach to natural resource management in national and transboundary

Expected CPAP Output(s): Government, local authorities, communities, civil society, and the academic community use more effective mechanisms and partnerships that promote environmental sustainability and enable them to prepare, respond, and recover from natural and man-made disasters.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Responsible Partners: UNDP, State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF)

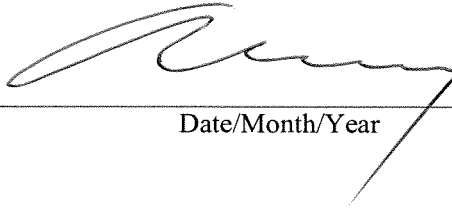
Brief Description: The goal of this project is to strengthen a set of important capacities for Kyrgyzstan to make better decisions to meet and sustain global environmental obligations. These will focus on the management of data and information to formulate and implement sectoral development plans that better reflect global environmental dimensions. This will be manifest through the strengthening of an Environmental Information Monitoring and Management System that is constructed by an integration of existing environmental management information systems, building upon much of the capacities currently being developed in this area by other development partners. Among the key activities of the project is the updating of key technological needs, not only of the government structures such as the SAEPF, but also other key stakeholders. In addition to strengthening the institutional arrangements for data and information management, the project will also test how these arrangements represent a cost-effective approach to creating and applying best practices for managing the global environment. This project pursues a long-term approach to institutionalizing capacities to meet MEA obligations through a set of learning-by-doing activities that lay the foundation for effective decision-making and policy-making regarding global environmental benefits. Active participation of stakeholder representatives, in particular non-state stakeholders, in the full project life cycle is important to ensuring the long-term relevance, validity, and legitimacy of project activities. The adaptive collaborative management of project implementation will serve to ensure the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

Programme Period:	<u>2013-2017</u>
Atlas Award ID:	00089729
Project ID:	00095830
PIMS #	5302
Start date:	September 2015
End Date:	September 2018
Management Arrangements:	DIM
PAC Meeting Date:	10 July 2015

Total resources required	US\$ 2,160,000
Total allocated resources	US\$ 2,160,000
UNDP grant	US\$ 150,000
UNDP in-kind	US\$ 50,000
GEF grant	US\$ 950,000
SAEPF in-kind	US\$ 650,000
MALR in-kind	US\$ 250,000
OSCE in-kind	US\$ 110,000

Agreed by (UNDP):¹

Alexander Avanesov
UNDP Resident Representative



Date/Month/Year

¹ According to DIM Authorization for Kyrgyzstan Country Programme 2012-2016, Kori Udovički, Regional Director, dd. 11 January 2012.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APR	Annual Progress Report
CACILM	Central Asian Countries' Initiative of Land Management
CAREC	Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia
CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought
EC	European Commission
EIMMS	Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System
ERCA	Ecosystem Restoration in Central Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Central Asia
FLERMONECA	Forest and Biodiversity Governance Including Environmental Monitoring
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NSC	National Statistics Committee
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSA	Public Service Announcement
SAEPF	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
SMC	Standards and Metrology Center
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/CO	UNDP Country Office

PART I - PROJECT

A. Project Summary

A.1 Project Rationale, Objectives, Outcomes/Outputs, and Activities

1. In 2005, Kyrgyzstan completed its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) in order to identify the priority cross-cutting capacity development needs of the country to meet and sustain obligations under the three Rio Conventions. The major limitations identified included the lack of effective coordination, weak monitoring and enforcement of legislation, insufficient technical training and transfer of technology needs, barriers to access new and best practice knowledge, and inadequate awareness and understanding of the public of the importance of sound environmental management.

2. With financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Kyrgyzstan undertook a first cross-cutting capacity development (CCCD) project² to address a subset of NCSA priority recommendations, focusing on environmental fiscal reform. This project, known as Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management project, was implemented by UNDP and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) and completed in 2012. Specifically, the project focused on strengthening institutional arrangements for a more transparent and streamlined approach to mobilizing and accessing funds for wildlife conservation efforts, as well as the creation of stronger incentives for using more environmentally friendly technology and techniques and the adoption of best practices to minimize land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The outcomes of this included the strengthening of a tax instrument for curtailing industrial pollution, the formulation and piloting of a strategy for the fiscal management of environmental resources, and strengthened technical capacities for assessing and collecting fines.

3. Despite the important achievements of the first CCCD project, other NCSA priority recommendations remain unaddressed. The CCCD project therefore recommended a number of follow-up actions, most notably to formulate a new CCCD project to strengthen the country's environmental governance and the mainstreaming of global environmental issues into national development plans and programmes (Bellamy & Satybekov, 2012).

4. As a follow-up to these recommendations and with the assistance of UNDP, the government formulated a new project concept to meet the priority need to strengthen capacities for improved decision-making. This capacity development priority was selected by the government on the basis of the government's commitment to improve implementation of key national policies, in particular the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for the period of 2013 to 2017, the Programme of the Government for Transition to Sustainable Development 2014-2017, the Concept of Environmental Security, and the Complex Measures on Ensuring Ecological Safety until 2015.

5. Formulated as a Project Identification Form (PIF), the project proposal outlined the need to harmonize the national set of procedures and institutional mechanisms. The proposed CCCD project responds to a targeted set of key barriers, such as limited coordination and collaboration, access to technology, and environmental awareness and monitoring, which prevent Kyrgyzstan from achieving and sustaining global environmental outcomes. The expected outcome of the project is that the government to better monitor key environmental data and information, and to strengthen a targeted set of accompanying technical, institutional, and systemic capacities to assess and improve progress towards meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes.

6. This project aims to remove these barriers so that Kyrgyzstan can make more informed decisions that affect the global environment and implement resilient, environmentally-friendly and sustainable development.

² The NCSA was a capacity assessment project, whereas the follow-up project was a capacity development project. For this reason, the terminology NCSA-II is a misnomer. Similarly, this project document focuses on capacity development.

The innovativeness of this project stems from its strategy of engaging stakeholders from the local level to the top decision-making level. The transformative nature of this project rests largely on negotiating coordination and collaboration agreements among agencies and non-state stakeholders to share data, information, and knowledge. The project seeks to facilitate improved collaboration and engagement of stakeholders with comparative expertise and knowledge that is intended to yield better quality data, information and knowledge to apply best practices. The ability of the project to transform the current culture of competitiveness among government agencies and non-state stakeholders is expected to facilitate greater validity and legitimacy of the policy and decision-making.

7. This CCCD project was designed to be complementary to other related projects currently under implementation in Kyrgyzstan, including those supported by the GEF. Given the number of on-going projects in the country, careful attention will be given to coordinating project activities in such a way that activities are mutually supportive and opportunities capitalized to realize synergies and cost-effectiveness.

8. This project is eligible for funding under the GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Strategy, Programme Framework 5, which call countries to enhance capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends. Through a learning-by-doing and adaptive collaborative management approach, the project will strengthen targeted institutional and technical capacities to create and access better data, information, and knowledge for improved monitoring of global environmental trends. This will be largely manifest around a key set of improved procedures, tools, and best practices to monitor and manage environmental information. These will include the integration of existing databases into a more comprehensive network of information systems. Collectively, the procedures, tools, best practices and networked databases are what make up the integrated Environmental Information Monitoring and Management System (EIMMS). The project will also demonstrate the value of this EIMMS through various learning-by-doing exercises, which will include piloting its use to integrate global environmental criteria and indicators into a high value sectoral development plan.

9. This Environmental Information Monitoring and Management System is not simply a database. Rather, this system is about networking existing databases, reconciling the key indicators that serve to inform planners and decision-makers about trends in meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes. These indicators are not the full set of thematic technical indicators, but rather a sub-set of environmental indicators that most directly describe some global environmental phenomenon that meets the criteria of the three Rio Conventions. These indicators will also be reconciled with other over-arching criteria and indicators that respond to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and United Nations Environmental Programme on Green Economy, and the work being by expert institutions such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform. The monitoring component of this project emphasizes the evaluation of programmes and projects using the key set of indicators available through the integrated EIMMS.

10. This project is consistent with Kyrgyzstan's current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016, and relates directly national initiatives to achieve the sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources. Other complementary priorities include Kyrgyzstan's commitment to increase decentralization and the number of people with access to high quality information on public policy. The project will also contribute to strengthening data and information for improved monitoring, including strengthening the technical capacities of local self-government authorities. With particular attention to meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes, the expected outcomes of this project are:

- Policy and legislative instrument for improved data and information management are strengthened;
- Institutional and accompanying technical capacities for monitoring global environmental targets are strengthened; and
- Environmental attitudes and values regarding the global environment are improved

11. With important co-financing, collaboration, and coordination with other development partners and stakeholders, the objective of this project is to strengthen targeted national capacities to meet Rio Convention

objectives through improved procedures and tools to monitor and manage environmental information. Specifically, this will be carried out by negotiating barrier removal and improved networking and information sharing protocols among stakeholder organizations and agencies. Careful attention will be paid to ensure the long-term legitimacy, relevance, and validity of structural reforms undertaken under the project.

A.2 Key Indicators, Assumptions, and Risks

12. Project outcomes will be measured through a set of output, process, and performance indicators. Constructed using SMART³ design criteria, these indicators were developed to coincide with each major project activity. Output indicators include the preparation of in-depth baseline analyses including an analysis of the policy and legal framework limiting Rio Convention mainstreaming, an analysis of data and information indicators, an analysis of the current management information system, and a baseline analysis of the understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming. Process indicators include the convening of working groups that will facilitate better inter-agency communication, coordination, and collaboration with regard to the development of an environmental information management and decision support system. Performance indicators include the set of learn-by-doing review of best practices, codes, laws, and texts pertaining to protection of the global environment. Taking into account the above, there are certain key indicators that the project must deliver in order that the project can be deemed transformative and sustainable. These include, but are not limited to:

- a. Memoranda of agreement must be negotiated and signed among government and non-state stakeholders on the sharing of data and information
- b. Liaison protocols between key government agencies must be updated and signed to strengthen sharing of data and information and proactive collaboration in the operation of the integrated EIMMS
- c. The project facilitates broad-based stakeholder workshops to negotiate and institutionalize best practice consultative and decision-making processes to access best available data, information and knowledge
- d. Operational by-laws are developed to improve and legitimize Rio Convention mainstreaming into sector development plans
- e. All stakeholders agree by consensus on a key set of higher-order indicators to monitor the progress the country is making towards meeting and sustaining Rio Convention obligations
- f. A data protocol system is developed and tested that allows data, information, and knowledge to be tracked through the life cycle of their creation to informing policy and plans to the latter's adaptive management
- g. Key existing databases, management information systems, and monitoring systems are strategically networked into an integrated system (the EIMMS)
- h. A pilot project to test the application of the EIMMS is carried out on a high value sector development plan at the local self-governing authority
- i. A long-training programme is developed and institutionalized on Rio Convention mainstreaming based on lessons learned from the project's learn-by-doing workshops and related exercises
- j. A resource mobilization strategy for the long-term operation (e.g., 15 years) of the EIMMS is developed and approved by the Government Apparatus
- k. A government-based website is created to network existing sources of electronic data and information
- l. Education module on the importance of the global environment to national sustainable development is adopted and integrated within teaching curricula at the secondary school level
- m. Collectively and over the three years of project implementation, the awareness-raising workshops engage over 700 unique stakeholders

13. The project will monitor other indicators as a means to help the regular monitoring of project performance. These indicators take into account the key risks and assumptions made on the project's design.

³ This is the abbreviation in English.

During project implementation, indicators may be added or refined in keeping with practical realities, while taking care not to reduce the standards of project performance or delivery.

14. Perhaps the most important risk to the project is internal resistance to change, wherein stakeholders are unwilling to adopt new ideas and approaches. Project activities were strategically selected and designed to take into account existing “business-as-usual” approaches, and to facilitate a process by they could be improved incrementally.

15. Another possible risk, though minimal, is that political elections could result in a change in leadership among the key government bodies, with implications for the loss of institutional memory. However, given that the SAEPF falls under the Government Apparatus, the head of the SAEPF is not subject to the more risky changes that come about through more frequent parliamentary changes.

16. In order to minimize the risk of staff turnover and loss of institutional memory, the many stakeholder engagement exercises of the project are designed to engage a large number of government staff and other stakeholder representatives. This is intended to come as close as possible to the minimum baseline level of shared understanding and knowledge on critical global environmental issues and best practices.

17. Political commitment to apply institutional reforms is another important risk to the project, most notably to the sustainability of project results. In the absence of long-term financing, there may be insufficient commitment to implement project recommendations for post-project activities. In addition to preparing a resource mobilization strategy, the project will demonstrate the value of institutionalizing the EIMMS and associated capacity development activities.

18. A more specific risk of the project refers to the lack of policy or legislation to support certain aspects of the project, in particular procedures to facilitate national consensus of key data and information. In the absence of proactive efforts of stakeholders and decision-makers to remove this particular barrier, there is a strong likely that decision-making and planning processes will continue to build upon data and information that key stakeholders may deem as poor, and thus legitimize any policy decisions that are based upon them. For this reason, the project emphasizes the importance of engaging stakeholders to agree on policies and measures to mitigate the de-legitimization of government data, information, policies, and plans.

B. Country Ownership

B.1 Country Eligibility

19. Kyrgyzstan is eligible to receive technical assistance from UNDP, and is thus eligible for support under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Kyrgyzstan ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 26 July 1996, the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought on 21 July 2000, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) on 14 January 2000. Kyrgyzstan has also ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety to protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by genetically modified organisms that are the product of biotechnology (5 October 2005) as well as the Kyoto Protocol to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012 at the 1990 level (13 May 2003).

20. In addition to the three Rio Conventions above, Kyrgyzstan has also demonstrated its commitment to the global environment through the accession or ratification of several other international treaties and protocols that call for the protection and sustainable use of natural resources. These multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) include:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (ratified 2006)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) (2014)
- Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances (ratified 2000)
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (2004)
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1996)
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (2000)

21. *Fit with the GEF-6 CCCD Strategy:* The GEF strategy for Cross-Cutting Capacity Development projects serves to provide resources for reducing, if not eliminating, the institutional bottlenecks and barriers to the synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions. This particular project is in line with CCCD Programme Framework 5, which calls for countries to enhance capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends.

B.2 Country Drivenness

22. Kyrgyzstan's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covers the period 2012-2016, setting out a strategic plan for the United Nations Country Team to support the country's effort to meet national development objectives, in particular poverty alleviation, as well as global development objectives as outlined in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. Pillar 3 of the UNDAF, inclusive and sustainable growth for poverty reduction has three expected outcomes, one of which calls for the operationalization of best practices for the sustainable management of energy, environmental, and natural resources by 2016 (United Nations Country Team Kyrgyzstan, 2011).

23. The **National Council for Sustainable Development**⁴ is an advisory and coordinating body, which serves to facilitate the adoption and implementation of the sustainable development policies and best practices in all branches of the government. The Council is headed by the President of Kyrgyzstan, and includes high-level representatives from all government ministries and agencies at the minister level, as well as head of key non-state organizations, private sector and civil society. Kyrgyzstan's **National Sustainable Development Strategy** (NSDS) for the period of 2013 to 2017 was approved by Presidential Decree N^o 11 on 21 January

⁴ For more information, please see the following web page that provides additional information in Russian.
http://www.president.kg/ru/apparat_prezidenta/sovety_pri_prezidente/natsionalnyj_sovet_po_ustojchivomu_razvitiyu_kyrgyzskoj_respubliki/

2013, declaring, among others, the establishment of a sustainable system of environmental protection, control and monitoring and natural resources management for informed decision-making. This strategy outlines the guidelines of the new model of sustainable development, the main development priorities, and 76 investment projects during this period.

24. The Government developed a five-year plan to help the country transition to sustainable development through the NSDS, defining steps for development of long-term sustainable development strategy through 2030. This was adopted by Resolution № 218 (30 April 2013) on the **Programme for the Transition to Sustainable Development** that calls for economic growth to be pursued within the framework of sustainable natural resource management. In the energy sector, this transition is marked by certain measures to encourage energy conservation, low-carbon development and expansion of alternative energy sources. In agriculture, one of the priorities put forward is organic farming and production of environmentally friendly products and the manufacturing industry through policy measures for gradual transition to energy-saving technologies. The NSDS is an important policy instrument that will serve as a foundation for the project to identify and reconcile a targeted set of global environmental indicators with the Programme for the Transition to Sustainable Development.

25. The foundation of Kyrgyzstan's policy in the field of environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management lies in the **Concept of Environmental Security**, adopted by the Presidential Order, 23 November 2007. The concept identifies key environmental problems that pose a threat to human health, social and economic development, and environmental security. It also includes principles and measures for their mitigation and prevention. Additionally, it identifies directions and mechanisms for ensuring environmental safety for short-term, medium-term and long-term periods. To operationalize the Concept of Environmental Security, the **Complex Measures on Ensuring Ecological Safety to the year 2015** was developed and implemented by the Decree № 599 (23 September 2011). The main objective of this is implementing a set of measures to ensure environmental security through to 2015. More specifically, the goals are the development of national strategic documents, taking into account emerging environmental issues based on international practices and commitments; national policy on climate change; and implementation of measures for the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the area of protected areas and up to 7% increase in the area covered by forest.

26. Kyrgyzstan has also pursued numerous other advances in the pursuit of environmentally sound and sustainable development: this includes the **Concept of Forest Sector Development Republic 2004-2025** (4 April 2014) and the accompanying **National Forest Programme 2005-2015**. They focus on multifunctional and sustainable use of forest resources and seek participation of stakeholders as well as improving coordination between stakeholders through a set of activities and measures.

27. Another national commitment to environmental sustainability is manifest through measures to preserve the unique ecosystem of Lake Issyk-Kul, which includes the **Concept of Sustainable Development of Ecological-Economic System Issyk-Kul** (Decree № 98, 10 February 2009). This Concept considers the development of the Issyk-Kul region as an ecosystem as a whole, which provides high quality of the environment, economic growth and welfare. Biodiversity conservation is the basis for sustainable development of the Issyk-Kul region.

28. The **National Agricultural Development Strategy 2012-2020** was drafted with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with an emphasis on the sustainable management of land and water resources. Other draft strategies in Kyrgyzstan include **2012-2015 Programme for Soil Conservation and Increase in Soil Fertility** that focuses on food security and ecological safety, and the draft National Strategy on the country's adaptation to climate change.

29. Kyrgyzstan has also prepared numerous reports and documents including: the country document **Priorities of the Green Economy for the Kyrgyz Republic**, the national consultation before Rio +20, (March –June 2012) and has had broad consultations on the path to sustainable development: **The Future We Want** (August 2012 - present). The Second (2009) and the Third (2013) National Progress Report of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals have been prepared. For ensuring of access for both governmental authorities

and wide publication of reliable and true analytical environmental information, the indicator-based National Report on the State of Environment 2006 - 2011 was developed, taking into account international standards and requirements.

30. With direct relevance to the three Rio Conventions, Kyrgyzstan has prepared important national assessment reports and strategies that reflect the country's progress to date and priorities to meeting global environmental outcomes. These reports reconcile Kyrgyzstan's national and international commitments under the Rio Conventions through, for example, the Priority Directions to Climate Change Adaptation and Priority Direction to Biodiversity Conservation. These national responses to the Rio Conventions also take into account decisions of the respective conventions' Conferences of the Parties and their associated protocols, such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the CBD and Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gas emissions under FCCC.

31. As a party to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention, Law № 5, 12 January 2001), Kyrgyzstan is committed to meeting international standards to improving policies and procedures to improve transparency and stakeholder engagement in decision-making. The national objectives of these commitments cross many sectors, and in the context of the present project include their role to advancing environmentally sound and sustainable development while ensuring that international standards on environmental justice are met. Implementation of the Aarhus Convention is facilitated by a number of legal instruments, including Law on Guarantees and Free Access to Information, Law on Mass-Media, Law on Information Support, Law on Access to Information under the Jurisdiction of the State Authorities and Self-Governing Authorities.

32. At national level, making information available to all stakeholders, in particular civil society is regulated by the Law on the Access to Information at the Disposal of State Institutions and Local Self-Government Bodies (Resolution No 213, 28 December 2006). This law ensures exercising and protecting access rights to information, facilitating transparency, and publicizing the work of government and municipal agencies.

B.2.a National Capacity Self-Assessment

33. Between 2003 and 2005, UNDP implemented Kyrgyzstan's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) project with GEF support. The NCSA was implemented in three phases and completed in September 2005. The first phase consisted of collecting data on the country's national implementation of the three conventions with particular attention paid to analyzing the institutional framework underlying convention implementation. The second phase focused on an assessment of the cross-cutting interactions of convention implementation, including an assessment of stakeholder capacities and identifying priority actions for capacity development. The third and final stage of the NCSA project involved developing the Strategic Action Plan of National Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Global Environmental Conventions.

34. The NCSA identified a number of areas that explain the difficulty in fulfilling the obligations of the Rio conventions, namely:

- To date, Kyrgyzstan does not have a database and associated clearing-house mechanism that fulfills the obligations under the three Rio conventions. The confusion with the responsibilities of various executive institutions after the December 2005 reorganization of the government aggravated this situation.
- There are certain legal discrepancies in regard to accession, ratification, and signing of the conventions. For example, the Basel Convention requires clarifications of legality of its signing. Although it was signed by both houses of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, there is no law specifying accession to it signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, as is required by law.
- The status of the responsible officials for the conventions is not commensurate with the required level of authority to effectively coordinate and command resources for convention implementation.
- The absence of monitoring and systematic record keeping on the implementation of the conventions does not allow for effective coordination and control. (Bellamy & Hill, 2010a)

35. During the NCSA process and consultations, stakeholders identified the main challenges to natural resource and environmental policy formulation and implementation. These broad challenges place in context the more specific challenges to improving national monitoring and management of environmental objectives. Currently, Kyrgyzstan faces barriers of:

Systemic barriers:

- Weak enforcement of the legislation through the development of by-laws, resolutions, decisions and directives
- Over-emphasis of policy towards executing supervisory functions, with little implementation of environmental management programmes
- Weak inter-agency interaction and coordination in the process of formulation and implementing natural resource and environmental policy
- Inadequate funding of natural resource and environmental management
- Short-term nature of decisions and lack of a programme-based approach to implement them
- Gaps in attracting, adapting, and developing procedures and mechanisms for efficient natural resource use and environmental management
- Weakness in decision-making as a result of poor and/or inadequate knowledge of the current state of natural resource and the environment (i.e., weak monitoring)

Institutional barriers

- Ineffective coordination between state bodies and sectors of civil society
- Inadequate administration of legal instruments
- Poor regulatory procedures for decentralizing management decisions
- Environmental regulatory framework is more structured to tax the use of natural resources rather than creating incentives to prevent environmental damage
- Insufficient activity of local government bodies in natural resource management

Individual barriers:

- High levels of staff turnover resulting in inadequately qualified personnel
- Low levels of involvement (although increasing) from scientific organizations, NGOs, the business sector and local communities in issues pertaining to commitments under global environmental conventions

36. The NCSA proposed a number of recommendations to improve Kyrgyzstan's fulfillment of its obligations under the three Rio conventions and their respective protocols, namely:

- With the responsible officials, undertake an evaluation of all projects and activities that serve to implement all ratified environmental conventions and international agreements over the past five years. Taking into account outcomes, make appropriate capacity development recommendations
- Develop and introduce a format of record keeping and accountability indicators of environmental convention implementation
- Clarify legal issues pertaining to the designation of responsible executive agency for each convention
- Determine the status of centers established within the implementation framework on each convention
- Identify opportunities for synergy in the cross-sectoral and inter-institutional implementation of the global environmental conventions
- Assess the potential and capacities of Kyrgyzstan to accede to the Espoo Convention's Kiev Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) (the aim of which is to integrate environmental considerations into national policies, plans and programmes, i.e., the country's sustainable development framework)
- Develop a guide to implement SEAs at all levels of decision-making
- Create a control mechanism to ensure effective and efficient use of international donor support for the implementation of global environmental conventions.

37. These recommendations are embodied within six capacity development frameworks of Kyrgyzstan's NCSA Strategic Action Plan:

- Strategic Direction 1: Improving the legal framework
- Strategic Direction 2: Strengthening institutional capacity and coordination
- Strategic Direction 3: Improving a system of market mechanisms and economic stimuli
- Strategic Direction 4: Development of new technologies
- Strategic Direction 5: Strengthening information and education capacity
- Strategic Direction 6: Improving natural resource monitoring

38. Effectively, all of the barriers and challenges to meeting and sustaining global environmental obligations in Kyrgyzstan remain. Since the completion of the NCSA in 2005, and despite the capacities that have been strengthened through the numerous projects in the country, Kyrgyzstan has not reached the stage yet when there will no longer be a need for international support to meet international environmental commitments. Not only is this in part due to the extensive and complexity of environmental governance and institutional reforms that would be needed, but importantly to the ever-increasing international standards set forth by decisions and resolutions of the Conferences of the Parties of the Rio Conventions. Additionally, new models, lessons learned, and best practices regularly become available for facilitating incremental improvements of environmental governance.

39. The follow-up to the NCSA was the Kyrgyzstan's first cross-cutting capacity development project⁵ focused on environmental fiscal reform, which was one of the NCSA's priority recommendations. This project, known as Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management project, was implemented by UNDP and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) and completed in 2012. Specifically, the project focused on strengthening institutional arrangements for a more transparent and streamlined approach to mobilizing and accessing funds for wildlife conservation efforts, as well as the creation of stronger incentives for using more environmentally friendly technology and techniques and the adoption of best practices to minimize land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The outcomes of this included the strengthening of a tax instrument for curtailing industrial pollution, the formulation and piloting of a strategy for the fiscal management of environmental resources, and strengthened technical capacities for assessing and collecting fines.

40. Despite the important achievements of the first CCCD project, other NCSA priority recommendations remain unaddressed. The CCCD project therefore recommended a number of follow-up actions, most notably to formulate a new CCCD project to strengthen the country's environmental governance and the mainstreaming of global environmental issues into national development plans and programmes (Bellamy & Satybekov, 2012).

41. Importantly, this second CCCD project will push the envelope in terms of mainstreaming global environmental obligations via a more comprehensive linkage between databases and information systems, which was not part of the capacity building work of the first CCCD project on environmental fiscal reform. The latter project was more targeted to mainstreaming global environmental obligations within financial instruments and related decision-making procedures. This second CCCD project sets out to strengthen the availability and accessibility of more programme indicators in a way that improves planning processes, monitoring, and decision-making. The project also pushes the envelope in terms of the first CCCD project (as well as other capacity development projects since) in that it will build upon the latest tools for planning, monitoring, and measuring sustainable development (i.e., green growth). This project is thus an ambitious set of capacity development activities that attempts to model the complexity of interacting data and information to create more robust and resilient green development.

⁵ The NCSA was a capacity assessment project, whereas the follow-up project was a capacity development project. For this reason, the terminology NCSA-II is a misnomer. Similarly, this project document focuses on capacity development.

B.2.b Sustainable Development Context

42. Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country situated in the center of Eurasia and spanning an area of 199,900 square kilometers. It is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, China to the east and southeast, Tajikistan to the southwest and Uzbekistan to the west. Altitudes range from 132 to 7,439 meters above sea level, with the mountain system of the Tian Shan (merging into the Pamir-Alay in the south-west) accounting for approximately 90% of the country's area. The Tian Shan's highest peaks are found in Central Tian Shan where the country's territory meets Kazakhstan and China. The highest peak is Pobeda (7,439 metres), which is also the highest point in the country. The second highest peak, Khan Tengri (6,995 metres), is located a short distance to the north. In terms of administrative boundaries, the Central Tian Shan falls within the Issyk Kul province. The Tian Shan Mountains in Kyrgyzstan are generally described in several segments as follows: Northern Tian Shan (Chyi valley and Kungei Alatau), Central Tian Shan (Syrt of Issyk Kul province), Inner Tian Shan (Naryn province), and West and South-west Tian Shan (Osh and Jalal Abad provinces).

43. Kyrgyzstan was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union until it became independent in 1991. Since independence Kyrgyzstan has struggled with ethnic conflict, economic development, and maintaining infrastructure. The government has adopted market-based economic reforms leading to economic recovery; current levels are almost at pre-independence levels. The largest sectors of the economy are agriculture, energy, and mining. The informal economy competes with the formal economy and makes up about 60% of total employment (World Bank, December 2012; World Bank, 2015).

44. Kyrgyzstan's population is estimated at 5.7 million people, with about 35% of the population living in urban areas. The rural population largely depends on agriculture. Women and youth in these areas lack employment opportunities, and overall unemployment and underemployment is rising. About one-third of the population is food-insecure. The most vulnerable groups include the ill, elderly, homeless, informal migrants, children who live in large households, and residents of State institutions. The poverty ratio is 31.7% (National Statistics Committee) and the Human Development Index is 0.622 (2012) ranking the country as 125 out of 187 countries. The child poverty rate in rural areas is over 47% (UNDP, 2013). In July 2014 and according to the World Bank, Kyrgyzstan (along with South Sudan) has moved from a low income classification to a lower middle income classification, as defined by Gross National Income per capita⁶.

45. Kyrgyzstan possesses various water resources. Long-term average annual precipitation is 533 mm/year. There are 3,500 rivers and rivulets in Kyrgyzstan. These flow throughout Kyrgyzstan to the Central Asian states including Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Sincyan-Uygur autonomous region in China. Kyrgyzstan also has ten lakes including Issyk Kul, a saline lake, and the tenth largest (by volume) lake in the world. Kyrgyzstan also has significant underground water. Kyrgyzstan uses only about 20-25% of available water resources. A significant portion of the water used is for irrigation and agricultural purposes. Despite the available water, Kyrgyzstan's water management mechanisms are outdated and inefficient, leading to exceptionally inefficient water use. This leads to water based conflict nationally as well as internationally. In addition to inefficient use, the quality of water is threatened by various human activities such as waste disposal, wastewater discharge, agriculture, industrial processes, mining and construction activities (National Statistic Committee, 2012).

46. Kyrgyzstan is unique in that it is the only country in central Asia in which the formation of water resources takes place on its territory. Additionally, about 45% of all glaciers in central Asia are located within Kyrgyzstan, and the main water source for its rivers. Climate change poses real threats to these glaciers and thereby the area's water resources. These glaciers are also threatened by activities at the Kumtor Gold Mine located in the Tien Shan mountain range (National Statistic Committee, 2012)

47. Kyrgyzstan acts as a natural barrier between flora and fauna of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and China, which are different biogeographic provinces. The Tian Shan and Alay ranges act as a bridge connecting fauna and flora of the Himalayas and Hindu Kush across Pamir with biota of Siberia, and across Dzungar Ala-Tau

⁶ See World Bank website on Update Income Classifications, <http://data.worldbank.org/news/2015-country-classifications>, accessed on 11 February 2015.

and Altay with biota of Mongolia. These two factors result in an extreme and unique combination of different fauna and flora elements, and underpin the significance of the biodiversity of Kyrgyzstan and the need for its conservation in the regional context.

48. Kyrgyzstan is situated in the southern part of the temperate zone with favorable conditions for existence of a variety (numbering 20) of natural ecosystems, ranging from deserts to high altitude mountainous tundra (SAEPF, 2015). The diversity of ecosystems, however, is unevenly distributed within the country, with more diversity represented in the Western Tian Shan and Central Tian Shan biogeographical regions, each having 16 out of 20 classes of ecosystems, or 72.7% of their diversity. The rich diversity of plant and animal wealth can be attributed to the high mountainous systems of Tian Shan and Pamir-Alay that reach up to 7,000 meters above sea level and accumulate moisture from the upper reaches of the atmosphere. High mountains are islands of biological diversity among monotonous plains.

49. However, these ecosystems are highly fragmented and vulnerable, and are all degraded to various extents as a result of human activities, such as over-harvesting and over-grazing, deforestation, excessive extraction of water resources, mining and pollution. In the last 70 years, Kyrgyzstan has lost over half of its forests: the area of fir forests has shrunk three fold since 1930 and the area of walnut forests is less than half what it was. Desertification has increased in mountainous areas, particularly on mountain slopes, contributing to increased episodes of mudflows, floods, avalanches, and landslides.

50. The decrease in biodiversity is mainly associated with destruction of habitats due to anthropogenic activity, agricultural development and environmental pollution. Development of farming and animal breeding leads to development of new lands, elimination of wetlands, changing of water and land object regimes due to land reclamation, replacement of natural ecosystems on pastures for live-stock, pesticide application, and the distribution of monoculture farming systems. Intensive fishing causes decrease of fish reserves. Forest devastation leads to biodiversity loss in large areas. In the energy sector, the hydropower electric stations transform the natural habitats of animals and ecosystems, dams and dikes change their surrounding and rivers flow; heating stations in the process of fossil fuel combustion affect and destroy environment; and the mining industry leads to wide-scale loss of habitats. Urbanization leads to a sharp growth of the load placed on the natural environment while infrastructure and transportation sector growth presupposes extension and new construction of roads that is prerequisite to increasing of anthropogenic load, disappearing of species, and intensification of ecosystems loads.

51. Agricultural land in Kyrgyzstan represents over 85% of the territory, of which over 40% is pastureland (National Statistic Committee, 2012). The country has one of the highest proportions of pasture to total area. Kyrgyzstan is predominantly a mountainous country and pastures are found in mountain valleys. Usually, these valleys present a village community and home gardens in its lower area surrounded by a ring of wheat and fodder plantations. Higher up the slope, there is a ring of winter pastures, then a ring of autumn-spring pastures and finally an area for summer pastures. Pastures are under the control of the local authorities that rent it to private individuals, from between nine and 49 years. Some portions of the autumn-spring and summer pastures are currently under rent contracts.

52. At present, the lower and middle areas of the valleys, including the winter pastures, are showing clear signs of land degradation due to overgrazing. The need to expand pasture areas is a factor promoting the clearing of forests, a number of which contain species that are of global significance and also unique for Kyrgyzstan (e.g., juniper, walnut and pistachio forests). The soil left uncovered is prone to landslides, which are taking place more regularly and result in increasing sedimentation loads into water bodies, many of them of a transboundary nature. Soil degradation increases GHG emissions and contrasts with the establishment of sustainable pastures, which would result in increased carbon capture. Kyrgyzstan's forests also face severe degradation due to overharvesting for use as fuel wood and housing construction, overgrazing on forested lands, and the population growth.

53. Two main factors have contributed to the abandonment of the seasonal migration up the mountain slopes. The first is that at present not all highland pastures can be used because of lack of water for animals. The Soviet authorities installed a gravitational system of water distribution (pipes connected to water streams)

that allowed the expansion of pastures areas. This system has not received maintenance for the past 10 years and has become mostly non-operational.

54. Second, several portions of highland pastures have been invaded by plant species that are non-palatable to cattle and sheep (though they are for yaks and camels). Traditionally, the Kyrgyz household used a greater proportion of yaks and camels than that seen today because these animals are adapted to pasturing in high areas and consume the plant species that are non-palatable to cows and sheep. They substitution of the yak and camel for cows and sheep took place during the Soviet period, which also undertook periodic application of herbicides to suppress non-palatable plant species. The collapse of the Soviet system and the gradual abandonment of highland pastures allowed re-colonization by non-palatable species.

55. The agrarian sector and processing industry have been and continue to be the key components for food security. Agricultural impacts on biodiversity include overgrazing, extension of plough lands, drying of wetlands and destroying of fauna and flora habitats. Currently tourism development is important aspect for Kyrgyzstan, but unfortunately development occurs without consideration of climatic particularities of region, infrastructure status and influence of touristic business on the environment. Analysis of sectoral strategic documents has shown that biodiversity, desertification and climate change issues are not properly considered in the process of their development. Each sector takes into account only their own elements oriented to settlement of sectoral or social and economic issues.

56. During Soviet times access to electricity was almost universal in Kyrgyzstan, with a national connection rate reaching 98%. Today, however, most of Kyrgyzstan's rural communities do not have reliable electricity supply and some are not connected to the national electricity grid at all. As a result, large parts of the rural population and the majority of communities living in mountainous areas are heavily dependent on local biomass fuels to cover their demand for energy, thus severely overstraining the local wood and manure resources. The consequences are greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation, erosion and the deterioration of the natural ecosystems, which again increases the risk of natural disasters. Moreover, the burning of wood, dung and coal with high ash content in low efficient stoves poses serious health risks due to indoor air pollution. At the same time, most rural communities are characterized with widespread poverty and low living standards.

57. The energy sector accounts for the largest share (74% or 5 Mt CO₂/yr) of total GHG emissions in Kyrgyzstan. Economic recession and closure of major industries in the last two decades led to significant reductions in GHG emissions from the industrial sector. With resumed GDP growth in the early 2000s, emissions are on the rise and are expected to increase up to 25 Mt CO₂ eq/yr by 2010. In 2005, the volume of CO₂ emissions was 1.58 g/person and greenhouse gas emissions was 2.29 g/person respectively. GHG emissions were 2.19 in tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita (The Kyrgyz Republic, 2013). An inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for 2006-2010 will be conducted in the Third National Communication on Climate Change for the FCCC, which was launched, in 2012. Growth in Kyrgyzstan is primarily consumption-driven (due to high volume of remittances from large Kyrgyz community residing and working abroad) with significant contribution from the construction sector. (National Statistic Committee, 2012)

58. For the first time since the collapse of the USSR, Kyrgyzstan is experiencing a construction boom; real estate is rising by three-four times in major cities. With the new wealth of many Kyrgyz and few attractive investment alternatives, real estate has become a desirable asset for households while the poor state and crowded conditions of much of the Soviet-era housing stock have also stimulated spending on renovation. Further, migration to the capital and other large cities from rural areas where business opportunities are less available adds continuously to a steadily growing demand for housing. Consequently, the share of buildings in total domestic energy consumption has grown up to 48% and is expected to remain high unless the need for greater energy efficiency is fully realized and given due consideration during building construction and renovation.

59. According to the Ministry of Economy on the main indicators of socio-economic development in January-October 2014 the gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at 397.3 billion KGS⁷, representing an

⁷ Kyrgyz Soms (local currency)

increase of 3.7% from 2013. Excluding enterprises developing the Kumtor Gold Mine, real GDP growth was 4.6%, for the corresponding period in 2013 the same figure was 6.1%. Economic growth was largely the result of the industrial, construction, and services sectors, with agriculture representing a relatively small contribution. (Ministry of Economy, 2015)

60. In the field of economic sectors development, the ministries and agencies have developed the following sectoral strategic documents the implementation of which was completed or is still ongoing:

- The National Energetic Programme for 2008-2010 and Strategy for Development of Heating-Energetic Complex until 2025 (Resolution N^o 346-IV, 24 April 2008)
- Medium-term strategy for Electric Energy Sector Development for 2012-2017 (Resolution N^o 330, 28 May 2012)
- Programme for Development of Processing Industry for 2013-2015 (Resolution N^o 133, 14 March 2013)
- Programme for Development of Textile and Sewing Production for 2013-2015 (Resolution N^o 123, 6 March 2013)
- The State Programme of Water Facilities Construction and Development of New Irrigated Lands for 2011-2015 (Resolution N^o 229, 16 May 2011)
- Strategy for Development of Vehicle Transportation for 2012-2015 (Resolution N^o 677, 4 October 2012)
- Strategy of Complex Safety of Population and Territories under Emergency and Crisis Situations until 2020 (Resolution N^o 357, 2 June 2012)

61. Supporting the implementation of the **Aarhus Convention** is the **Public Supervisory Board** under the SAEPF as well as two Aarhus Centers, one in Bishkek and the other in Osh. These centers serve to facilitate stakeholder consultations and coordination for the cost-effective implementation of the Convention, including ease of access to environmental information, increase capacity of governmental support in terms of proactive public participation in decision-making, and improved confidence for stakeholder collaboration. The center in Osh is run by an NGO, which focuses on promoting public participation in decision-making.

62. In spite of these commitments, there remain numerous challenges in support and improving of environmental information. There is a lack of the unified national monitoring system. At the same time, Kyrgyzstan works actively in improving of situation in this area in order to ensure access of both the governmental institutions and wide public to objective and reliable analytical information on status of environment.

63. In order to improve access of both the government institutions and the broad public to objective and reliable analytical information on status of environment, the National Statistics Committee is responsible for preparing a unified set of data and information, which is collated in the National State of the Environment Report. This function is mandated by Decree N^o 533, 7 August 2012, and serves as the one official source of unified data and information.

Gender Issues

64. In much the same way that the GEF is supporting countries to mainstream the global environment into their national sustainable development planning frameworks, so too are they calling for gender equality issues to be mainstreamed in the GEF-funded capacity development interventions. This strategy is consistent and complementary to UNDP's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan that similarly calls for projects implemented by UNDP to meet high standards to meeting gender equality criteria. Similarly, UNDP has prepared important guidance on their policy on Gender Equality, notably the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017 and Powerful Synergies: Gender Equality, Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability.

65. Gender mainstreaming from a project construct requires deliberate action to address the policy and institutional barriers that marginalize women. While culture is certainly an important issue that generally have minimized or restricted access to economic and social benefits equal to their male counterparts, awareness-raising and alternative roles for women offer an opportunity for them to play a greater role in promoting ethical

approaches to sustainable development. The GEF policy for mainstreaming gender in the projects that they finance call for three requirements to be met (GEF, 2013):

- a. Gender mainstreaming and capacity building within GEF staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues
- b. A designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally
- c. Working with experts in gender issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects

66. Notwithstanding, this is not to be mis-interpreted that the GEF will finance activities that promote gender equality. This is not an eligible use of GEF finance, but rather a new requirement of the strategic design of GEF-financed projects since April 2011⁸.

67. Rural women are more disadvantaged because of their limited access to natural and economic resources, decision-making in both their private and public life, and overall participation in the labour market. Due to traditional stereotypes, even as heads of households, they are less likely to own land and property, livestock and agricultural machinery. When compared to women in urban areas, rural women are characterized as having higher birth rates, lower access of basic health care services, and more vulnerable to poverty. While women constitute the majority of the labour force in agriculture, their contributions to the economy and household activities are not sufficiently accounted for and valued. Women represent only 6% of members of pasture management committees, 18% of Water Users Associations, 13.6% of local councils and 4.65% heads of LSGs. Women and girls tend to be less actively involved in decisions concerning natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation practices and policy development and implementation (United Nations Development Programme, 2014).

68. The project document was reviewed by the UNDP Gender Focal Point who participated in the validation workshop. Gender issues will be one of the social issues that will be monitored throughout project implementation. The project design and implementation will ensure both an adequate balance of participation in the project, and the equitable distribution of benefits. Additionally, to help ensure that gender does not become a marginalized issue, gender sensitive indicators to be monitored per good practice (Demetriades, 2007; Moser, 2007). This gender monitoring and special consideration is in line with other gender initiatives in Kyrgyzstan, such as the CEDAW which Kyrgyzstan acceded to in 1997 (Government of Kyrgyzstan, 2006).

B.2.c Global Environmental Values

69. Kyrgyzstan exhibits a rich diversity of natural resources – species, ecosystems, and landforms. Covering only 0.13% of the globe’s surface, Kyrgyzstan is home to about 1% of all known species. Several rare and endangered species of flora and fauna have been included in the Red Book -- 53 species of birds, 26 mammals, 2 amphibians, 8 reptiles, 7 species of fish, 18 arthropods, and 89 higher plant species. Many species of animals such as dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), goitered gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*), great bustard (*Otis tarda L.*), and imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) are essentially not being registered any more. The wild pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) is critically endangered. Rare species such as the grey monitor lizard (*Varanus griseus*), ibisbill (*Ibidorhyncha struthersii*), marbled polecat (*Vormella peregusna negans*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), and the Tian Shan brown bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*) remain in an extremely dangerous situation. Species such as the snow leopard, menzbir marmot, red wolf, goitered gazelle, and bar-headed goose are recorded in the national Red Book.

70. To address the loss of biodiversity, Kyrgyzstan has undertaken several initiatives including the Global Programme on Conservation of Snow Leopard and its ecosystems until 2020, the National Strategy on Snow

⁸ See GEF Council Paper GEF/C.40/10, 26 April 2011 on GEF Policies on Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Mainstreaming as well as the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility, October 2011.

Leopard Conservation for 2013-2023, the Programme for Studying of Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goats Population and their Conservation for 2010-2014.

71. The negative influences of agricultural development on fauna and flora have not been considered during the development of a number of approved state programmes including:

- Development of Agro-Industrial Complex for 2008-2010
- Development of Wheat Seed Farming for 2008-2010
- Construction of Water Facilities and Development of New Irrigated Lands for 2008-2010
- Strategic Plan for Development of Veterinary Service for 2008-2012
- Complex Development of Yak Farming for 2001-2010

72. However, in 2012, the **Programme of Pasture Management Development for 2012-2015** was developed and approved by Resolution N° 89 in order to decrease the level of pasture degradation and aid in improvement of their conditions. The programme sets forth environmental obligations that stipulate pastureland management based on community plans, developed by local committees and approved by local councils (Kenesh) under active participation of other pasture management subjects, should create favorable conditions for conservation of fauna and flora objects (rare and endangered species and also Red Book species).

73. Kyrgyzstan has significant mineral deposits, notably gold, mercury, antimony, wollastonite (calcium silicate), and coal, among other commercially exploitable deposits such as silver, copper, lead, uranium, and zinc. Numerous other deposits have been identified that will likely become commercially feasible in the future given the current trend of increasing prices of these minerals in the world market.

74. The mining industry has and continues to make a significant negative impact on the environment, primarily in the mountain areas where the mining operations are located. In addition to exacerbating landslides, mudflows and erosion, mining operations produce significant levels of air, water and land pollution. An independent assessment identified 54 waste deposit sites containing an estimated 109 million cubic metres of mine tailings and waste from existing and decommissioned mining operations. Most of these are considered dangerous, such as eight sites containing an estimated 1.15 million cubic metres of radioactive waste. Individual prospectors also have contributed to significant mercury contamination as part of gold mining and processing operations.

75. Most toxic waste is accumulated around industrial operations that disregard waste disposal rules and regulations, including illegal disposal on arable land, in open pits, and in surface and groundwater resources. The bulk of these toxic wastes are in the Issyk-Kul and Batken regions emanating from mercury and antimony extraction. Despite the decline of industrial activity in the last ten years, more waste is being generated in the mineral extraction and energy sectors. In 2010, Kyrgyzstan generated 6.9 million tons of waste, of which 5.7 million were hazardous. This compares to the 11.3 million tons of total wastes and 5.9 million tons of hazardous waste produced in 2011 (National Statistic Committee, 2012).

B.2.d Policy and Legislative Context

76. Kyrgyzstan's commitment to the environment begins at the highest legal level, through its Constitution. Article 48 of the Constitution provides for the right of everyone to have access to favorable conditions for life and health of the ecological environment and proclaims:

The earth, its resources, airspace, waters, forests, flora and fauna are the exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic, are used in order to preserve single ecological system as the basis of life and activity of the people of Kyrgyzstan and are under special state protection. Land and other natural resources may also be in private, municipal and other forms of property, except pasture, which cannot be privately owned. At the same time, everyone must take good care of the environment, flora and fauna.
(Government of Kyrgyzstan)

77. Also in Kyrgyzstan, there is not yet perfect, but quite an extensive legislative framework, which provides requirements regarding the provision of information in their areas of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. The **Law on Environmental Protection** (Resolution N° 53, 16 June 1999)

establishes a legal framework for the protection of the natural environment. In addition, the law regulates the relationship between public associations and the various structures of the state, their rights and responsibilities. The provisions of this Act also secured the right of every citizen or organization to have access to information held by public authorities for environmental information.

78. The **Law on Environmental Impact Assessment** (Resolution № 54, 16 June 1999) regulates the legal relations in the field of environmental impact assessment, aimed at implementing the constitutional right to a healthy environment by preventing negative environmental consequences resulting from the implementation of economic and other activities. The **Regulations on the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessments** defines the scope, procedures, and responsibilities for carrying out environmental impact assessments (EIAs), as well as procedures for public participation. One of the main opportunities for participation of citizens and their associations in the decision-making process in the field of environmental protection and conservation is a public environmental review. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has implemented two types of environmental expertise: state ecological expertise and public ecological expertise.

79. As mentioned above, the **Concept of Environmental Security** stipulates the foundation of state policy in the field of environmental protection and sustainable natural resources. The **Land Code** establishes the legal basis for the rational use of land resources and regulates relations in matters of land use and protection while the **Law on Agricultural Land Management** regulates legal relations management of agricultural lands and aims to ensure the efficient and safe use of the land for the people. The **Law on Pastures** (Resolution № 30, 26 January 2009) regulates relations in the field of management, improvement and use of pastures (except the state forest fund).

80. The purpose of the **Law on the Mountain Areas** (Resolution № 15, 1 November 2002) is the creation of socio-economic and legal framework for the sustainable development of mountain areas of the country, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, historical, cultural and architectural heritage. The public, along with government agencies can perform research and other work by the state budget, as well as public and other funds, to monitor the ecological status of mountain areas.

81. The **Forest Code** establishes the legal basis for the rational use, protection and reproduction of forests, including increasing their ecological and resource potential. The Code contains provisions requiring organizations and individuals whose activities affect the condition and reproduction of forests to coordinate with local governments and state administrations to employ forestry and environmental protection technology, sanitary and other measures aimed at the conservation and protection of forests. The **Concept of Forestry Development** (Resolution No 256, 14 April 2004) outlines public policy principles governing sustainable forest management and guided the development of the National Forestry Programme.

82. The **Law on Specially Protected Areas** (Resolution № 18, 3 May 2011) regulates relations in the field of organization, protection and use of specially protected natural areas in order to maintain the unique natural complexes and objects of cultural heritage, natural formations, and the genetic stock of flora and fauna. The law also specifies the need to maintain an inventory of protected areas as well as to monitor and assess their biotic and abiotic dynamics.

83. The **Law on Wildlife** (Resolution № 59, 17 June 1999) regulates relations in the field of protection and reproduction of wildlife and is aimed at the rational use of wildlife. This law also determines the need for maintaining the state inventory of wildlife and public accounting of wildlife.

84. The **Law on Payment Rates for the Use of Fauna and Flora** (Resolution № 200, 11 August 2008) governs institutional arrangements and payments for the use of natural resources, including fish and other aquatic biological resources. The **Law on Protection of Flora** (Resolution № 53, 20 June 2001) complements this law by regulating exploitation and rational use of flora.

85. The **Law on Fisheries** regulates the legal, economic and organizational basis of fisheries of the Republic for the purpose of: its all-round development, maintenance and increase of fish stocks, increase of fish production ponds, and meeting the needs of the population of fish.

86. Kyrgyzstan has a number of other laws in the field of environmental protection and ecological safety, such as the Law on Radiation Safety, the Law on the Water, the Law on the Interstate Use of Water Bodies, Water Resources and Water Facilities, the Law on Subsoil, and the Law on the Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare of Population.

87. With the cooperation of other Central Asian states, Kyrgyzstan developed a scheme for environmental network that includes the application of GIS technologies. This also includes building a cooperative mechanism to implement the CBD's Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety. The SAEPF prepared (in 2007) and amended (in 2009) the Red Book in accordance to Resolution No 271 on the protection of rare and endangered species. As of early 2015, the government is currently reviewing regulatory instruments and institutional provisions for administering the Red Book. Other recent programmes and plans include the Priorities and Action Plan on the Conservation of the Wetlands and Programme of the Development of Walnut Cultures.

88. Kyrgyzstan has prepared and submitted a number of national reports in late 2014 to the secretariats of the three Rio Conventions, including the Fifth National Report and Action Plan on Priorities of Biodiversity Conservation to 2024. These (and prior) national reports include functional analyses of government institutions as well as a resource mobilization plan, and are as a matter of procedure endorsed by the GEF Coordination Council (Resolution 11 April 2011). Serviced by the SAEPF, this Council is represented at the heads of agency level, and serves to coordinate the implementation of all GEF-funded projects, including quality assurance on behalf of the GEF Operational Focal Point. Consultations under the Council are largely carried out through online discussions of the drafts of normative legal acts that each agency places on its websites.

89. The National Reports to the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought are prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Processing Industry, and approved by the Coordination Committee. The more recent national reports were prepared within the framework on the Central Asian Countries' Initiative of Land management (CACILM), and include the National Framework Programme on Sustainable Land Management for 2006-2016. The goal this programme is to mainstream a comprehensive integrated approach in order to combat desertification through sustainable land and water management.

90. In 2010, Kyrgyzstan's fourth National Report to the CCD revealed that the system of information collection had not yet been created, nor were relevant indicators validated. This was attributed in large part to the unstable political and socio-economic environmental at the time.

91. In 2012, biodiversity and land degradation issues and priorities were considered in depth as part of the preparation of the fifth national report to the CCD as part of the UNDP/GEF/GIZ/Global Mechanism **Multi-Country Project on Capacity Building on Sustainable Land Management**. This report identified key problems, such as a shortage of financing to attract broad range of the experts for reporting on CBD, implementation of CBD and the National Action Plan for the CCD, low capacity of the senior staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation to undertake actions in support of the CBD, and overall low public awareness on best international practices.

92. The **Programme of Pasture Farming Development for 2012-2015** (Resolution No 89, 10 February 2012) was adopted to reduce land degradation and improve the status of Kyrgyzstan's pastures. Environmental issues are outlined in the programme, which include rules and norms on the use of pasture land resources that are based on local community plans. These were developed by pastureland committees (zhayyt) and approved by the local councils with active stakeholder involvement. This programme includes provisions that serve to enhance conditions to conserve the species of animals and plans (rare and endangered and those enlisted in the Red Book).

93. Kyrgyzstan produces annual national reports that describe the status of environmental and natural resources, including land resources using mostly quantitative indicators. Qualitative indicators, however, are not adequately presented although these are required per Article 106 of the Land Code. Resolution No 114 on an Inventory of the Land Stock (3 March 2014), legitimizes the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

to prepare a land inventory during 2014–2018, which includes the need to reconcile overlapping institutional mandates.

94. The first national inventory on forests (and a database) was undertaken between 2008 and 2010, the results of which were approved by Resolution No 407, 26 July 2011. The inventory was complemented by a statistical analysis and assessments of Kyrgyzstan's natural resources, and followed up by a national report on the Status of Forest Genetic Resources.

95. Since 1995, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has signed and ratified 12 multilateral environmental agreements. The State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry by the Government (SAEPF) is the executive body for 11 international conventions (Resolution N° 13, 16 January 2006). The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation was assigned as the executive body for UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (Resolution N° 85, 21 July 1999).

96. In addition to the above-mentioned laws, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has undertaken numerous initiatives to address environmental issues. One such is the **Poverty and Environment Initiative Programme, Phase I** that undertook a number of capacity building activities to integrate poverty-environment linkages into the government's policy formulation and planning processes, such as the preparation of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy. One of the key substantive outputs of this project was the set of activities to use green growth indicators to inform the policy and planning processes. This project was completed in 2013, and Phase II having been launched in August 2014. Phase I produced a number of valuable publications, including Guidance on National Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators of Green Growth (UNDP/PEI, 2014). The **Poverty and Environment Initiative Programme, Phase II** picks up where Phase I left off, focusing on strengthening poverty-environment approaches and tools for improved integrated policy formulation and planning processes, including consultative and coordination mechanisms. The project will also strengthen the institutionalization of environmental accounting in planning and decision-making. Paragraph 255 outlines the linkage between this project and the CCCD project.

97. In 2013, the Government established the **Coordinating Council on Climate Change** to address climate change and increase coordination. This Council, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, serves to improve the integration of climate change in national and sectoral development plans. As of early 2015, the ministries of Energy and Industry, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Emergency Situations, and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry are designing sectoral programmes for adapting to the impacts of climate change (**Directions on Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change until 2017**) (The Kyrgyz Republic, 2013).

98. The Government has also undertaken a number of important initiatives to address the issue of biodiversity conservation. These include the **Global Programme on Conservation of Snow Leopard and its Ecosystems until 2020** and the development of a **National Strategy and Implementation Strategy on Snow Leopard Conservation for 2013-2023**. In 2010, the Government approved the **Programme for Studying of Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goats Population and their Conservation for 2010-2014**. The **Priority Directions for the Conservation of Biodiversity until 2024** and accompanying action plan was approved in 2014. The government also published the Fifth National Report on the Conservation of Biodiversity in late 2014. Additionally, the latest edition of Red Book was issued in 2009, with an electronic version was published on the official website of the State Agency.

99. In order to address land use issues, the Government has pursued several different strategies. The draft **Priority Directions on Conservation of Wetlands until 2023** and its accompanying action plan for 2013-2017 was prepared and currently seeking official approval as of February 2015. The first national inventory forest was carried out between 2008 and 2010 and a corresponding database was formed. Inventory results have been approved by Resolution N° 407, 26 July 2011, and issued in the form of brochure **Complex Assessment of Natural Resources 2008-2010**, which includes statistical data of wood and shrub resources of Kyrgyzstan. In 2012, the national report **Status of Forest Genetic Resources** was prepared with support from FAO. In 2006, the **National Framework Programme on Sustainable Land Management for 2006-2016** was developed within the Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM). This

Programme is aimed at introduction of comprehensive and integrated approach to combat desertification through sustainable land and water resources management. The **Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions 2015-2018** is a GEF project that focuses on improving forest and land management practices, specifically to increase sustainability and create positive global environmental and socio-economic benefits. Section E.1 is a summary of relevant key programmes, projects, and initiatives.

100. In 2013, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic promulgated legislation to govern rules and procedures for the cooperation of state agencies on related functions. These model rules and regulations are tailored to specific agreements known as Liaison Protocols. The SAEPF has eight (8) such protocols with partner government agencies, such as with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation on specific aspects of fisheries and water resource management and with the Ministry of Emergency Situation (working closely with the Agency on Meteorology) on air and water pollution, among other specific issues. However, such protocols apply only to bilateral agreements among government bodies and not multilateral, nor do they govern rules and procedures of interactions with non-state organizations.

B.2.e Institutional Context

101. The key government stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan are a number of governmental ministries and agencies. The main government agencies that perform the functions of environmental management are: State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture with its structural units, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, including its structural division the State Agency on Hydrometeorology under the National Statistics Committee and the State Inspectorate on Ecological and Technical Safety by the Government, established on the basis of **On the Structure of the Government** (Resolution N^o 1452, 23 December 2011).

102. A number of government bodies operating at both the national and local levels are responsible for natural resource and environmental management, working with local community organizations and in some cases partnering with NGOs to undertake particular activities. Their ability to carry out their work is heavily dependent on the availability and accessibility of valid data and information. Due to very limited funding, government agencies undertake a limited set of activities. The main activities undertaken by the government can be summarized as follows:

- Formulation and implementation of national natural resource and environmental management policy
- Participation in international and regional fora on natural resource and environmental management
- Regulating the exploitation and use of natural resources (impact assessment, protection area management, monitoring), as well as collecting fees and fines (e.g., water usage, timber concessions, licensing, certification, fines for pollution)

103. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) are the two main organizations responsible for the implementation of the three Rio conventions at the national level. The MALR oversees policy implementation in the area of agriculture, water resource management, fisheries, and the food processing industry, which includes small and medium agri-businesses. It also coordinates regional agricultural administration bodies. The MALR is also responsible for assessing the vulnerability of water resources as a result of climatic changes, developing an agro-industry strategy for ensuring national food security and alleviating poverty in rural areas, and protecting fishery ecosystems. The 2005 Water Code calls for a number of water resource management reforms, which includes delegating certain management activities to other government agencies outside of the MALR. These reforms, however, have not as yet been initiated.

104. The SAEPF regulates the protection and use flora and fauna, including forests, as well as the management of a network of specially protected natural areas. In addition to the responsibilities for biodiversity conservation that serve to meet obligations under the CBD, the SAEPF also contributes to fulfilling obligations under the FCCC given the management responsibilities of forests (the felling and

preservation of which contributes to greenhouse gas emission and absorption respectively). Similarly, the SAEPF's responsibilities for preventing land degradation from wind and water erosion helps meet CCD goals. In carrying out its mandates, the SAEPF enforces management activities that include hunting, whether it be trophy hunting, the fur trade, or for scientific, medical, or cultural purposes. The SAEPF also enforces environmental safety standards, undertakes environmental monitoring and assessments, establishes standards for emissions, discharges and waste disposal, and developing normative and legislative acts that regulate environmental protection.

105. The administration of each protected natural reserve is responsible for compilation of Nature Records, which are annual bulletins that describe the dynamics of all protected abiotic and biotic environment components and the changes that appear due to realization of short- and long-term nature protection activities. While the bulletin is submitted to the SAEPF on a regular basis, the quality control of the data is not undertaken systematically, and the quality of the data is questionable.

106. The Republican Environment Protection and Forestry Development Fund under the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was established in 2006 (Resolution N° 263, 17 May 2006). The purpose of the fund is to finance environmental protection activities, the allocation of which is based on annual income and expenditure estimates approved by the Fund Administration and agreed by the Ministry of Finance. Revenues for the Fund has more than tripled between 2006 and 2011, from KGS 19.5 million to KGS 55.5 million in 2011. This increase is due largely by the capacities developed by the first Cross-Cutting Capacity Development project *Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management* and the management support provided by UNDP's Programme on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development.

107. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) oversees policy implementation in the area of agriculture, water resource management, fisheries, the food processing industry, which includes small and medium agri-businesses, as well as coordinates regional agricultural administration bodies. The MALR is also responsible for assessing the vulnerability of water resources as a result of climatic changes (in the context of FCCC); developing an agro-industry strategy for ensuring national food security and alleviating poverty in rural areas (in the context of CCD); and protecting fishery ecosystems (relevant to the CBD). The 2005 Water Code calls for a number of water resource management reforms, which includes delegating certain management activities to other government agencies. These reforms, however, have not as yet been initiated.

108. The responsibility of the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) is to protect the populace from national emergencies and disasters. Major tasks include monitoring, forecasting, and declaring disasters; overseeing and supporting civil bodies in disaster readiness and clean-up; level readiness for population protection; and enforcing production safety standards on hazardous substances.

109. The MES is funded by the republic's budget, as well as from a general tax (1.5%) on all registered companies, the revenues of which are paid into the Fund for the Prevention of Emergency Situations. The Hydrometeorology Service is part of the MES, and is responsible for monitoring air and surface water pollution. To this end, it collects data on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of water reserves and greenhouse gas emissions. However, the performance of the Service is seriously limited due to insufficient funding, deterioration and depreciation of the monitoring network and hardware.

110. Given its role in promoting economic and social development, the Ministry of Economy (MoE) has an important stake in the issues of climate change, biodiversity conservation, and desertification. The MoE participates directly in the development of all government programmes and strategies whose implementation requires financial support, thus requiring inter-agency cooperation. In particular, the MoE negotiates and implements agreements that allow for budgetary allocations to government ministries, as well as the use of special funds.

111. The Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) has a stake in the issues covered by the three Rio Conventions, particularly to the extent that the transportation sector contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and fragments and degrades ecosystems and landscapes. Other government ministries whose responsibilities involve a stake in the implementation of the Rio Conventions include the Ministry of Health

(responsible for the management and disposal of radioactive, toxic and chemical wastes) and the Ministry of Education (responsible for ensuring the quality of and access to education).

112. Along with the SAEPF, the Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for undertaking public awareness and environmental education activities. However, most of these activities are undertaken within the framework of internationally funded development projects, and with limited participation by national and local governmental educational bodies. In spite of a legislative and institutional framework to undertake public awareness, public awareness programmes remain under-funded and insufficiently implemented.

113. The Ministry of Labour, Migration, and Youth is relevant in that it has a need to reconcile their responsibility for creating favorable conditions for investment in the tourism industry with other government priorities to preserve the environmental conditions upon which the industry is based.

114. The Ministry of Energy and Industry (MEI) regulates the fuel and energy sector, which includes regulating energy tariff policy, licensing energy (e.g., oil, coal, gas, and hydroelectric) agencies, and implementing energy saving policies. The MEI is also responsible for implementing policy that serves to promote the use of renewable and environmentally sound sources of energy. Kyrgyzstan is a member of United Nations Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, which sets out to mobilize action from all sectors of society in support of three interlinked objectives: a) providing universal access to modern energy services; b) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and c) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

115. The National Statistics Committee (NSC) is responsible for collecting data on social, economic and other activities, including data on the status of natural resources and pollution emissions. This includes piloting a single system of environmental indicators using international standards. They are currently guided a 2013-2017 Action Plan that also includes developing environmental accounts and harmonizing water resource indicators. Thus, the NSC plays an important role in helping Kyrgyzstan meet obligations under the Rio conventions. Limited logistical and labor resources of the NSC, however, does not allow for it to improve and/or update technologies for collecting, processing and disseminating the most up-to-date information. This includes environmental information for interested clients. The NSC is taking the lead in the applying the green growth indicators developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and in collaboration with the SAEPF and Ministry of Economy. The Poverty and Environmental Initiative's national project in Kyrgyzstan is with national partners to adapt these indicators according to national economic and social priorities and parameters. See paragraphs 96 and 255.

116. Local authorities are empowered to oversee the activities of business entities in accordance to national legislation on environmental protection, the use of land and natural resources, sanitary standards, and environmental activities as well the Law on Local Self-Government (Law № 228, 30 November 2011). Specialized public organizations were legally created to improve the efficiency of use and management of some natural resources at the local level, which were delegated with the authority for the management of a certain type of natural resources, including fundraising for their use. The fees that are charged for the use of those natural resources are defined by these organizations and approved by the decision of the local council. In this regard, organizationally, local governments are responsible for the provision of certain services and effective management of natural resources, but in fact, all of the functions and powers were transferred to specialized public organizations. They include the Association of Forest Users and Land Users that help in the creation of conditions for sustainable nature management, Association of Pasture users, and Association of Water users.

117. The Department of Surveys and Rights Registration of the State Registration Agency is responsible for coordinating the regulation of land, which includes monitoring land registration. The legislation stipulates keeping of cadasters for natural resources and include the following:

- The State Water cadasters
- The State Land cadaster
- The State Specially Protected Natural Reserves cadaster

- The State Forest cadaster
- The State Flora cadaster
- The State Fauna cadaster

118. There are no emissions and discharges cadasters. The forecasting of pollutants distribution based on simulation of substances dissemination processes from sources does not exist. There is also no legislative framework for their establishment and operation.

119. The Department of Cadaster and Rights Registration of the State Registration Agency is responsible for coordinating the regulation of land, which includes monitoring land registration. However, the State Inspectorate on Environmental and Technical Security oversees the legality of land allocation, management and compensation for losses of agricultural and forestry productivity. This capacity was developed in large part through two land and real estate registration projects between 2000 and 2013 by the Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank, in particular the strengthening and consolidation of a modern land administration system and associated management information system (Evtimov, 2014). Out of 189 economies (or countries) Kyrgyzstan currently ranks 6th in the ease by which businesses can secure rights to property (three steps, five calendar days) (World Bank Group, 2015).

120. The National Soil and Agro-Chemical Station is another government agency that, with the SMC, conducts surveys and assesses agricultural land. In addition to the above-mentioned government bodies, a number of other government organizations are responsible for implementing various aspects of national environmental policy. These include the Ministry of Justice (coordination and supervision of the legislative framework) and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

121. Accounting data of land fund is submitted annually by District Land Management Services and approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. They are the main source of information that identifies transformed lands – lands, appropriated from agriculture turnover to extension of villages, creation of transport infrastructure, subsurface development, establishment of specially protected nature reserves and also lands that are kept in their natural state.

122. The “Government Apparatus”⁹ is responsible for the effective coordination and interaction between the government ministries and agencies in all areas, including environmental policy. A local self-governance and agrarian policy unit in the Government Apparatus serves to oversee the strengthening of local government bodies in rural areas, of the Kyrgyz Republic. At the national level, the Jogorku Kenesh’s (the Parliament) role is to enact legislation and decide on governmental budgetary allocations.

Table 1: Key Kyrgyzstan's ministries and their mandates as of January 2015

Rio Convention Focal Points

Ministry	Mandate
State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) is a government agency whose functions include the implementation of a common policy in the field of environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, environmental management, forestry, hunting, and environmental safety. The SAEPF’s mandate includes the development of environmental policy and natural resource management, assessment and monitoring components of the environment, environmental impact assessment, as well as the establishment and development of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection, environmental safety, and environmental management.
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) is the central state executive body carrying out state policy in the sphere of agriculture, land and water resources, irrigation and drainage infrastructure, and the processing industry. The MALR’s mandate includes the formation of a unified state policy for the development of agriculture, water, fisheries and processing

⁹ This is the Executive Office of the Government, headed by the Prime Minister.

Ministry	Mandate
	industry, as well as to ensure animal health, and the safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals. The MALR also serves to address the domestic needs of the state in agricultural production and increasing the export potential of the country, the setting of priorities and development strategies to foster innovative research on the needs of producers and processors of agricultural products. Additional functions include promoting best practices in the science and technology, planning interstate distribution of water resources, regulating interstate water relations in cooperation with other state agencies, and ensuring the protection of land and soil protection from degradation.

Other Partner Ministries

Ministry	Mandate
Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Economic Affairs is responsible for the development and implementation of state policy in the field of competition, tariff, licensing, investment, foreign trade, fiscal policy in terms of creating an enabling environment for business (except for fiscal policy in the area of taxation), policies in the sphere of state material reserves, economic and regional development, management of state property and mineral resources (subsoil), technical regulation and metrology, trade, business development and optimization of the normative legal framework regulating entrepreneurial activity, and the development of free economic zones. Its mandate includes the formation of the government's economic policy, prioritization of economic development of the country, increasing the investment attractiveness of the country, and the creation of favorable conditions for doing business.
Ministry of Education and Science	The Ministry of Education and Science is the central state executive body carrying out state policy in the sphere of education and science . Its mandate includes the development and implementation of the united states scientific policy in the field of education and science, oriented at increasing of intellectual capacity of society, achieving of the advanced level of education and science and scientific and technological progress, development of concepts and frameworks and also the drafts of the state education and science development programmes, and control over quality of educational programmes, among others.
Ministry of Energy and Industry	The Ministry of Energy and Industry is the state executive body responsible for the national policy on the energy and industry sector, including the development of electric energy sector, gas, oil, coal, and renewable energy resources.
Ministry of Emergency Situations	Ministry of Emergency Situations is a state executive authority in the field of civil protection, fire, nuclear and radiation safety and hydrometeorology. Its mandate includes the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of civil protection, fire, nuclear and radiation safety and hydrometeorology. Its mandate includes the implementation of forecasting dangerous natural and man-made processes and events, event planning for civil protection; warning, preventative protective measures against emergencies in peacetime and wartime; organization and carrying out search and rescue, emergency recovery and other emergency operations, emergency response, and estimation of its significance. The State Agency on Hydrometeorology under the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) is a subordinate unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. It carries out activities in the field of hydrometeorology and observations of the level of environmental pollution. Its mandate is to monitor the environment to protect people from extreme weather events, prevent or reduce the damage that may be caused by them; forecast hazardous and extreme weather events, issue weather forecasts, provide water availability and water flow in the reservoir, forecast avalanche danger; provide agro-meteorological forecasts; provide projections of high and extremely high

Ministry	Mandate
	pollution of the environment; and provide for the needs of the population, government and industries in hydro-meteorological information and information about the pollution of the environment, including the dangerous extreme weather events.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a state executive authority in the field of state policy implementation and foreign affairs management. Its mandate includes comprehensive foreign policy course toward all-round and harmonious development of its equal relationships with foreign states and effective cooperation with international organizations in accordance with commonly recognized provisions of international law. Ministry is also responsible for ensuring government participation in the activity of international organizations and conferences, forums; increasing the government's role as the member of the global community in terms of global and regional issues settlement; participation within its competence in development and implementation of policy and activity of the Government in such fields as national security, defense, nature and water-energy resources management, environmental protection, scientific, cultural and other relationships with international organizations; informing state authorities and mass-medias about international status and foreign policy, among others.
State Inspectorate on Ecological and Technical Safety	The State Inspectorate for Ecological and Technical Safety by the Government is the authorized state executive body exercising state supervision and control on environmental and technical safety. Its mandate is to provide state supervision and control over compliance with the regulations. Regulations include: technical regulations for mechanical, earthquake, fire, environmental, industrial, energy, biological, chemical and radiation safety in relation to product (s) and / or the associated production processes, construction, installation, commissioning, operation, storage, transportation, use, sale, burial offerings and utilization. The mandate also includes that the State Inspectorate provides supervision of the enforcement of labor rights and labor protection requirements; enforcement of obligations under international agreements within their competence; and protection of the interests of the state and all participants in the civil law of land relations in accordance with the applicable land legislation.

Coordination and Consultative Mechanisms

123. Public Councils are advisory and monitoring bodies made up of volunteer representatives of civil society that are responsible for engagement and cooperation with the ministries, state committees and administrative agencies, as well as the implementation of public monitoring of the activities of these ministries, state committees and administrative authorities (Resolution N^o 74, 24 May 2014). In accordance with the provisions of the law establishing the public councils, their main activities are: (i) promotion and discussion of public initiatives related to the activities of ministries, state committees and administrative departments; (ii) promoting the ministries, state committees and administrative departments in the preparation and adoption of high-quality solutions with a public interest, including a strategic character; (iii) increasing the transparency and efficiency of the ministries, state committees and administrative agencies, in regards to funds, including budget, debt (loans, loan), special funds, technical assistance and grants transferred to other governments, international organizations, ministries, state committees and administrative departments of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; and (iv) improving the quality of public services of ministries, state committees and administrative departments.

124. Specifically with respect to the Rio Conventions and apart from the public councils described above and the GEF Coordinating Council (see paragraph 88), only climate change benefits from formal coordinating and consultative mechanisms. These include the Coordination Council on Climate Change (Resolution N^o 783, 21 November 2012) chaired by the Vice Prime Minister. This Council consists of representatives of 20

ministries and agencies to reconcile the differentiated roles and responsibilities on climate change issues. The SAEPF serves as the secretariat of the Council.

125. At the first meeting of the Coordination Council on Climate Change held on 15 February 2013, a decision was made that the sectoral programme on climate change adaptation would be prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Emergency Situation, the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry by the Government. A Climate Profile was designed to serve as a basis for the analysis of observed and expected climate change, and degree of their impact on the Kyrgyzstan for effective implementation of required intervention on adaptation to climate change. On the basis of this profile, the agriculture and emergency situations are considered as priority sectors to develop sector-based adaptation strategic documents.

126. A subsidiary body of the Coordination Council on Climate Change is the Climate Dialogue Platform that was created in 2014, and which became a basic mechanism of interaction of the governmental institutions with all stakeholders with regard to the climate change, including the consolidation of efforts and building effective dialogue and information sharing, knowledge and experience between the state bodies, civil sector, business community, scientific-educational institutions and development partners.

Non-State Stakeholders

127. Although the government recognizes the need for cooperation with NGOs to encourage compliance with environmental regulation, specific measures are very rarely taken. Indeed, nearly all interaction with NGOs is limited to responding to NGOs request for information. The State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, other government entities, international organizations, and environmental NGOs help disseminate data and information, mainly through their respective websites and special events to clarify, monitor, and promote compliance with environmental legislation and regulation.

128. Other stakeholders include the private sector and academic institutions that are important to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project. Stakeholders are not only present at the national level, but at the field level, i.e., rayon and municipality levels. A number of non-government stakeholders include associations of forest users who assist in creating the conditions for sustainable environmental management and business development in the forestry sector and association of pasture committees that are responsible for the use and management, coordination, and development of members of associations (local voluntary associations pasture regional level) for the effective management and use of pasture resources and infrastructures. Other non-government stakeholders include rural public associations of drinking water that are responsible for the use and management of drinking water, and the Association of Water Users who are responsible for the use and management of irrigation water.

129. Among the stakeholders from the academic community are representatives of the three institutes of the National Academy of Sciences. The Academy works on a wide range of issues related to the three Rio Conventions. For example, the Biology and Soil Institute undertakes monitoring and research activities on endangered flora and fauna, including those that are economically important. Research is also carried out on rational land use, soil fertility, and natural and anthropogenic factors affecting mountain ecosystems. The two other institutes are the Forest Institute, which monitors and conducts research on a wide range for forest management issues, and the Institute on Water Problems and Hydroelectric Power. This Institute carries out scientific research and applied studies carries out research on the topical issues related to the status and dynamics of water and hydroelectric power resources in the context of the current climate change.

130. The International Business Council in Kyrgyzstan promotes the ten principles of the UN Global Compact, establishing the core values for the protection of human rights, labor standards, environment and anti-corruption, and supports its members in adopting and implementing these principles within their sphere of influence. The Council cooperates with the government, local and international organizations in the fight against corruption in changing laws and practices that impede social and economic justice. There are six committees: Mineral Resources, Investments, Taxes, Customs and the Social Fund, Intellectual Property,

Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility, and Human Resources Management. Actively interacting with the Government, the Council is a member of the National Council for Sustainable Development, the Council for Business Development and Investment, and the Commission for Communications Regulation of subsoil under the State Agency on Geology and Mineral Resources. More than twenty public supervisory boards for ministries and departments, which lead efforts to engage and promote the sustainable development of the private sector, for the most part with a basis on energy efficiency and resources.

131. According to various estimates, there are more than 150 non-governmental organizations, whose statutes also provide for environmental activities. Almost one in ten non-governmental organizations in the country is environmental. The more active NGOs working at the national level include the Environmental Movement Biome, Independent Ecological Expertise, Aleine Ecological Movement, the Public Environmental Information Services (EKOIS-Bishkek), Association of Land and Forest Users, Agency on Modernization and Development, among others.

B.2.f Barriers to Achieving Global Environmental Objectives

132. The barriers to achieving global environmental objectives are in large part a reflection of the challenge Kyrgyzstan faces in pursuing environmentally sound and sustainable development. While certain advances have been made, they have been insufficient in large part because of the inherently outdated systems of environmental planning and governance that remain institutionalized. This is in turn due to the inadequate ability to access and apply best practices and other innovative knowledge in a way that effectively replaces old ways of thinking. This is exacerbated by the ineffective protocols for sharing best available data, information and knowledge relevant to meeting and sustaining Rio Convention obligations.

133. Despite the important contributions from various bilateral and multilateral development agencies, Kyrgyzstan continues to face a number of difficulties in maintaining and improving existing national environmental databases and monitoring systems. The government remains committed and is actively working towards making accessible independently verified and objective information on the state of the environment to the all government bodies and the general public.

134. During the NCSA process and consultations, stakeholders identified the main challenges to natural resource and environmental policy formulation and implementation. These broad challenges place in context the more specific challenges to improving national monitoring and management of environmental objectives.

- Weak enforcement of the legislation through the development of by-laws, resolutions, decisions and directives
- Over-emphasis of policy towards executing supervisory functions, with little implementation of environmental management programmes
- Weak inter-agency interaction and coordination in the process of formulation and implementing natural resource and environmental policy
- Short-term nature of decisions and lack of a programme-based approach to implement them
- Gaps in attracting, adapting, and developing procedures and mechanisms for efficient natural resource use and environmental management
- Weakness in decision-making as a result of poor and/or inadequate knowledge of the current state of natural resource and the environment (i.e., weak monitoring).

135. Much of Kyrgyzstan's legislation takes a centralized command/administrative management of the economy and public activities, and does not take into account the new conditions of a transition to a market economy and the requirements of international standards in the implementation and compliance of commitments in natural resource and environmental management. As a result, Kyrgyzstan's legislation suffers from:

- Overlapping and contradictory provisions have been formulated based on various principles of law and a large volume of reference norms and gaps
- Deviations from, and sometimes mutual exclusion of legal norms
- Laws that contain sectoral or corporate interests that contradict government policy
- Cross references between different laws, making them difficult to follow
- Inadequately regulated principles concerning the decentralization of natural resource management and the delegation of some authorities to local government bodies
- Ineffective procedures for public awareness and participation in natural resource management and decision-making are ineffective
- Mechanisms for regulating pricing, tariffs and tax policies supporting the use of environmentally friendly technology and creating disincentives for uses of natural resources that degrade the environment are unbalanced
- No clear mechanisms for including new land to the protected areas fund
- Liabilities of landowners and tenants are not specified, nor are they for those bodies that regulate natural resource use.

136. Other major challenges include: the limited awareness of linkages between poverty, the environment and social unrest, and shortages of financing for technology upgrades, infrastructure development, monitoring and other government action.

137. There are a number of problems that hinder the operations of government ministries to address environmental issues. One hindrance is related to technical and financial capacity constraints. Kyrgyzstan's technology is outdated by 20 years. Yet funds are limited to update it. Technology is required to produce new knowledge, which is needed to strengthen the comparative advantage of the body and therefore receive funding for further applied research. Young people are not interested to work with state bodies because of the low salary. For example, a number of trained experts have quit their jobs and left the field entirely to work as market traders. Financing also affects Kyrgyzstan's system to measure, report, and verify progress to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Funding was insufficient to fill the major data gaps (currently six years of data are missing), and develop national reference levels (international reference levels are being used instead).

138. A related hindrance is human capacity. Experts and expertise in Kyrgyzstan exist, but these individuals are relatively few due to high staff turnover, traditional bureaucratic procedures that are important barriers to access expert knowledge, and importantly, outdated data and information management and technologies. For example, certain key academic stakeholder representatives do not have even basic access to Internet. Other government agencies have similar challenges in accessing modern technologies, a situation even more severe in the regions. More technical staff is needed throughout the various state bodies that manage data and information. In particular, training is needed to strengthen analytical skills on using data and information to create new and innovative knowledge.

139. Another difficulty relating to expertise is the apparent disconnect between the presence of expertise in and outside of government, and inadequate capacities to effectively use these experts for better planning and decision-making. For example, the National Coordination Committee on Climate Change that has expert representatives, individuals that have benefitted from awareness-raising activities and other various technical trainings, and yet there remains an inadequacy of practical approaches among mid-level staff to address climate change issues. Training of staff does take place, but largely through projects. However, there are examples of training outside of projects, such as a Master's class on space science.

140. Another major problem relates to data availability. A real challenge is the institutionalized policy that the government can only use data and information that they produce and are therefore considered official. There is a strong disagreement among national stakeholders on the validity (irrespective of legitimacy) of data and information in various official government reports. The production of the national inventory, which is due to be completed by September 2015, for example, was considered cumbersome by a number of stakeholders in part due to the lack of key data, and in part because of the non-legitimacy of the data, despite the presence of data that was available but not accessible due the policy. The complete inventory of fauna and flora was also not carried out in Kyrgyzstan; consequently there is no data characterizing precise trends in changing of particular species. The State fauna and flora cadasters as stipulated by the **Law on Fauna** and the **Law on Protection and Use of Flora** are not stored.

141. Further complicating this issue is the unintended consequence of the law that paid services for State agencies. This law requires government agencies to recover their costs through the sale of data and information. Since much of the data and information produced are through donor-funded projects, these are not allowed to be sold. Some stakeholders believe that data and information produced by relevant state authorities should and be freely available to other government bodies. These laws have limited the available data and led to resentment between stakeholders.

142. Another factor limiting the government's ability to address environmental issues is the influence of SAEPF. The SAEPF does not benefit from the same level of political or institutional status as other ministries, and thus is considered a junior partner in terms of collaboration. Additionally, while SAEPF generally feels that they have produced some good results, non-state stakeholders see SAEPF having important problems in producing quality results.

143. While there is some cooperation between government groups, this remains uneven, with important gaps of coverage. Institutional mandates are a central challenge to addressing Rio Conventions. Planning efforts in Kyrgyzstan are also deficient in terms of using global environmental indicators. In addition to the limited technical capacities, the silo approach has also been a contributing factor, resulting in climate change indicators not being sufficiently integrated within sustainable development planning.

144. As mentioned above, institutional collaboration among government entities with non-governmental stakeholders is generally very low. NGO representatives have suggested that government agencies do not listen to experts, since their information or knowledge was not produced under the auspices of government institutions. Despite the existing problems in this area the need for cooperation with NGOs to promote compliance with the requirements is recognized, but the specific measures are taken very rarely. More often the interaction is limited to the provision of the access to information on request of NGOs. Other forms of interaction include seminars and sometimes joint commissions and verifications.

C. Programme and Policy Conformity

C.1 GEF Programme Designation and Conformity

145. This project conforms to the GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) Strategy, Programme Framework 5, which calls for the strengthening of capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends. The goal of this framework is to strengthen a targeted set of underlying capacities that will allow a country to more effectively understand the complex relationships between local actions to meet national priorities and impacts on the global environment. With this improved understanding, there is an expectation that better decisions will be taken at the national level to meet national priorities with less negative and more positive outcomes for the global environment. To this end, this CCCD framework is specifically targeted to strengthening organizational and technical capacities to create and use information and knowledge for a more holistic approach and informed decision-making on the global environment. This project will also conform to the capacity development operational principles outlined in Table 2 below.

146. GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development is a programme that does not lend itself readily to programme indicators, such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over a baseline average for the years 1990 to 1995, or percentage increase of protected areas containing endangered endemic species. Instead, CCCD projects are measured by output, process, and performance indicators that are proxies to the framework indicators of improved capacities for the global environment. To this end, CCCD projects look to strengthen cross-cutting capacities in the five major areas of stakeholder engagement, information and knowledge, policy and legislation development, management and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (Hill, Rife, & Twining-Ward, 2015). Examples of project indicators are the training on specific analytical tools to assess and model complex dynamic systems, e.g., systems modeling and the integration of global environment targets and milestones in specific sector development plans that will be piloted by the project.

147. This project also conforms to the GEF CCCD Strategy in that the project will take a learn-by-doing approach to mainstream and integrate global environmental priorities within targeted existing monitoring, evaluation and decision-making processes, thus further ensuring sustainability. These capacities would be institutionalized by taking an adaptive collaborative management approach that engages stakeholders as collaborators in the design and implementation of project activities that take into account unintended consequences arising from policy interventions.

148. The project is also consistent with the programmatic objectives of the three GEF thematic focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, the achievement and sustainability of which is dependent on the critical development of capacities (individual, organizational and systemic). Through the successful implementation of this project, integration of shared objectives under the Rio Conventions have a compounding effect on achieving national priorities as there is a more holistic approach rather than a singular vision.

Table 2: Conformity with GEF capacity development operational principles

Capacity Development Operational Principle	Project Conformity
Ensure national ownership and leadership	<i>Country representatives will strategize and decide how best to fill information and knowledge gaps so that national priorities remain in alignment with the Rio Conventions. Modified management information and decision support systems will become embedded and an intrinsic part of national project ownership and leadership.</i>
Ensure multi-stakeholder consultations and decision-making	<i>Input from all levels of government, NGOs and community leaders is expected, encouraged, accommodated, and accounted for in order to ensure stakeholder support and assistance in maintaining long-term and self-sustaining results. Project implementation will require Memoranda of Agreement to ensure multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration.</i>
Base capacity building efforts in self-assessment needs	<i>Capacity building activities were determined on the basis of priority needs identified in Kyrgyzstan's NCSA and reaffirmed in subsequent national policies, in particular the National Sustainable Development Strategy.</i>
Adopt a holistic approach to capacity building	<i>The project balances a bottom-up and top-down approach with stakeholder involvement by encouraging capacity building at individual, institutional and systemic levels. The bottom-up approach will engage stakeholders to create and access new knowledge to make more informed decisions by policy-makers, and the top-down approach will be for policy- and decision-makers to provide the policy framework for which more holistic and resilient environmental and development policies and strategies could be better developed.</i>
Integrate capacity building in wider sustainable development efforts	<i>The project will include a set of activities to strengthen awareness and knowledge among a wider audience and at all levels on the complex relationship between global environmental values and national development priorities. This will be undertaken through a learn-by-doing approach to strengthen the legitimacy of integrated global environmental and sustainable development plans. Implementation of capacity building will be instituted and coordinated within existing structures and mechanisms.</i>
Promote partnerships	<i>By its very nature, this project requires collaboration and coordination among relevant government agencies to integrate their respective information system, as well as to agree on sharing protocols. Stakeholder representatives from NGOs, communities, the private sector, academia, among others, will be encouraged to actively engage with government representatives as partners in carrying out project activities or components thereof. This will help capitalize on stakeholders' comparative advantages, as well as to create synergies, strengthen a more accurate holistic and resilient construct of policy interventions, and improve legitimacy. These partnerships will also help ensure a more equitable distribution of benefits.</i>
Accommodate the dynamic nature of capacity building	<i>Recognizing that capacity building requires flexibility, this project will take an adaptive collaborative management approach. This will allow project activities to be appropriately and legitimately modified to take into account unforeseen events or consequences of project implementation. Although modifications can be made, these will be made within the existing system boundary and objectives of the project.</i>
Adopt a learning-by-doing approach	<i>The core of the project's capacity development activities is via a learning-by-doing approach. Mobilization of representatives of diverse positions, special interests, responsibilities, capacities and social location such as NGOs, local communities, academia, the private sector and government will all be encouraged to actively participate in the actual mainstreaming exercises and pilot activities. Their active involvement in these exercises and activities will require critical thinking to determine best practices and approaches applicable to Kyrgyzstan.</i>

Capacity Development Operational Principle	Project Conformity
Combine programmatic and project-based approaches	<i>By definition, the activities will be implemented through a project-based approach. However, these capacity development activities are structured to support sustainable development, which can best be programmed within broader sustainable development programmes.</i>
Combine process as well as product-based approaches	<i>The transformative value of this project is through the integration of its process with the products to be delivered. Whereas the product of this project is strengthened capacity for improving decisions for the global environment, which is manifest by both the EIMMS infrastructure and its associated training, it is the process of active stakeholder engagement that will demonstrate the value of breaking down traditional barriers to data and information exchange. The adaptive collaborative management and learn-by-doing approaches are both reflective of the integration of process and product-based approaches to capacity development. This project was developed through a process of stakeholder consultation on the project's strategy. Project implementation will follow a similar process approach, engaging stakeholders in the learn-by-doing activities, which will strengthen the buy-in of stakeholders in the project outputs. Product-based approaches will include the physical reports prepared by stakeholders (with expert input) on integrated global environment-sustainable development policies.</i>
Promote regional approaches	<i>This project's regional approach will take the form of two categories of activities. The first is to identify information and knowledge needs to make more informed decisions. The second category of activities will be through the selection of a pilot plan or programme to be revised through the mainstreaming process. A regional approach will strengthen a wider understanding of the challenges facing implementation of new and innovative approaches to achieve sustainable development in a way that also contributes to meeting Rio Convention obligations.</i>

C.1.a Guidance from the Rio Conventions

149. The Government is committed to achieving shared obligations under the three Rio Conventions and the proposed project will further advance the country’s capacities to meet these environmental goals. Table 3 identifies key articles that call for Parties to develop their national capacities as part of the Rio Conventions. Specifically, the project will strengthen Kyrgyzstan’s technical and institutional capacities for creating and managing better data, information, and knowledge. These capacities will be targeted to improving Kyrgyzstan’s monitoring of environmental trends and making more informed connections between socio-economic issues and the global environment. Improved data and information management will be reflected by improved collaboration and communication among various government bodies and other stakeholders, such as the National Academy of Sciences.

150. These capacities include strengthening five categories of capacity development: a) stakeholder engagement (as legitimate owners of comparative expertise, experience and knowledge); b) organizational capacities (as key operational entities and processes that guide transparent and valid use of knowledge for predictable outputs); c) environmental governance (as targeted rules and decision-making procedures that will ensure responsible and accountable actions); d) information management and knowledge (which is its actual creation, access, and use to catalyze a more holistic analysis and strategizing of local actions to meet global environmental objectives); and e) monitoring and evaluation (which is the strengthening feedback and adaptive systems for planning resiliency and managing the global environment through sustainable national actions). These capacity development outcomes will be monitored through the Capacity Development Scorecard (Annex 2) (Bellamy & Hill, 2010b).

151. This project demonstrates the matrix approach of cross-cutting capacity development, wherein the targeted set of activities focus on strengthening monitoring and evaluation activities, and yet the four other types of capacities will also be strengthened (though sub-ordinated to monitoring and evaluation) in order to ensure the legitimacy, relevancy, and institutional sustainability of project outcomes.

Table 3: Capacity development requirements of the Rio Conventions

Type of Capacity	Convention Requirements	FCCC	CBD	CCD
Stakeholder Engagement	Capacities of relevant individuals and organizations (resource users, owners, consumers, community and political leaders, private and public sector managers and experts) to engage proactively and constructively with one another to manage a global environmental issue.	Article 4 Article 6	Article 10 Article 13	Article 5 Article 9 Article 10 Article 19
Organizational Capacities	Capacities of individuals and organizations to plan and develop effective environmental policy and legislation, related strategies, and plans based on informed decision-making processes for global environmental management.	Article 4 Article 6	Article 8 Article 9 Article 16 Article 17	Article 4 Article 5 Article 13 Article 17 Article 18 Article 19
Environmental Governance	Capacities of individuals and organizations to enact environmental policies or regulatory decisions, as well as plan and execute relevant sustainable global environmental management actions and solutions.	Article 4	Article 6 Article 14 Article 19 Article 22	Article 4 Article 5 Article 8 Article 9 Article 10
Information Management and Knowledge	Capacities of individuals and organizations to research, acquire, communicate, educate and make use of pertinent information to be able to diagnose and understand global environmental problems and potential solutions.	Article 4 Article 5	Article 12 Article 14 Article 17 Article 26	Article 9 Article 10 Article 16

Type of Capacity	Convention Requirements	FCCC	CBD	CCD
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	Capacities in individuals and organizations to effectively monitor and evaluate project and/or programme achievements against expected results and to provide feedback for learning, adaptive management and suggesting adjustments to the course of action if necessary to conserve and preserve the global environment.	Article 6	Article 7	

C.1.b Project's Target Contribution to Global Environmental Benefits

152. This project responds to three main categories of articles under the three Rio Conventions, demonstrating both the global environmental value of the project and its cross-cutting capacity development strategy. The first set of Rio Convention articles refer to stakeholder engagement, where the three Rio Conventions call for the building of capacities of relevant individuals and organizations (resource users, owners, consumers, community and political leaders, private and public sector managers and experts) to engage proactively and constructively with one another to manage a global environmental issue (FCCC: Articles 4 & 6; CBD: Articles 10 & 13; and CCD: Articles 5, 9, 10 & 19). The second set of articles call for countries to develop capacities of individuals and organizations to plan and develop effective environmental policy and legislation, related strategies, and plans based on informed decision-making processes for global environmental management (FCCC: Article 4 & 6; CBD: Articles 8, 9, 16 & 17); and CCD: Articles 4, 5, 13, 17, 18, and 19). The third set of capacities refer to strengthening environmental governance, in particular to strengthen capacities of individuals and organizations to enact environmental policies or regulatory decisions, as well as plan and execute relevant sustainable global environmental management actions and solutions (FCCC: Article 4; CBD: Articles 6, 14, 19 & 22); and CCD: 4, 5, 8, 9 & 10). In particular, article 7 of the CBD, article 16 of the CCD, and article 5 of the FCCC specifically call for strengthening monitoring, data and information management, and sharing.

C.2 Project Design: GEF Alternative

C.2.a Project Rationale

153. The rationale of this project rests largely on the opportunity to create fill key gaps to manage data and information, create knowledge, and carry out effective monitoring of progress to meet global environmental obligations under the three Rio Conventions, among other multilateral environmental agreements. Notwithstanding the important activities currently underway in Kyrgyzstan to address these important priorities, this CCCD project creates an institutional space to remove certain key barriers to mainstreaming global environmental obligations into national development policies and planning frameworks. That is, whereas the project's objective is to strengthen targeted capacities for monitoring and managing information, their purpose is to catalyze the use of innovative knowledge for Kyrgyzstan to formulate, implement, monitor, and adapt resilient development plans that meet joint national and global environmental objectives.

154. Taking into account the challenges faced by Kyrgyzstan in meeting global environmental obligations as a result of inadequate access and use of sound information and knowledge, this project will emphasize a more comprehensive and holistic approach to decision-making for the global environment. Whereas Kyrgyzstan is currently undertaking monitoring, analyses, and reporting on each of the Rio Conventions, among other MEAs and with the support of important donor organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the German Agency for International GIZ, this project will look at the underlying deficiencies in key sets of information and knowledge that limit a more comprehensive analysis of environmental and development policies, plans and programmes.

155. To that end, this project will strengthen the underlying (information and knowledge management) foundations by which Kyrgyzstan can undertake a more holistic and comprehensive approach to analyzing policy interventions from a Rio Convention perspective. Engaging stakeholder representatives in modifying policy interventions will complement this capacity and testing targeted components for improved action to satisfying Rio Convention obligations. Capacity development activities under this project will serve to catalyze a long-term approach to identifying key information and knowledge gaps that cut across the three Rio Conventions.

156. Through a learning-by-doing and adaptive collaborative management approach, the project will strengthen targeted institutional and technical capacities to create and access better data, information, and knowledge for improved monitoring of global environmental trends. This will be largely manifest around a key set of improved procedures, tools, and best practices to monitor and manage environmental information. These will include the integrating existing databases into a more comprehensive network of information systems. Collectively, the procedures, tools, best practices and networked databases are what make up the integrated Environmental Information Monitoring and Management System. The project will also demonstrate the value of this EIMMS through various learning-by-doing exercises, which will include piloting its use to integrate global environmental criteria and indicators into a high value sectoral development plan.

157. This Environmental Information Monitoring and Management System is not simply a database. Rather, this system is about networking existing databases, reconciling the key indicators that serve to inform planners and decision-makers about trends in meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes. These indicators are not the full set of thematic technical indicators, but rather a sub-set of environmental indicators that most directly describe some global environmental phenomenon that meets the criteria of the three Rio Conventions. These indicators will also be reconciled with other over-arching criteria and indicators that respond to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and United Nations Environmental Programme on Green Economy, and the work being by expert institutions such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform. The monitoring component of this project emphasizes the evaluation of programmes and projects using the key set of indicators available through the integrated EIMMS.

158. One way to look at the EIMMS is by looking at the United Nations REDD Programme's conceptualization of monitoring, which is not only about measuring data such as greenhouse gas emissions

and forest inventories, but also a system that facilitates improved access to data and expertise. Monitoring under the UN-REDD Programme is also about monitoring safeguards, i.e., measures that address potential negative impacts of sustainable forest management. Monitoring under UN-REDD also looks at regular reviews of a country's capacities to coordinate and collaborate, mobilize financial resources, and develop capacities, and ensure the transparent movement of data and information. The UN-REDD programme also looks at monitoring from the perspective of tracking the multiple benefits that can accrue from applying best practices for sustainable forest management.¹⁰

159. The technical portion of the GEF increment of this project will be used to strengthen the global environmental character of the indicators to monitor progress towards meeting Rio Convention objectives and link existing systems into an integrated EIMMS. The GEF increment will also be used to remove the policy and institutional barriers that limit the integration of Rio Convention criteria and indicators into the formulation and implementation of sectoral development planning frameworks. Co-financing to the project will be largely in-kind, and is reflected by the active engagement of sufficiently large numbers government staff in the learning-by-doing workshops. Although not costed, the sustainable development baseline is significant and reflected by the important number of projects and activities that are outlined in Section E.

160. Environmental monitoring in Kyrgyzstan is currently characterized as unsatisfactory and insufficient to meet the requirements of the three Rio Conventions. This is due to the outdated technology and data collection methodologies, which includes limited observation parameters and sites, inadequate information and analyses, and ineffective use of sound analyses for informed decisions on the global environment.

161. In addition to compromising Kyrgyzstan's pursuit of environmentally sound and sustainable the lack of quality data is one of the major obstacles facing Kyrgyzstan's ability to meet its reporting obligations under the three Rio Conventions. A preliminary analysis of the country's current capacities identifies important gaps and shortcomings for the effective management of environmental information and environmental monitoring, includes:

- Poor information (uncertainties, incomplete data), inadequate analysis that is insufficient for effective policy making and implementation on flora and fauna protection, including forests. Lack of possibilities to track decisions.
- Under-developed technical capacity of observation network, processing and transmission of information.
- Reports on the state of environment are not exhaustive, and often fail to meet the requirements of international conventions and treaties. The processed information is often outdated.
- Lack of integrated national system for environmental monitoring.
- Limited availability of publicly accessible environmental information.
- Deficient ownership and poor enforcement of environmental regulations.
- Lack of financial resources available for environmental monitoring, processing and exchange, inefficient use of limited resources for monitoring, duplicated functions between the agencies.
- Weak legal, organizational, economic and social foundations for environmental information.

162. As a result of Kyrgyzstan's inadequate environmental information monitoring and management system, the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of policy, legislation, and regulation remain weak. Over the past 10 years, Kyrgyzstan has undergone significant reforms in environmental policies, legislation and institutions. As an integral part of the regulatory reform, various environmental bills and bylaws on environmental components and other relevant instruments have been developed and approved. All these environmental bills laid out general principles and systemic basis for environment protection and sound management activities and measures. However, regulatory reform is not complete, with legislation remaining incomplete and inconsistent in a number of areas. While greater than hundred laws and regulations exists in Kyrgyzstan, there is no clarity in the system of relations in environmental field, which leads to evolving environmental conflicts between investors and local communities, preventing foreign investments to extractive

¹⁰ For more information, visit the UN-REDD Programme's website, <http://www.un-redd.org>

and other industries, and limits full implementation of activities related to environmental protection and management.

163. A number of these challenges are currently being addressed by important programmes and projects. These include the development of a National Information Center on Wildlife under the European Union's FLERMONECA project and the Food and Agriculture Organization's global information system on water and agriculture, developed by the Land and Water Division, otherwise known as AQUASTAT. The main mandate of the programme is to collect, analyze and disseminate information on water resources, water uses, and agricultural water management

164. Taking into account the existing barriers for achieving global environmental benefits, this project is targeted to strengthening capacities to make data and information more accessible for decision-making to meet Rio Convention obligations. The project will strengthen a more cost-effective approach data and information management, and to institutionalize the capacities developed by strengthening key enabling conditions. Component 1 focuses on the strengthening the legislative conditions by recommending appropriate amendments of key instruments. Component 2 focuses on the actual institutional capacities of the environmental information monitoring and management system. This includes the technological hardware and software as well as strengthening agency coordination and networking to reduce unnecessary redundancies without compromising resiliency. Training will also be included to ensure that a sufficient critical number of staff and other stakeholders are adequately trained to access new and available data and information for the sake of the global environment. A critical set of activities refer to the testing of the capacities developed to strengthen the EIMMS and will serve to highlight potential gaps and deficiencies that will be addressed by project's end. The third component focuses on a broader set awareness raising activities to build support for the project strategy, design and outputs. The activities under this project also serve to strengthen the resiliency of the project outcomes.

165. The transformative nature of this project rests largely on negotiating coordination and collaboration agreements among agencies to share data and information that has perhaps been the signal most difficult barrier to cost-effective and improved decision-making for the global environment. The sustainability of project outcomes is inherent in the project design and implementation approach. With respect to design, the project will engage a large number of stakeholders in raising their awareness and understanding of the value of an improved EIMMS. The project will also take an adaptive collaborative management approach that is indispensable to enhancing sustainability. This approach places a special emphasis of engaging a wide range and large number of stakeholders to validate project activities, outputs and decisions. Project champions are also important to increasing the reach of the project to a greater number of important stakeholders in a supportive way.

Component 1: Strengthened policy and legal instruments

A comprehensive assessment of the weaknesses and gaps of the policy and legal framework will inform the necessary amendments and reforms to be targeted. This will be undertaken through learning-by-doing workshops and with the active engagement of both state and non-state stakeholders.

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The strengthening of these systemic capacities will be complemented by enhanced consultative and collaborative mechanisms for decision-making on the global environment. In particular, this will include strengthening mechanisms for sub-national (oblast and ayil okmotu) authorities to more effectively participate in data and information management, as well as decision-making.

Key Outputs and Activities

- Assessment of the weaknesses and gaps of the policy and legal instruments governing data and information management
- Assessment of the weaknesses and gaps of the consultative and decision-making mechanisms, with particular attention to their inclusive construct
- Learning-by-doing workshops to reconcile policy conflicts and amend targeted legal instruments, including formulating targeted by-laws, operational guidance, and codes
- Collaborative approach to negotiating improved consultative and decision-making arrangements

Component 2: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS

2

A core component of the project, activities will focus on strengthening the institutional construct and associated management regime for collecting, creating, and transforming data and information into knowledge. This will require improved technologies and analytical methodologies, data and information protocols, piloting these new and improved institutional arrangements, and mobilizing financial resources to ensure their sustainability.

A key feature of this component is the learning-by-doing application of these new capacities to formulate sectoral and sub-national plans that integrate global environmental criteria and indicators. Together with the activities and outputs of component 1, these activities will help Kyrgyzstan to take a more holistic approach to formulating and implementing globally environmentally-friendly and resilient development planning frameworks, as well as to monitor and adapt them appropriately to ensure their institutional sustainability.

Key Outputs and Activities

- Assessments of the institutional weaknesses for managing data, information and knowledge, including indicators and information systems
- Update technological requirements of an improved and integrated EIMMS
- Learning-by-doing workshops to structure coordination of relevant co-financed projects to structure an EIMMS
- Collaborative strengthening of institutional arrangements and agreements for improved EIMMS, in particular formal roles for academic and research institutions and sub-national authorities
- Pilot a sub-national level project to test vertical communication, coordination, and collaboration in data, information, and knowledge management
- Formulate a resource mobilization strategy
- Develop a national programme for replicating and scaling up the EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming
- Carry out learning-by-doing exercises for improved technical capacities to collect, analyze and transform information and knowledge into local action. In addition to government staff at both the national and municipal levels, this will include stakeholder representatives from NGOs, civil society, private sector, academia, and research institutions

Component 3: Improving awareness of global environmental values

3

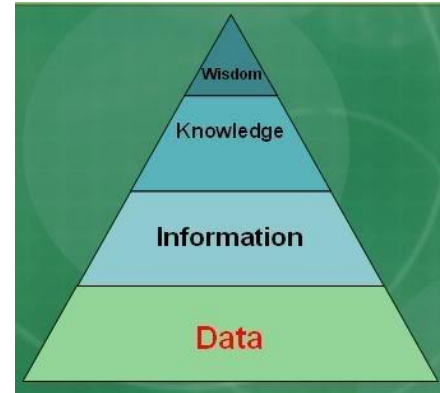
Key Outputs and Activities

- Convene project kick-off and lessons learned conferences
- Develop and implement a communication campaign using the Internet, social media, and public service announcements to share data and information with the broader public on global environmental indicators affecting social and economic issues
- Organize and carry out awareness-raising workshops with government staff, in particular decision-makers, in planning and budget departments on the intrinsic value of global environmental indicators to national socio-economic priorities
- Prepare a targeted set of training and awareness-raising material, building on best practices from other countries
- Prepare articles on linkages between the global environment and socio-economic issues

- Prepare and air a public service announcement on Rio Convention mainstreaming
- Develop and environmental awareness module for inclusion in high school teaching curricula

C.2.b Project Goal and Objective

166. The goal of this project is for Kyrgyzstan to make better decisions to meet and sustain global environmental obligations. This project will contribute to this goal by strengthening a set of targeted capacities to better manage data and information as well as improve targeted monitoring capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention obligations. Capacity development activities will be organized around the integration of existing structures and mechanisms to manage data and information, and their use to formulate and implement sectoral development plans that better reflect global environmental dimensions. This will be manifest through the strengthening of an environmental information monitoring and management system that is constructed by an integration of existing environmental management information systems, building upon much of the capacities currently being developed in this area by other development partners (See Section E.1).



167. Critically, the project emphasizes the creation of data, information, and knowledge that is widely recognized as legitimate among all stakeholders and other social actors. This calls for updating and improving data and information collection methodologies, as well as improved training (through learning-by-doing) on analytical skills. These skills include strengthening individual skills for monitoring data and information, which are central to the legitimacy of data and information. However, these skills must be situated within an improved institutional context, and the project will address the particular institutional barriers that hinder Kyrgyzstan from formulating more holistic and resilient development plans that affect the environment and natural resources. The legitimacy and sustainability of global environmental outcomes also requires removing key systemic barriers, those that embedded within policies or legal instruments. In Kyrgyzstan's particular case, this calls for addressing the current weaknesses in the how data, information, and knowledge are shared among all stakeholders. The project will build upon existing rules, regulations, and mechanisms for collaboration and coordination on issues relevant to the three Rio Conventions, in particular the Public Councils under each ministry and state agency, the GEF Coordination Council, and the Coordinating Council on Climate Change and its subsidiary mechanisms, such as the Climate Dialogue Platform.

C.2.c Expected Outcomes

168. The expected outcome of the project is that the government will be better able to meet and sustain global environmental outcomes by improved monitoring capacities of key environmental data and information. This will be accompanied by the strengthening of a targeted set of accompanying technical, institutional, and systemic capacities to assess and improve progress towards meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes.

169. Among the key activities of the project is the updating of key technological needs, not only of the government structures such as the SAEPPF, but importantly the Academy of Sciences, which has very important comparative advantages and which plays a key role is creating data, information, and knowledge for Kyrgyzstan to more cost-effectively apply best practices for meeting and sustaining Rio Convention obligations. In addition to strengthening the data and information management institutional arrangements, the project will also test how these arrangements represent a cost-effective approach to creating and applying best practices for managing the global environment. The choice of the pilot activity will be determined during early project implementation once the project has made progress in legitimizing a new collaborative approach to data and information management.

170. An important feature of the pilot project will be to strengthen decentralized management of data and information, including the capacities of stakeholders at the local and regional level to play a more proactive role in policy-setting and implementation. The GEF CCCD Strategy emphasizes the requirement that stakeholder representatives actively engage in the full project life cycle in order to facilitate the strategic

adaptation of project activities in keeping with project objectives. Moreover, the inclusion of non-state stakeholders contributes to the adaptive collaborative management of project implementation and promotes long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

Expected Synergies

171. The first synergy that the project will embark on is through the strengthening of linkages among existing environmental databases and information systems, reconciling overlapping and conflicting indicators and analytical methodologies in order to improve availability and accessibility to better knowledge for Rio Convention implementation. The integrated Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System is in effect a synergy of planning, management, and monitoring tools for the global environment while strengthening its use for environmentally sound and sustainable development.

172. Indeed, the EIMMS represents the central product for materializing further synergies, which includes catalyzing stakeholder engagement across the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs. The first CCCD project sought to accomplish this through environmental fiscal reform, but this did not extend to more comprehensive planning and decision-making on Kyrgyzstan's national development planning frameworks.

173. While this CCCD project will not be comprehensive in terms of creating synergies across all of Kyrgyzstan's national development plans, the project will select one high value development sector plan to create synergies between global environmental obligations and national socio-economic development priorities. For example, , criteria and indicators for conserving globally significant biodiversity and the management of pastures that are controlled by local authorities, will be based on an updated assessment, followed by negotiations in the technical working groups to agree on best practice approaches to apply under the project (see outputs 1.2, 2.1, and 2.3). The CCCD project thus creates an institutional space for the more specific and best practice operational synergies to be identified by national and expert stakeholders, followed by their testing or early application through the high value pilot project.

Strengthened Environmental Governance

174. This CCCD project sets out to strengthen governance of the global environment through a few important sets of outputs. The first is to address the major barrier to decision-making on the environment, which currently limits what data and information is used in policy instruments and planning frameworks. This is perhaps one of the greatest barriers to Kyrgyzstan's ability to meet Rio Convention obligations and sustain global environmental outcomes. The current policy of stakeholder engagement remains one of relatively closed and limited inclusion, although this tends not to be case in development projects financed through official development assistance and managed by international development partners. The less-than-optimal stakeholder engagement has resulted in a perceived de-legitimization of government policies and plans by certain important national stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is also significantly hampered by the inadequate investments in updating their technological requirements. In spite of the latter, these stakeholders retain their technical and material expertise as a result of their social location, e.g., representatives of local authorities, the institutions under the National Academy of Sciences, and environmental NGOs. This will be indicated by the memoranda of agreement and liaison protocols (see outputs 1.2 and 2.2). The EIMMS is not merely a technological tool, but rather includes the consultative and decision-making processes to be strengthened under output 1.2 and the cooperative agreements under output 2.2.

175. In addition to removing the barriers to stakeholder engagement as outlined above, the project will go one step further to institutionalize these policy and institutional improvements. This will include the development and early implementation of a long-term training and awareness-raising programme on the strategic value of a more integrated approach of addressing global environmental obligations through national development planning frameworks. Environmental governance will also be improved by developing an updated resource mobilization strategy to ensure the long-term operation and use of the EIMMS and facilitating the application of innovative indicators such as green growth indicators and other Rio Convention mainstreamed policy instruments. The project will select one instrument of environmental governance, namely a high value sector development plan as the basis for structuring and testing of the EIMMS, the lessons learned of which will inform subsequent replication and scaling up.

C.2.d Project Components, Outputs, and Activities

176. This project will be implemented in three linked project components:

1. Strengthened policy and legal instruments
2. Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an integrated EIMMS
3. Improving awareness of global environmental values

Component 1: Strengthened policy and legal instruments

177. The activities under this component will address the key policy and legislative barriers to implementing the Rio Conventions within the framework of sectoral development and planning frameworks. This output will involve expert stakeholders to validate the barriers and collectively agree on how best to reconcile the overlaps and fill the gaps. This will be undertaken through expert and learning-by-doing workshops. These will help planners and decision-makers to identify potential adjustments of the existing policy and legislative frameworks, including the formulation of appropriate by-laws. Activities under this output will be coordinated with other similar activities currently being undertaken by other projects, to create synergies across the set of multiple policies and legislation, as well as to reinforce the collaboration among stakeholder institutions to share data and information. The strengthening of these systemic capacities will be complemented by enhanced consultative and collaborative mechanisms for decision-making on the global environment. In particular, this will include strengthening mechanisms for at the level of local self-government authorities (ayil okmotu) to more effectively participate in data and information management, as well as decision-making.

Output 1.1: Targeted policies, legal and regulatory instruments are amended.

178. An assessment of the current policy and legal framework will lead to learning-by-doing training to reconcile the identified weaknesses. This will lead to formulation of by-laws and operational guidance which will be distributed. Technical working groups made up of experts on the three Rio Conventions will be established under the project, comprising individuals for within government and non-state actors.

Activities:

1.1.1 Review weaknesses of the policy and legal framework limiting Rio Convention mainstreaming. Using the Rio Conventions as the basis for the analytical framework on the global environment, undertake an analysis of Kyrgyzstan's environmental policy and legislation and their compliance from a Rio Convention perspective. The review will also consider knowledge gaps that prevent effective mainstreaming of Rio Conventions as well as limitations and opportunities for improving the management and monitoring of environmental information. Each Rio Convention will have its own analysis, and a fourth analysis will reconcile the three analyses into one synthesized report.

Target indicator: The three (3) in-depth thematic analyses (CBD, CCD, and FCCC) of Kyrgyzstan's environmental governance are drafted by month 6.

Target indicator: A compendium of environmental legislation that also explains in simple language the legislations' intent and coverage will be prepared by month 8.

Target indicator: The analytical report that synthesizes all three Rio Conventions is drafted and endorsed by the technical working groups by month 8.

Target indicator: Technical working groups draft policy recommendations for Project Board approval by month 8.

1.1.2 Carry out learning-by-doing training workshops to reconcile weaknesses and gaps in key environmental policies and legal instruments, as well as weaknesses and gaps in trainings for planners and decision-makers to understand and think critically about them. This exercise will be informed by the baseline analysis carried out under activity 1.1.1, and carried out in coordination with other relevant

programmes and projects. This activity will inform the preparation of the public awareness campaign of component 3. This training will include best applicable practices on monitoring and compliance¹¹.
Target indicator: Comprehensive training programme drafted by month 16 and endorsed by the technical working groups by month 17

- 1.1.3 Formulate appropriate by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions This activity focuses on the negotiating among key planners, legal experts, decision-makers, and policy-makers on how to strategically implement and comply with Kyrgyzstan’s environmental and related legal instruments. This activity is heavily based on the results of activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, both of which facilitate consultations and negotiations on designing the best practicable mechanisms for planning purposes, consulting, and taking decisions at the highest level.

Target indicator: By-laws and other appropriate legislative amendments are reviewed and validated by all stakeholders by month 18.

Target indicator: Operational guidelines drafted and finalized by month 18.

Target indicator: Guidelines are validated in stakeholder workshop by month 24

Target indicator: Policy recommendations to legitimize these guidelines, as appropriate, are prepared, submitted, endorsed by the technical working groups by month 26.

- 1.1.4 Secure approval of by-laws and any other policy, legislative, or regulatory instrument amended under activity 1.1.3, as appropriate. The approval process should be transparent and deemed valid by all stakeholders in order to ensure legitimacy and sustainability.

Target indicator: Policy recommendations are approved by the appropriate government bodies by month 30

- 1.1.5 Distribute updated codes, laws and relevant texts pertaining to environmental protection. Technical staff of government agencies and local community representatives will facilitate the wide distribution and use of actual codes, laws and texts pertaining to the protection of the global environment and natural resources.

Target indicator: Up-to-date texts are collected by month 18 and organized into a compendium of documentation for wide distribution by month 21.

Output 1.2: Strengthened consultative and decision-making processes

179. This output will take an objective approach to assessing and strengthening the most appropriate and sustainable consultative and decision-making processes. Consultative processes serve as important opportunities to create cost-effective synergies for sharing data, information, and knowledge. In collaboration with the related programmes and projects currently underway (See Section E.1), this output will facilitate a more comprehensive approach to structuring and streamlining the consultative and decision-making processes with a view to lowering the transaction costs to high quality data, information and knowledge. This output will also seek to remove barriers for the access of high quality data, information and knowledge, which is large due to cost, technology, and sharing policies. This output is also important to invigorating the most appropriate mechanism to legitimize and therefore sustain strengthened capacities to formulate and implement best practice resilient development and territorial plans that catalyze achievement of both sustainable development and Rio Convention goals.

Activities:

¹¹ Within the framework of this project, “monitoring” refers to measuring and analyzing over-arching indicators that are linked to broader national goals of sustainable development, such as the Green Growth Indicators and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The project will identify a key set of global environmental indicators to be integrated into a local sustainable development plan.

1.2.1 Undertake an assessment of information and knowledge needs of social actors and other stakeholders that can play a role in catalyzing Rio Convention implementation. Particular attention will be directed to identifying information needs of government decision-makers, sub-national government authorities, the academic community, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations and civil society. Particular attention will also be given to identifying the appropriate relevance, if at all, the role of gender to contributing or limiting the creation and access to information and knowledge to meet global environmental objectives. The assessment will identify the key technical data and information needs required by sub-national partners to support their role in meeting national and global environmental obligations. This will build on assessment reports, such as the *Towards Spatial Enablement in Kyrgyzstan Issues Paper* (Evtimov, 2014), which identifies issues and makes recommendations for strengthening electronic information initiatives within the framework of the National Sustainable Development Strategy. Other development partners are working on similar assessments and issues, and the implementation of this activity will be structured in close coordination with these (See Section E.1).

Target indicator: Needs assessment report drafted by month 6, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 10

Target indicator: The needs assessment report describes the extent to which gender issues are relevant information and knowledge to meeting and sustaining global environmental objectives

1.2.2 Convene working groups to negotiate best consultative and decision-making processes. Expert working group meetings will be convened to agree on best practice approaches to help local self-government authorities to integrate Rio Convention criteria and indicators into the operationalization of local sustainable development strategies (under the National Sustainable Development Strategy). These working groups will clarify rules and procedures to facilitate how various stakeholder groups and their representatives will work with each other to create a transparent process of planning and decision-making. The working groups will discuss and agree on appropriate indicators and relevant best practice approaches to strengthen women's participation in the decision-making and governance of the global environment from a national context.

Target indicator: The first meeting of the working group will review and discuss the preliminary findings of the institutional assessments of 2.2.1, provide input to finalize the assessment on environmental governance in Kyrgyzstan, as well as the formulation of pilot project by month 5

Target indicator: The second meeting of the working group will review the final reports and provide policy recommendations to be incorporated into the drafting of the Memorandum of Agreement of 1.2.3 and 2.2.3 by month 9.

Target indicator: The third working group meeting will convene by month 18 to facilitate consultative and decision-making on the pilot sub-national project.

Target indicator: The fourth working group meeting will convene by month 28 to review project findings to date and endorse recommendations for approval by the Project Board.

1.2.3 Draft memoranda of agreement on consultative and decision-making processes¹². These agreements will clarify the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders that have comparative expertise and knowledge to help inform improved planning and decision-making. Particular attention will be given to engaging the academic community, such as the National Academy of Sciences, and other non-state stakeholders. Taking into account the results of 1.2.2, particular attention will be given to including gender-relevant stakeholder engagement arrangements.

¹² Only one memorandum of agreement may be needed. This will be determined during the early consultations related to this activity.

Target indicator: Liaison protocols¹³ among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state stakeholder organizations to share of data and information during the project are drafted by month 10 signed by month 13

Target indicator: Liaison protocols are updated and signed among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state other stakeholder organizations to share data and information per institutional reforms signed by month 32.

Component 2: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an integrated EIMMS

180. Activities under this component will focus on strengthening the institutional construct and associated management regime for collecting, creating, and transforming data and information into knowledge. This will require improved technologies and analytical methodologies, data and information protocols, piloting these new and improved institutional arrangements, and mobilizing financial resources to ensure their sustainability. A key feature of this component is the learning-by-doing application of these new capacities to formulate sectoral and sub-national plans that integrate global environmental criteria and indicators. Together with the activities and outputs of component 1, these activities will help Kyrgyzstan to take a more holistic approach to formulating and implementing globally environmentally-friendly and resilient development planning frameworks, as well as to monitor and adapt them appropriately to ensure their institutional sustainability.

Output 2.1 Institutional mapping and analysis of an optimal information and monitoring system

181. This output focuses on reducing the transaction costs of data management and reducing duplication in order that data is reliable, valid, timely, and relevant. The distinction between the national and global environment is not clear-cut, with much of the data and information needed for managing the local environment being the same data and information needed for managing the environment for the global community. While all data collected at the national level is national environmental data, information on environmental conditions may reflect both national and global trends. For example, changes in indicator species populations may indicate a change in ecosystem health. This information may be needed to inform better agricultural practices if the ecosystem in question influences, for example, pollination of nearby agricultural crops. The very same information has global environmental value if the change in ecosystem health implicates a threat to endangered endemic species, thereby necessitating alternative and/or innovative species protection management regimes. This output will serve to help fill gaps and bring together existing work in Kyrgyzstan on indicators, such as the Green Growth Indicators and good practice international guidance such as that from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2011; OECD, 2014)

Activities:

2.1.1 Undertake a targeted analysis¹⁴ of the institutional requirements to use best available and innovation data, information and knowledge to implement the Rio Conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements through mainstreamed sectoral development plans that are more resilient and reflective of global environmental obligations. The institutional assessment will examine the institutional synergies between and among the Rio Conventions obligations per the Kyrgyz context. The study will prepare an institutional mapping of the data and information sources and needs for the three Rio Conventions as well as other multilateral environmental agreements that will be the basis of the technical meetings undertaken under activity 2.1.2. This activity will build on the assessments and analyses of activities 1.1.1 and 1.2.1.

Target indicator: Assessment report is drafted and peer reviewed by month 5, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 7, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board finalized by month 8

2.1.2 Convene technical working group meetings (with representation from the Rio Convention Focal Points and other key stakeholders) to select best appropriate indicators for measuring global environmental

¹³ See paragraph 100.

¹⁴ This would be along the lines of a SWOT and gap analysis. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SWOT_analysis.

trends. This work must build upon and complement past and on-going work on capacity building activities through other projects on Green Growth Indicators. The working group will be comprised of technical experts and other specialists who will discuss and agree on the specific data, information and knowledge needs to operationalize the information sharing policy and associated regulatory and legislative requirements. These discussions will build on the results of activities 1.1.1, 1.2.1, and 2.1.1. This group will identify and agree on priority channels of environmental information exchange across sectors and ministries through the GEF Coordination Council. Building on best practices, the technical working groups will also construct relevant gender-equality indicators to monitor and assess the extent to which gender equality is promoted¹⁵.

Target indicator: Technical working group composition agreed by the Project Board in its first meeting by month 4

Target indicator: Technical working group meets every three (3) months for the first 12 months, and every quarter for the rest of the project

Target indicator: Appropriate sets of national standards of environmental data and information are identified, as well as regulation necessary for improving coordination and communication at the national level for better reporting system by month 23

- 2.1.3 Design the technological requirements for collecting, storing, and sharing data and information. This activity will build upon the institutional mapping exercise of activity 2.1.1, and produce a set of data flow and sharing protocols. The results of this activity will inform the institutional strengthening workshops of activities 2.2.2 and 2.2.4.

Target indicator: Construct an institutional architecture for the storage and transformation of data and information by month 10.

- 2.1.4 Develop a tracking mechanism to monitor the usage of EIMMS. This will be informed by the data flow protocols as well as the complementary management arrangements recommended as part of activity 2.2.2. This tracking will help demonstrate the contribution of the EIMMS to the implementation of policies, as well as the preparation of national reports under the Rio Conventions and other MEAs.

Target indicator: Tracking mechanism to monitor the use EIMMS is developed by month 12. This will include the contribution of the EIMMS to the preparation of national reports under the Rio Conventions and other MEAs.

Target indicator: Tracking mechanism to monitor the use EIMMS is reviewed periodically and adjusted every four months, up to month 32.

Target indicator: Operational guidelines to use tracking mechanism is prepared and finalized by month 32.

Output 2.2 Targeted institutional reforms for improved access to data and information

182. Activities under this output will focus on strengthening targeted institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data. This includes activities to increase cooperation and sharing of data between different actors.

Activities:

- 2.2.1 Review and design institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data. This assessment will be completed during a technical committee's meetings where best practices for collecting and managing environmental data, information and knowledge are discussed and recommended. The report will include recommendations on priority capacity development activities at the systemic, institutional, and technical levels, with particular attention to a holistic approach to the national implementation of the

¹⁵ Best practices are available for GEF and UNDP policies reports. See list of references in Annex 10, among others.

- Rio Conventions. The recommendations of the technical committees will be submitted for review and approval by expert workshops (2.2.2).
- Target indicator: Undertake an institutional analysis of the challenges and best practices for managing environmental data and information, completed by month 5.*
- Target indicator: Three (3) technical working groups (CBD, CCD, and FCCC) are created by month 6 comprised from expert stakeholder representation of at least 8 different stakeholders (government, NGOs, academia, private sector, and civil society). The technical working groups will meet at least three (3) times per year.*
- Target indicator: The technical working groups submit technical and policy recommendations to the relevant ministries and agencies at least twice (2) a year, the first by month 8.*
- Target indicator: Prepare brief to recommend and approve, as appropriate, institutional reforms by month 14.*
- Target indicator: Ministerial representatives discuss brief and approve appropriate decision(s) by month 18.*
- Target indicator: Institutional reforms are initiated by target institutions by month 20. Over 67% of institutional reforms are completed by month 32. This includes detailing the specific institutional requirements necessary to ensure the steady flow of data and information through the data flow system developed under output 2.1.*
- 2.2.2 Convene expert workshops on data and information management arrangements. These workshops will review the draft recommendation report from 2.2.1. After the review, the document will be sent back to the technical committee for modifications. The expert workshops will finalize the recommendations.
- Target indicator: Convene expert working group and stakeholder meetings to agree on recommendations of institutional reforms. Expert working group presents a consensus agreement on prioritized recommendations by month 12.*
- 2.2.3 Negotiate and facilitate networking cooperative agreements on data and information management with key institutions to facilitate and secure improved communication, coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders. These agreements should be developed in concert with the liaison protocols of activity 1.2.3, including the consideration of specific arrangements to promote gender equality in data and information management and decision-making.
- Target indicator: Convene working group meetings of the National Council for Sustainable Development, as well as representatives from other stakeholder organizations beginning no later than month 7 to discuss and approve recommendations for data and information collection and management as well as the associated training programmes before month 9*
- Target indicator: Council meets twice (2) per year to update and revise cooperative agreements and associated training or awareness programmes*
- Target indicator: Memorandum of Agreement among partner agencies and other stakeholder organizations is signed by month 8.*
- 2.2.4 Set up targeted institutional architectures for sharing data and information. Building on the results of 2.1.3 and previous activities, operationalize the best practices and recommendations to improve the institutional arrangements for data access, sharing, collection, and storage. This activity will complement the work underway by the K-Link project, as well as to strengthen linkage with the Aarhus Centers. This work will focus on strengthening existing databases and associated systems that will tie into the activity 2.3.4, which focuses on new technology focused specifically on the EIMMS.
- Target indicator: Installation of hardware and software are completed by month 12.*
- Target indicator: Databases are linked as part of the proposed EIMMS by month 12.*
- Target indicator: Database linkages are reviewed every three months and adjusted, with final adjustment taking place by month 33.*

Output 2.3 Selected updating of technologies for information monitoring and management

183. This activity includes a review of the current information management system, with a focus on identifying areas that can be improved. After the assessment an EIMMS will be designed, reviewed for feasibility, and peer reviewed. Once this process is complete, new technology and infrastructure will be installed.

Activities:

2.3.1 Undertake assessment of baseline information management system. This will be completed by working group discussions on best practices and experiences on improving an EIMMS as well as synergies between conservation of the global environment and national development priorities. This will build upon the institutional analyses and agreements undertaken under Output 2.2.

Target indicator: In-depth baseline assessment of current management information system is completed by month 4 of the project. In particular, undertake an assessment of the data, information, and knowledge gaps and weaknesses to measure global environmental impacts and trends. This includes an assessment of the institutional structures and mechanism to manage data, information and knowledge as well as recommendations on priority capacity development activities at the systemic, institutional, and technical levels.

Target indicator: Undertake a targeted study of best practice web-based tools for environmental data and metadata sharing and storage management at all levels as part of the design of an integrated EIMMS, completed by month 8. This study will include the technological hardware and software requirements.

Target indicator: Convene four public stakeholder dialogue workshops on improving EIMMS. Four stakeholder dialogue workshops will be carried out in year 2 to present and discuss best practices and lessons learned in mainstream Rio Conventions into sectoral development through the project.

Target indicator: Each constituent public dialogue is attended by at least 50 key representatives from stakeholder constituencies.

2.3.2 Prepare a feasibility study on the design and operation of the EIMMS based on best practices and successes from other systems to meet global environmental information needs, with particular attention to experiences in other CIS countries and systems supported by other international development agencies. This design will incorporate the assessment undertaken in 2.3.1.

Target indicator: Feasibility study to set up a proposed EIMMS is completed by month 8. This design goes beyond the design of linking databases, but also procedures for accessing best practice guidance and methodologies, and the collaborative approach to planning and Rio Convention mainstreaming.

2.3.3 Undertake an independent peer review of EIMMS. An expert working group will be convened to peer-review the EIMMS. Independent experts not affiliated with project design will carry out the review.

Target indicator: Feasibility study on the EIMMS is peer reviewed by independent experts by month 10.

Target indicator: Feasibility study on the EIMMS is approved by focal points of the Rio Conventions by month 12.

2.3.4 Set up the technological components of the EIMMS as defined in the approved feasibility study of 2.3.3. This activity includes the purchasing of the necessary hardware, and software, and upgrading the technology.

Target indicator: Installation of the relevant EIMMS technology begins by month 12 and is completed by month 18.

Target indicator: The operation of the EIMMS technology will be reviewed every three (3) months and adjusted and realigned with other databases and systems (see activity 2.2.4) up to month 33.

Output 2.4 Training on improved methodologies and analytical skills

184. The training under this output focuses on two technical aspects of the EIMMS. The first focuses on the technical skills for managing data and information, whereas the second focuses on strengthening expertise needed to create knowledge. Activities 2.4.1 to 2.4.4 focus on the first set of training, whereas activities 2.4.5 to 2.4.7 focus on training for knowledge creation. In all cases, training will be carried out through learning-by-doing workshops and related exercises. The learned skills in all training are to be designed and implemented in a way that legitimizes data, information and knowledge.

Activities:

2.4.1 Undertake a comprehensive assessment of training needs to manage data and information. This will include administrative operation and networking, sharing protocols, storage, data collection methods and metrics, and knowledge management tools to integrate data, information and knowledge into an environmental management information system in a way that Rio Conventions obligations are also being satisfied. The assessment will cover national and sub-national training needs for data access, interpretation and use in national development projects and programmes. Whereas this activity focuses on the management of data and information, activity 2.4.5 focuses on the use of data and information to create knowledge for decision-making. Particular attention will be given to assessing constraints and opportunities for promoting equal substantive participation of women in the training programme that will be developed under 2.4.2.

Target indicator: Training needs assessment report drafted by month 6, reviewed and endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, and finalized and approved by Project Board by month 9

2.4.2 Prepare training programme and curriculum that builds on the earlier analyses (activities 2.3.1, and 2.4.1). The programme and curriculum should include training materials and modules that incorporate best practices for the sharing, collection and use of environmental data and information. Participants in the training programme will include all technical government staff with responsibilities related to the collection and use of environmental data as well as relevant staffs from non-state organizations representing academia, research institutions, secondary schools and civil society.

Target indicator: Comprehensive training programme drafted by month 12 and endorsed by the technical working groups by month 13

2.4.3 Carry out training workshops on data and information management, using the high value sector development plan selected under activity 2.5.1. These workshops should focus on best practices and innovations. At the beginning of each course each participant will be tested on their prior knowledge of materials to be taught. A follow-up test will also be administered at the end of each course to measure each participant's knowledge of the material taught. The final results will be statistically analyzed to show incremental learning. Learn-by-doing exercises will help formulate and apply data collection best practices and data quality guidelines for key agencies. Data quality guidelines will be improved based on the results of this experiment and shared with key government data managing agencies. This activity will be completed with other training activities of output 2.4 and awareness-raising activities of component 3.

Target indicator: Training programme developed under activity 2.4.2 commences by month 12

Target indicator: Four (4) training workshops and related exercises begin by month 13

Target indicator: The average test score of all attendees will be no lower than 80%.

- Target indicator: Learn-by-doing training workshops (at least ten), the first held no earlier than month 14 and the final workshop held no later than month 19*
- Target indicator: Collect feedback evaluations from trainees on course effectiveness, 90% response rate for each course following its implementation. Analyze results by month 23*
- Target indicator: At least 250 officials drawn from national, provincial and district level offices of the 16 key technical agencies and other key stakeholder representatives training. This indicator will be disaggregated by social location, stakeholder type, and gender.*
- Target indicator: All technical government staff with responsibilities related to the collection and use of environmental data will have participated in all training courses. A minimum of 100 government staff have participated in training courses by month 28. This indicator will be disaggregated by gender.*
- Target indicator: At least 80 government staff members that are directly implicated in the planning and decision-making process to monitor and enforce environmental legislation have participated in training workshops by month 32. This indicator will be disaggregated by gender.*
- 2.4.4 Develop long-term training programme on data and information management that would be carried out after the CCCD project ends. This programme will build on the previous training activities, in particular 2.4.1 and 2.4.5.
Target indicator: Training programme is revised and strengthened on lessons learned by month 27
Target indicator: New training manual is created and tested by month 30
- 2.4.5 Undertake a comprehensive assessment of technical training needs necessary to integrate data, information and knowledge into national planning frameworks in a way that Rio Conventions obligations are also being satisfied. This will be based on lessons learned and best practices on similar training needs from other countries. The assessment will cover national and sub-national training needs for data access, interpretation and use in national development projects and programmes. Validate this assessment through peer-review of experts and stakeholders. This activity focuses on knowledge creation, whereas activity 2.4.1 focuses on the operational aspects of data and information management.
Target indicator: Needs report drafted by month 6, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 108
- 2.4.6 Prepare a targeted training programme and curriculum building on activities under 2.4.5, as well as the relevant training under other donor-funded programmes and projects. Trainings will be carried out within the structure of the regional Rio Convention mainstreaming activities.
Target indicator: Within the construct of the national, sub-national, and local implementation of selected sectoral mainstreaming activities, a training programme is drafted, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 13
- 2.4.7 Undertake training workshops on Rio Convention-resilient planning frameworks. Stakeholders (government agencies, academia, public, and NGOs) will be learn best practices on data access and interpretation for environmental management and evidence-based development planning using modules developed under activity 2.4.6. This activity will be coordinated with other similar training workshops carried under other related projects (See Section E.1).
Target indicator: Organize four (4) national training workshops on environmental evaluation that are based on best practice approaches to prepare environmental impact

assessments and enforce adherences to their recommendations convened by month 24, with each having at least 25 stakeholder participants

Target indicator: Gender balance is indicated by at least 50% participation by women by the end of the project and assessed in the independent final evaluation.¹⁶

Output 2.5 Improved EIMMS tested

185. This output focuses on testing the improved EIMMS developed under 2.3 and training under 2.4 through a pilot project. A collaborative consultation process will be used to select a plan for mainstreaming. An accompanying manual and implementation plan will be created. Stakeholder workshops will reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities.

Activities:

2.5.1 Select one high value sectoral development plan for pilot mainstreaming exercises through learning-by-doing training under activity 2.4.3. The process of selection will be undertaken by a series of collaborative bilateral consultations.

Target indicator: The Project Board selects the high value pilot sector development plan by month 12. Pilot mainstreaming exercise is structured (pilot sub-project document) and endorsed by the technical working group by month 14, and approved by consensus of the GEF Coordination Council by month 15.

2.5.2 Building on output 2.2, convene stakeholder workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities for streamlined environmental information management and impact assessment within the context of Rio Convention implementation in the selected pilot sector development plan.

Target indicator: Convene four (4) workshops with at least 15 expert and stakeholder representatives by month 16.

Target indicator: Report with recommended revisions to institutional mandates completed by month 18, and endorsed by the Project Board by month 21

2.5.3 Develop a manual that provides technical interpretation of the EIMMS. This document will act as a guideline on how to use the EIMMS. Activities under 2.3 and 2.4 constitute the application of the EIMMS on the high value sector development plan. As EIMMS is being installed and learning-by-doing analytical methodologies applied, an operational manual is being drafted for the long-term extension and use of the EIMMS to monitor progress to meeting and sustaining Rio Convention obligations.

Target indicator: Operational manual drafted by month 15

Target indicator: Operational manual tested and piloted by month 20, and approved by month 22.

2.5.4 Facilitate dialogues on the EIMMS and its implementation with decision- and policy-makers to enhance their understanding and secure their support and championship. This activity complements activities 2.2.3 and 2.5.3 that are responsible for the implementation of related policy instruments to improve the channels on environmental information management.

Target indicator: Regular dialogues targeted to senior policy-makers convened as needed, with final endorsement by month 24.

2.5.5 Prepare lessons learned study on Rio Convention mainstreaming activities carried out under activities 2.4.3, 2.4.7, and 2.5.2. Particular attention will be given to looking at the interaction between the

¹⁶ A recommendation of the GEF 2012 paper on Powerful Synergies (see page 4) calls for promoting women's equal participation in relevant processes. This means 50%, not 100%.

national and sub-national level mainstreaming processes. The Lessons Learned Report will be presented at the one-day Project Results Conference (3.1.1).

Target indicator: Lessons learned report prepared on targeted Rio Convention mainstreaming activities completed by month 32.

Output 2.6 Resource mobilization strategy

186. This output is designed to support the financial sustainability of the EIMMS. Activities will incorporate innovative financial and economic analyses of the project that incorporate environmental and social impacts. The Resource Mobilization Strategy will be presented at the one-day Project Results Conference (3.1.1).

2.6.1 Undertake analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation. Towards the end of the project, the analysis carried out under 1.1.1 will be updated to identify the long-term legislative and regulative reforms that are needed to ensure the institutional sustainability of the EIMMS. This will be based on past analyses, with new updated recommendations that target the monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation according to the three Rio Conventions and the implementation of the EIMMS. These recommendations may include financial estimates that will inform the development of the resource mobilization strategy. Identify best practice and innovative financial and economic instruments for piloting. This will take the form of a feasibility study and broad consultations on the strategic choice of instruments to pilot and implement. This will build on the feasibility study to improve the structure of an integrated EIMMS developed under activity 2.3.3.

Target indicator: Feasibility study on financial and economic instruments to advance the system of environmental monitoring and compliance of environmental monitoring and compliance of environmental legislation for the global environment is drafted and peer reviewed by month 15, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 16, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 18.

2.6.2 Establish expert group of finance and economic experts for the peer review of activities 2.6.1 as to champion resource mobilization efforts. Experts will be government finance and economic experts, as well as independent experts working in the private and non-profit sectors.

Target indicator: Expert working group is made up of at least 20 rotating members, who will undertake a desk review of the drafts of the analytical report and feasibility study, and meet at least once to discuss the findings of each within one month of their completion, i.e., by months 13 and 19.

2.6.3 Draft, review, and approve resource mobilization strategy. Within the framework of the EIMMS and taking into account Kyrgyzstan's National Sustainable Development Strategy, draft a resource mobilization strategy. This strategy will be informed by best practices and lessons learned from other similar resource mobilization strategies. An expert working group will be convened to guide the collaborative formulation and peer-review of a resource mobilization strategy.

Target indicator: Expert drafts resource mobilization strategy by month 21.

Target indicator: Resource mobilization strategy includes good practices for raising and allocating funds to achieve global environmental targets through decentralized decision-making.

Target indicator: Expert working group reviews and guides the revision and finalization of the resource mobilization strategy by month 25.

Target indicator: Resource mobilization strategy approved Rio Convention focal points by month 28

2.6.4 Formulate procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource management based on activity 2.6.3. These will be tested during project implementation and finalized by the end of the project into the Resource Mobilization Strategy's accompanying programme (2.6.5).

Target indicator: Operational procedures drafted by month 15

Target indicator: Operational procedures tested and piloted by month 20, and approved by month 22.

Target indicator: By month 36, the independent final evaluation determines that the national communications is on solid ground to raise and allocate funds

2.6.5 Formulate programme for extending EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming. This programme is effectively a roadmap for implementation, replication, and scaling-up.

Target indicator: Draft programme is to be completed by month 24.

Target indicator: The draft will be peer reviewed substantively by at least 20 national experts, endorsed at a stakeholder validation workshop by month 26, and finalized and subsequently approved by the Project Board by month 28.

Target indicator: At least 50 representatives from the main stakeholder constituencies (central government, regional government, NGO, academia, private sector, and civil society) actively consulted on the draft. This indicator will be disaggregated by gender.

Target indicator: Stakeholder consultations conclude with a validation workshop by month 32.

Component 3: Improving awareness of global environmental values

187. A third component of the project focuses on a set of activities designed to strengthen awareness and understanding of the wider population of the project. This component is critical to addressing the institutional sustainability of project outputs by raising an overall understanding and greater value of how addressing global environmental obligations under the Rio Convention contribute to addressing important and immediate socio-economic development priorities.

Output 3.1 Stakeholder dialogues on the value of Rio Conventions

188. This output focuses on increasing awareness of the value of the environment as well as the Rio Conventions. As well as targeting the public at large, this output also targets key categories of stakeholders, namely the private sector, planners and decision-makers, the media, and expert practitioners working in the field such as NGOs, academics and graduate students. To begin this project, there will be a conference to introduce it to a diverse set of stakeholders in order to promote the objectives addressing Rio Convention obligations. Near the end of the project, the results and lessons learned will be presented in a second conference with two key goals. The first goal is to emphasize the positive impacts of the project strategy and its successes; this will encourage long-term institutionalization of Rio Convention commitments beyond this project. The second goal is to spur on-going commitment to replicating and institutionalizing best practices and successful innovative approaches tested under the project. Both conferences will be convened over a one-day period, and shall include presentations and panel discussions. During these conferences, a survey will be conducted to assess the stakeholders' awareness and value of the project issues at both the beginning and end of the project. Also included in this output are public awareness campaigns, dialogues and workshops.

Activities:

3.1.1 Organize and convene a one-day Kick-Off Conference and a one-day Results Conference. The Kick-Off Conference will be the beginning of the project to raise awareness of the project goal and objectives. This conference will focus on presentations and panel discussions on the challenges of meeting Rio Convention obligations and how Rio Convention mainstreaming is a high value approach to meeting and sustaining global environmental objectives and benefits. The Results Conference at the end of the project will promote the value of Rio Convention mainstreaming and mobilize commitment and resources to catalyze replication of mainstreaming best practices. This conference will focus on presentations and panel discussions on the lessons learned to mainstream Rio Convention obligations into sectoral planning frameworks, and to reaffirm the high return on investment towards

meeting and sustaining global environmental objectives and benefits. Among other topics, the conferences will include consideration of gender-relevant issues.

Target indicator: One-day Kick-Off Conference held within three (3) months of project initiation

Target indicator: Over 100 participants attend Kick-Off Conference. This indicator will be disaggregated by gender.

Target indicator: One-day Project Results Conference is held by month 32

Target indicator: Over 100 participants attend Conference. This indicator will be disaggregated by gender.

3.1.2 Design and carry out survey to assess understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming.

The baseline survey will serve as an assessment of awareness developed under the project when compared with the result of the year-end survey. The survey instrument will also be used to survey line ministry staff and other stakeholders on their awareness of Rio Convention priorities and on environmentally-friendly approaches to implementation of sectoral plans. The survey would be conducted at the time of the Kick-Off and Project Results Conferences, as well as immediately before and immediately after each conference. Individuals are only to complete the survey once at the beginning of the project, but are expected to complete the survey a second time at the end of the project. This activity will include statistical and sociological analyses, to have been completed and results presented at the Project Results Conference. Survey results will inform the design of public awareness campaign in Activity 3.1.3, 3.1.5, and 3.1.6.

Target indicator: Two broad-based surveys carried out by month 4 and by month 33 (N>250 for each survey).

Target indicator: Baseline awareness report prepared by month 6

Target indicator: Project end awareness report prepared by month 34.

3.1.3 Develop and validate a public awareness and communication campaign plan. This activity seeks to further elaborate the awareness-raising activities of the project.

Target indicator: Design of public awareness campaign developed in cooperation with partner development agencies completed by month 4.

3.1.4 Increase the use of Internet and social media to disseminate data and information. This includes creating a Facebook page, or an appropriate social media equivalent, on environmental information and Rio Convention mainstreaming. These activities will be based on existing social media and websites. For example, the websites for various government ministries should be linked and a unified webpage that provides information about Rio Convention activities could be created. The website will also serve as the repository for materials produced under the project. This website will require a significant investment of person-hours in its management, to ensure that it is functional on a daily basis. The website must ensure that hyperlinks to other website remain functional; discussions are moderated on a daily basis; that articles and information remain current and relevant; and to clear the registry regularly to reduce the incidences of site crashes. A feasibility study will be prepared and will include new and updated target indicators to measure the website utility and success.

Target indicator: Social media page created by month 5.

Target indicator: At least 3,000 social media likes by month 32.

Target indicator: Website includes new webpage and introductory articles on environmental information and monitoring activities as well as Rio Convention mainstreaming by month 8.

Target indicator: Website is regularly updated, at least once a month with new environmental information, articles, and relevant links on Rio Convention mainstreaming. This will include a compendium of all existing environmental legal instruments. The outstanding website pages are translated into English. By month 24, the website is up-to-date, with revisions based on new information

- Target indicator: Number of sustained visits to the webpages relevant to the Rio Convention is increased by at least 10% over the baseline (prior to month 3 of project initiation) by month 24.*
- 3.1.5 Develop an awareness-raising module on Rio Conventions mainstreaming within the framework of the public awareness campaign of 3.1.3. This module does not provide the in-depth training that would be carried out under output 2.4, but rather be tailored to a more general and wider audience of stakeholders. This awareness-raising module will structure the awareness-raising activities to be carried out under activities 3.1.6.
Target indicator: Awareness-raising module is completed by month 8.
- 3.1.6 Convene national and sub-national awareness-raising workshops. These workshops will be structured and organized on the basis of the public awareness campaign developed by under output 3.1.3, and use the module prepared by activity 3.1.5. Target participants will include representatives of all related ministries, parliamentarians, as well as district and municipal government planners and decision-makers, among other stakeholder representatives (e.g., NGOs, private sector, and academia).
Target indicator: Two (2) national workshops with >25 participants are convened by month 12. Four (4) sub-national workshops with > 25 participants are convened by month 23. A national workshop and a regional workshop with >25 participants each are convened between months 25 and 32.
Target indicator: At least 200 unique stakeholders participate in these awareness-raising workshops by month 32.
Target indicator: Gender balance is indicated by at least 50% participation by women by the end of the project and assessed in the independent final evaluation.
- 3.1.7 Convene panel discussions and public dialogues on environmental values. Target participants include regionally-based stakeholders, including planners and decision-makers, as well the public. Discussions will include the value of the environment as well as the need for strategic enforcement of environmental legislation to increase global environmental benefits. This activity can be implemented through the public councils that were established for set up of collaboration and cooperation with ministries, state agencies and other state authorities (Law 74, 24 May 2014)
Target indicator: Four (4) public dialogues carried out in year 3, by month 32. These will be organized with existing thematic platforms and networks with active attendance by at least 50 representatives from the local community.
Target indicator: Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 30 local representatives, one held each year, the first by month 12.
Target indicator: The particular concerns of gender equity will be a specific agenda item that will be considered in the panel discussion and public dialogues. Particular attention will be given the active engagement of women from the region.
- 3.1.8 Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel discussions on the global environmental issues, and their relevance. These activities will focus on how to strategically reconcile private sector goals with global environmental priorities.
Target indicator: Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 30 private sector representatives, one held each year, the first by month 12.
- 3.1.9 Organize and convene workshops for media professionals to better enable them to report on the environmental information as well as environmental monitoring results from the perspectives of the global environmental issues and their relevance to Kyrgyzstan. The project will invite the media from print and audio-visual media to two workshops per year. A similar analysis at the end of the year will show the extent to which government entities and non-state organizations as well as media

professionals have increased (maintained or decreased) their level of cooperation and reporting on Rio Convention mainstreaming.

Target indicator: At least five (5) media awareness workshops held, each with at least 20 participating media representatives, the first by month 7 to introduce the value of the EIMMS and in subsequent months on an appropriate high value aspect of the EIMMS' contribution to national development priorities.

Target indicator: By month 32, reporting in the popular literature on environmental information flow and accessibility as well as monitoring of impact results in the context of the Rio Convention mainstreaming shows a 10% increase over forecasted trends using baseline data and past trends.

Output 3.2 Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions

189. This output focuses on the development of brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions. These are intended to highlight the importance of the Rio Conventions and help individuals understand how their daily lives are impacted by the global environment.

Activities:

3.2.1 Prepare and publish articles on linkages between the global environment and socio-economic issues for publication in popular literature. These articles will be targeted to the general population and published in print media with a high circulation. Articles will also be printed as separate brochures for targeted distribution at special events.

Target indicator: At least 12 articles on the relevancy of the Rio Conventions to Kyrgyzstan's national socio-economic development will be written and published in popular literature with high circulation. Articles are to be published at least every two months. First article is to be published by month 6.

Target indicator: Each article is published as a brochure, at least 100 copies each and distributed to at least two high value special events for greatest impact. At least nine (9) will be distributed by month 28.

Output 3.3 Public service announcement on environmentally friendly behavior

190. This output includes several activities to develop and air public service announcements on provincial television. These are intended to highlight the value of the environment and the Rio Conventions and help individuals understand how their daily lives are impacted by the global environment.

3.3.1 Prepare and air a Public Service Announcement (PSA) for provincial television and radio to promote environmental information management as well as mainstreaming of Rio Conventions into socio-economic development issues. This will involve the conceptualization of the message, the storyboarding, filming, and post-production. This will be followed by its airing at strategic intervals. The PSA video will also be shown at the awareness-raising workshops and dialogues, as well as on the relevant websites and social media.

Target indicator: One PSA completed for radio and television by month 14, with the first airing by month 16.

Target indicator: At least 5 airings of the PSA on television and at least 20 airings of the PSA on radio both by month 34.

Output 3.4 Improved educational curricula

191. This output will develop educational curricula for civil servants and secondary schools that promote better environmental information management and emphasize global environmental values and best practice approaches developed and under implementation.

Activities:

3.4.1 Develop and apply an awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming. Stakeholders will learn best practices on data access and interpretation for environmental management and evidence-based development planning using modules developed under the project. This activity will be coordinated with other similar training workshops carried under other related projects (See Section E.1).

Target indicator: Education module prepared for civil servants completed by month 18 and approved by the National Council for Sustainable Development by month 20.

Target indicator: At least one civil servant institute (1) at the national and three (3) at the regional levels carry out mainstreamed concepts and principles of Rio Conventions for better environmental information management by month 22.

Target indicator: At least three (3) institutes of civil servants have implemented education module by month 28.

Target indicator: At least 100 civil servants and local teachers have implemented education module by month 32.

3.4.2 Prepare and apply an environmental awareness module for use in secondary school teaching that focuses on the global environment and on Rio Conventions mainstreaming. This module should be designed to help students think critically about the complex social, economic, and environmental issues affecting Kyrgyzstan, the surrounding region, and the global community as a whole.

Target indicator: Education module prepared for secondary schools completed by month 8 in both Russian and Kyrgyz languages.

Target indicator: At least 10 secondary schools have implemented education module by month 20 and at 20 secondary schools by month 32.

C.3 Sustainability and Replicability

C.3.a Sustainability

192. The project's fundamental approach to sustainability lies in building the underlying capacities to make more informed decisions on best practice approaches for integrated global environmental and sustainable development. All levels of government are responsible for taking on the challenges of global environment and meeting the convention guidelines as part of this project. The onus is every level of government to use the best available data, information and knowledge to make more informed decisions. This project is strategically designed to meet the Rio Convention priorities through a targeted set of capacity building activities that seeks to engage stakeholders at all levels in Kyrgyzstan responsible for planning and make decisions that affect the global environment. Activities should therefore be implemented to involve as many and as diverse stakeholders in order to ensure a more comprehensive and holistic approach to creating, accessing, and using the best available data and information. Stakeholder engagement should also be as early as possible, allowing for increased ownership and thus sustainability. Notwithstanding, decisions must be negotiated in a way that also ensure that all stakeholders receive satisfactory levels of benefits and equity, which are also critical to sustainability.

193. Sustainability is further enhanced by undertaking an extensive set of awareness-raising activities targeted at a broad range of stakeholders, including the general public and particularly youths where the addition of appropriately framed information can have an important impact on the early stages of value formation. Another approach to ensuring sustainability is to align multilateral environmental agreements with key national development priorities. Aligning global environmental priorities with high value sector development priorities should help strengthen the legitimacy of both priorities if they are reconciled through thoughtful and transparent consultative and decision-making processes, as well as being based on widely accepted data, information, knowledge and best practices. The project will also undertake targeted awareness-

raising activities to secure high-level commitment from key decision-makers, such as parliamentarians, and foster a sufficient number of project champions to sustain project outcomes following project completion.

194. The sustainability of the project will also be strengthened by the project's attention to resource mobilization. The sustainability of project outcomes will require a certain amount of new and additional resources that are currently not available outside of the project's construct, which is why this project is being supported through external grants. The project's resource mobilization strategy will explore the kind of resources needed to sustain project results and identify realistic sources from both domestic and international sources.

C.3.b Replicability and Lessons Learned

195. As a medium-size project, this intervention has certain limitations, namely in being able to reconcile and undertake all the necessary institutional and legislative reforms identified as needed during project implementation. Instead, this project serves as catalyst of a more long-term approach for improved decision-making for the global environment through an integrated environmental information monitoring and management system for creating and accessing best available data and information. The value of the targeted capacities developed will be reflected through the application of the EIMMS on a high value sector development plan at the local self-government level (ayil okmotu).

196. The project's trainings and learning-by-doing exercises, complemented by piloting of best practices to and methodologies to monitor and manage environmental information for Rio Convention mainstreaming will serve as the basis for testing the robustness of a long-term programme on the application of the EIMMS for other sector development plans in different local self-governing authorities. By strengthening the institutional and technical capacities, the replicability and extension of the project strategy through future pilot projects will be greatly enhanced and the learning curve greatly reduced.

197. The replication and extension of project activities is further strengthened by the large number of stakeholders that the project envisages engaging. This includes working with NGOs and civil society associations that have a strong presence and extensive reach in local communities and/or are actively supporting related capacity development work. Many such organizations operate in Kyrgyzstan, and are particularly active in a promoting environmental awareness among civil society. Research and academic institutions also play an important role in identifying new and innovative interpretations and policy responses to improve environmental management and monitoring, further strengthening the value of the EIMMS, and thus strengthening its subsequent application more broadly.

198. Replication will also be supported by raising awareness of the project throughout Kyrgyzstan. This project will facilitate this through awareness-raising workshops with key stakeholders from the local and regional government, the private sector, academia, civil society and the media with the purpose of helping them to write articles about the environment. The public service announcements on radio and television also serve the purpose of popularizing the project with the public in order to generate greater support and demand for replication activities. Finally, the resource mobilization strategy will be a key feature of the project's replicability since activities under the project will need continued financing.

C.4 Risks and Assumptions

199. Notwithstanding that the project's risks and association assumptions were assessed at a preliminary stage, the purpose of the project preparation phase was, among others, to undertake an in-depth assessment of these risks based on a more extensive set of consultations and review of the background documentation. A more accurate assessment of the risks was therefore possible at the end of the project document preparation phase.

200. Perhaps the most important risk to the project is internal resistance to change. This is a natural human condition and reflects people's comfort with known policies and procedures. However, the basis for this project is that these policies and procedures could be improved. The activities of this project were strategically

selected and designed to take into account these existing “business-as-usual” approaches, and to facilitate a process by they could be improved incrementally. Most, if not all, of the activities under this project call for such incremental modifications to be made. These will not be dictated by external expertise, but rather facilitated by experts and independent advisors in order that stakeholders discuss and come to consensus agreements themselves. This approach serves to strengthen the ownership and legitimacy of the decisions reached in these stakeholder consultations, workshops, or other project exercises. For this reason, the project makes the implicit assumption that stakeholders will give the benefit of the doubt to the design of the project activities, be open to new and opposing perspectives, and actively participate in the project to negotiate issues and recommendations towards a consensus.

201. Political commitment to apply institutional reforms is another important risk to the project, most notably to the sustainability of project results. Given that these results emerged through external financing and support, key project results must be sufficiently institutionalized if the larger outcomes are to be sustainable. However, related to the internal resistance to change issue, there may be insufficient commitment to implement project recommendations for post-project activities. A main reason for this is that they may be relatively low commitment to institutionalize some project result in the absence of new external financing. For this reason, the project includes a specific output on resource mobilization to address the issue of financial sustainability. Another project design feature to address this issue is that the demonstrated value of the project may strengthen the Government’s greater appreciation of the recommendations, and therefore more likely to support their approval for post-project implementation.

202. A risk associated with the project, but minimal, is that political elections could result in a change in leadership among the key government bodies, with implications for the loss of institutional memory. However, given that the SAEPF is a body that falls under the Government Apparatus of the President (who was elected in 2014 for a five-year term), the head of the SAEPF is not subject to the more risky changes that come about through more frequent parliamentary changes. Notwithstanding, changes in political leadership tend to reverberate vertically, with heads of ministries replaced as a result of nominations from parliamentary factions, who in turn may replace heads of technical or administrative departments.

203. In order to minimize the risk of staff turnover and loss of institutional memory, the many stakeholder engagement exercises of the project are designed to engage a large number of government staff and other stakeholder representatives. This is intended to come as close as possible to the minimum baseline level of shared understanding and knowledge on critical global environmental issues and best practices.

204. A more specific risk of the project refers to the lack of a policy or legislation to support certain aspects of the project, in particular procedures to facilitate national consensus of key data and information. Since the project revolves around strengthening a set of capacities to improve the management and monitoring of environmental information to measure progress to meeting Rio Convention obligations, much of this data and information is produced by organizations outside of government. However, current government policy on the use of data and information dictates that all government policies, legislation and decisions be based on data and information that is considered “official.” And yet, some of this “official” data is limited and is often challenged by other expert institutions. In the absence of proactive efforts of stakeholders and decision-makers to remove this particular barrier, there is a strong likely that decision-making and planning processes will continue to build upon data and information that key stakeholders may deem as poor, and thus legitimize any policy decisions that are based upon them. For this reason, the project emphasizes the importance of engaging all stakeholders to agree on policies and measures to mitigate the de-legitimization of government data, information, policies, and plans.

C.5 Stakeholder Involvement

205. The project was first conceptualized on the basis of recommendations from the earlier Cross-Cutting Capacity Development project as identified in the Final Evaluation, and taking into account national environmental and capacity development priorities as identified in Kyrgyzstan’s UNDAF and the Government’s Programme for the Transition to Sustainable Development.

206. The project concept was prepared in late 2013/early 2014 as a GEF PIF for implementation support by UNDP, and approved by the GEF Secretariat on 11 April 2014. With grant funding from the GEF to support the project formulation process, UNDP supported the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to recruit two consultants, one national and the other international. During a period six months, desk reviews of documentation and national consultations served elaborate on the project strategy, design, and rationale, with particular emphasis to consult as many stakeholders as possible for amore holistic conceptualization of the barriers to planning and decision-making for the global environment.

207. The preparation of the project document was supported by the UNDP Programme Management Unit, who provided constructive inputs, including background material and facilitating appointments with key stakeholder representatives. UNDP also organized both the PPG Inception and PPG Validation Workshops.

208. The PPG initiation mission took place between 6 and 10 October 2014, and included both individual consultations as well as a PPG Initiation Workshop that we represented by over 50 participants. This workshop served to engage participants (i.e., stakeholder representatives from state authorities, academia, non-governmental organizations, private sector, as well as development partners and donor organizations working in Kyrgyzstan) on their expectations of the project and to initiate in earnest a transparent and collaborative approach to project design. This workshop and subsequent individual consultations, served to highlight the different stakeholder perspectives and expectations, including understanding of the GEF modality of incrementality.

209. One of the requirements for project formulation is the preparation of the Capacity Development Scorecard, which outlines a set of 15 indicators. This was prepared as part of a half-day workshop with participation of independent experts, including a representative from the SAEPPF. Guidance for this exercise was based on scorecard examples from other projects and the UNDP/GEF publication *Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in Global Environment Facility Projects* (Bellamy & Hill, 2010).

210. Both the national and international consultants continued to develop the project document, with the national consultant periodically consulting with key stakeholders. The Validation Workshop on the draft project document took place on 6 February during the second mission of the international consultant (2-13 February 2014). During the period, the project document further improved and revised to take into account inputs from the stakeholders before and during the Validation Workshop.

211. The emphasis on the latter weeks of project formulation focused on the validity and relevance of the project strategy and activities. In particular, the discussions served to highlight the strategic value of the project to build upon a number of very relevant work that the Government is undertaking with the support of the development partners in Kyrgyzstan. These consultations reaffirmed the validity of the project strategy to work with these other projects and help strengthen the global environmental character, in particular to strengthen the synergies and institutional sustainability of capacities (systemic, institutional, and individual) for more informed and holistic planning and decision-making.

212. Taking into account the strategic complementarities of the project with other development partners and partner agencies, consultations during the project preparation phase was successful in leveraging significant the possibility of additional co-financing to be leveraged during project implementation.

213. Gender-equality issues will be considered to the extent that they are appropriate, defined by the criterion of gender inequality being a direct barrier to the access of information and creation of knowledge to inform decision-making to meet global environmental obligations.

Stakeholders consulted

State authorities:

1. The State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), including its structural subdivisions (International cooperation department, State Environment Regulation and Ecological Security Center, Environmental Monitoring Administration, Environmental policy and Strategy Administration, Forestry Ecosystems Development and Specially Protected Natural Reservations Department, Hunting department, among others)
2. The Ministry of Agriculture and land Reclamation
3. The Ministry of Economy
4. The National Statistics Committee
5. The State Agency on Hydrometeorology under the Ministry of Emergency Situations (Kyrgyzhydromet), including its structural subdivisions

Academic community

6. National Academy of Science, including Biology and Soil Institute
7. Kyrgyz Scientific – Research Irrigation institute
8. Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
9. Research Institute Kyrgyzgyprozem

Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations

10. Agency on Modernization and Development
11. Aleine Ecological Movement
12. Association of Land and Forest Users
13. Climate Change Centre
14. Environmental Movement BIOME
15. Independent Environmental Expertise LLC
16. Public Environmental Information Services (EKOIS-Bishkek)

Bilateral and multilateral development partners

17. Germany's international cooperation agency GIZ (which includes their supported projects CAREC, ERCA and FLERMONECA)
18. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
19. Food and Agriculture Organization
20. Japanese International Cooperation Agency
21. World Bank
22. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
23. Environment Agency Austria
24. Swiss Embassy

UNDP

25. Environment and Energy Programme
26. Poverty and Environment Initiative
27. Women's Empowerment

C.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

214. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures. The project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP/CO) will undertake monitoring and evaluation activities, with support from UNDP/GEF, including by independent evaluators in the case of the final evaluation. The logical framework matrix in Annex 1 provides a logical structure for monitoring project performance and delivery using SMART indicators during project implementation. The output budget and the work plan in the UNDP project document provide additional information for the allocation of funds, both the GEF and co-financing, for expected project deliverables and the timing of project activities to produce these deliverables. Annex 3 provides a breakdown of the total GEF budget by outcome, project management costs, and allocated disbursements on a per year basis. A GEF tracking tool for CCCD will be used as part of monitoring and evaluation activities to assess project delivery. The work plan is provisional, and is to be reviewed during the first Project Board and endorsed at the project initiation workshop.

215. Gender inequality was not identified as a particular barrier to data and information management and the creation of knowledge to inform decision-making for the global environment. With the guidance of an international expert early activity of the project is to identify relevant gender-specific activities.

216. The following sections outline the principle components of monitoring and evaluation. The project's monitoring and evaluation approach will be discussed during the project's initiation report so as to fine-tune indicators and means of verification, as well as an explanation and full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

217. A project initiation workshop will be conducted within the first two months of project start with the full project team, project board members, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP/CO, with representation from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, as appropriate. Non-governmental stakeholders should be represented at this workshop.

218. A fundamental objective of this initiation workshop will be to further instill an understanding and ownership of the project's goals and objectives among the project team, government and other stakeholder groups. The workshop also serves to finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's log-frame matrix. This will include reviewing the log frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalize the Annual Work Plan with precise and measurable performance (process and output) indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project. The log frame will be reviewed and, in consultation with an international CCCD expert recruited under the project, updated to include relevant gender equality indicators.

219. Specifically, the project initiation workshop will: (i) introduce project staff to the UNDP/GEF expanded team that will support the project during its implementation, namely the UNDP Country Office and responsible Project Management Unit (PMU) staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP/CO and PMU staff with respect to the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP/GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the combined Annual Project Reports - Project Implementation Reviews (APR/PIRs), Project Board meetings, as well as final evaluation. The initiation workshop will also provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project-related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing.

220. The initiation workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for PMU staff and associated consultative and decision-making structures will be reviewed and clarified.

221. The initiation workshop will present a schedule of M&E-related meetings and reports. The Project Coordinator¹⁷ in consultation with UNDP will develop this schedule, and will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Board meetings, and the timing of near-term project activities, such as the in-depth review of

¹⁷ See Annex 7, Terms of References.

literature on natural resource valuation; and (ii) project-related monitoring and evaluation activities. The provisional work plan will be approved in the first meeting of the Project Board.

222. Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Coordinator will inform the UNDP/CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

223. The Project Coordinator will fine-tune outcome and performance indicators in consultation with the full project team at the initiation workshop, with support from UNDP/CO and assisted by the UNDP/GEF. Specific targets for the first year implementation performance indicators, together with their means of verification, will be developed at the initiation workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the Project Team, and agreed with the Executing Agency (SAEPF) among other key project partners sitting on the Project Board.

224. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP/CO through the provision of quarterly reports from the Project Coordinator. Furthermore, specific meetings may be scheduled between the PMU, the UNDP/CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant (particularly the Project Board members). Such meetings will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

225. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Annual Project Board meeting. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Project Board meetings at least twice per year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months following the initiation workshop. For each year-end meeting of the Project Board, the Project Coordinator will prepare harmonized Annual Project Report / Project Implementation Reviews (APR/PIR) and submit it to UNDP/CO, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit, and all Project Board members at least two weeks prior to the meeting for review and comments.

226. The APR/PIR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the Project Board year-end meeting. The Project Coordinator will present the APR/PIR to the Project Board members, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the Committee participants. The Project Coordinator will also inform the participants of any agreement(s) reached by stakeholders during the APR/PIR preparation, on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project output may also be conducted, as necessary. Details regarding the requirements and conduct of the APR and Project Board meetings are contained with the M&E Information Kit available through UNDP/GEF.

227. The terminal review meeting is held by the Project Board, with invitation to other relevant Government and municipal stakeholders as necessary, in the last month of project operations. The Project Coordinator is responsible for preparing the terminal review report and submitting it to UNDP/COs, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, and all participants of the terminal review meeting. The terminal review report will be drafted at least one month in advance of the terminal review meeting, in order to allow for timely review and to serve as the basis for discussion. The terminal review report considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. The report also decides whether any actions remain necessary, particularly in relation to the sustainability of project outputs and outcomes, and acts as a vehicle through that lessons learned can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation. The terminal review meeting should refer to the independent final evaluation report, conclusions and recommendations as appropriate.

228. The UNDP/CO, in consultation with the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator and members of the Project Board, has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met as per delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

229. A project initiation report will be prepared immediately following the initiation workshop. This report will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames as well as detailed activities and performance indicators that will guide project implementation (over the course of the first year). This Work Plan will include the proposed dates for any visits and/or support missions from the UNDP/CO, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project decision-making structures (e.g., Project Board). The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months' time-frame.

230. The initiation report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation, including any unforeseen or newly arisen constraints. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in that to respond with comments or queries.

231. The combined Annual Progress Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR) is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements. As a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office, the APR/PIR is a key input to the year-end Project Board meetings. It has become an essential monitoring and management tool for Project Coordinators and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from on-going projects.

232. An APR/PIR is to be prepared on an annual basis by July, but should be completed well before this deadline (at least one month) in order to be considered at the Project Board meeting. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed by the Project Board, so that the resultant report represents a document that was agreed upon by all of the key stakeholders.

233. A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP/GEF. This includes but is not limited to reporting the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual);
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- Annual Work Plans and related expenditure reports;
- Lessons learned; and
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

234. UNDP will analyze the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The APR/PIRs are also valuable for the independent evaluators who can utilize them to identify any changes in the project's structure, indicators, work plan, among others, and view a past history of delivery and assessment. Quarterly reports will be prepared on the following basis:

- a. Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP New Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- b. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance

schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).

- c. Based on the information recorded in ATLAS, a Project Progress Report (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- d. Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned, among others. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

235. During the last three months of the project, the PMU will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, the extent to which objectives have been met, structures and mechanisms implemented, capacities developed, among others. Together with the independent final evaluation, the project terminal report is one of two definitive statements of the project's activities during its lifetime. The project terminal report will also recommend further steps, if necessary, in order to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project outcomes and outputs.

236. An independent final evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on: a) the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation and performance; b) highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and c) present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this evaluation will be incorporated as lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement addressed to ensure the institutional sustainability of project outputs, particular for the replication of project activities. The final evaluation will also look at project outcomes and their sustainability. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities, as appropriate. The terms of reference for the final evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP/CO based on guidance from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, in consultation with the SAEPF.

237. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC) website. Learning and knowledge sharing will serve the following purposes:

- a. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.
- b. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.
- c. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

238. The project will meet the following communications and visibility requirements:

- a. Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.
- b. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to

be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

- c. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

239. A project financial management system will be established to provide for accountability, and annual audits will be performed. The Project Coordinator will provide UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements and an annual review of financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in UNDP's Programming and Finance manuals. The audit is subject to HQ decision. The project will be applying the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and will follow standard UNDP rules and regulations, as per the DIM authorization for the Kyrgyzstan Country Programme 2012-2016.

240. Gender equality: The project will pay particular attention to tracking gender issues in accordance to GEF and UNDP guidance on gender mainstreaming and gender balance¹⁸. Meeting reports for all project workshops and dialogues will be prepared and include participants lists that tracks gender balance as well as their social location, e.g. government director, civil society representative, journalist, etc. Each workshop should also include an agenda item to discuss the substantive issues at hand from a gender perspective and reported in the meeting reports appropriately, with the recommendations tracked in the Quarterly Progress Reports and the annual Project Implementation Reviews.

¹⁸ See (GEF, 2013) and (United Nations Development Programme, 2014).

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Coordinator will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Coordinator ▪ Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	None	Not applicable.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e., evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : 20,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant 	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project Coordinator and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 34,000	

D. Financing

D.1 Financing Plan

241. The financing of this project is provided by the GEF, with co-financing from the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. Additional important parallel co-financing will be ensured by UNDP's core annual funding for Kyrgyzstan to be granted to the Environment for Sustainable Development Programme and from the programme budget of the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) currently administered by UNDP Kyrgyzstan. The allocation of these sources of finances is structured by three technical and one project management components, as described in section C.2.d. Table 5 below details this allocation.

Table 5: Project costs (US\$)

Total Project Budget by Component	GEF (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)	Project Total (US\$)
I: Strengthened policy and legal instruments	91,500	140,500	232,000
II: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an integrated EIMMS	466,000	570,000	1,036,000
III: Improving awareness of global environmental values	307,000	410,500	717,500
Project Management	85,500	89,000	174,500
Total project costs	950,000	1,210,000	2,160,000

Table 6: Estimated project management budget/cost (estimated cost for the entire project)

Component	Estimated Staff weeks	GEF (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)	Project Total (US\$)
Locally recruited Project Coordinator	60	30,000	0	30,000
Locally recruited Project Assistant	60	12,000	0	12,000
Internationally recruited Evaluation Specialist	4	20,000	0	20,000
Office facilities and communications		5,500	42,000	47,500
Travel		4,000	15,000	19,000
Professional Services (Audit)		9,000	2,000	11,000
Professional Services (Translation and Interpretation)		0	30,000	30,000
Equipment		5,000	0	5,000
Total project management costs		85,500	89,000	174,500

* Local and international consultants in this table are those who are hired for functions related to the management of project. Please see Table 7 for consultants providing technical assistance for special services.

Notes

- a Part-time Project Coordinator. See Annex 7
- b Part-time Project Assistant. See Annex 7
- c An independent M&E specialist familiar with CCCD will evaluate the project
GEF funds will be used to finance international communications. The project will be hosted in the UNDP Environment for Sustainable Development Programme premises and as such, its maintenance costs will be borne from this Programme budget, as complimentary expenses to in an effort to establish programmatic
- d synergies between the GEF and the aforementioned UNDP Programme.
- e GEF will finance the travel of the international M&E specialist
- f GEF and UNDP will finance the required audits.

- g UNDP will finance key translation and interpretation, in particular related to the project initiation and results conferences
- h GEF funds to cover the cost of Equipment

242. An internationally recruited consultant will be contracted to undertake the independent final evaluation towards the end of the project. The travel budget includes the costs of daily subsistence allowance, terminal expenses, and return airfare for the international consultant. The travel budget also includes financing to cover the cost of local consultant travel to the regions where they will be facilitating the negotiations and drafting of sectoral policy, programmes, plans, or legislation.

Table 7: Consultants for technical assistance components (estimated for entire project)

	Estimated Staff weeks	GEF (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)	Project Total (US\$)
Local Consultants				
CBD Specialist	52	26,000	0	26,000
CCD Specialist	52	26,000	0	26,000
FCCC Specialist	52	26,000	0	26,000
Public Administration Specialist	76	38,000	0	38,000
IT and Knowledge Management Specialist	74	37,000	0	37,000
Policy/Legal Expert	60	30,000	0	30,000
Environmental Sociologist	51	25,500	0	25,500
Sector Specialist	50	25,000	0	25,000
Environmental Education Specialist	61	30,500	0	30,500
Website Designer	9	4,500	14,900	19,400
Sub-total		268,500	14,900	283,400
International Technical Specialist	8	20,000	0	20,000
Total		288,500	14,900	303,400

D.2 Cost-Effectiveness

243. The technical portion of the GEF increment of this project will be used to strengthen the global environmental character of the indicators to monitor progress towards meeting Rio Convention objectives and link existing systems into an integrated EIMMS. The GEF increment will also be used to remove the policy and institutional barriers that limit the integration of Rio Convention criteria and indicators into the formulation and implementation of sectoral development planning frameworks. Co-financing to the project will be largely in-kind, and is reflected by the active engagement of sufficiently large numbers government staff in the learning-by-doing workshops. Although not costed, the sustainable development baseline is significant and reflected by the important number of projects and activities that are outlined in Section E.

244. The cost-effectiveness of the project is also reflected by the relatively low percentage of the budget for project management. This is the result of the decision by the Government of Kyrgyzstan and UNDP to implement the project using the Direct Implementation Modality. This allows for project funds to recruit a part-time project coordinator, part-time project assistant, and to use the majority of project funds to take a stronger output delivery approach to carrying out project activities. The GEF increment for project management is a low 4.2%, with the total percentage for project management being 8.5%.

245. The efficiency of the project's financing is reflected by the relatively low investment of GEF resources to leverage significant co-financing and strengthen programmatic linkages among multiple institutions. Building upon the capacity development work already developed, currently underway, and planned through leveraged co-financing by other development project, the GEF contribution represents an efficient use of

financial resources to target the institutionalization of the linkages and mainstreamed global environmental criteria and indicators within sustainable development planning frameworks. This will be reflected by the integration and networking of existing databases and information networks, and not is the creation of any new ones. Termed as the EIMMS, its piloting will demonstrate its value as facilitating the implementation of development plans to reflect stronger global environmental targets and outcomes at the sub-national/regional level.

Table 8: Project costs (%)

Project Budget Component by Contribution Type	Contribution (US\$)	Percentage (%)
Component 1: GEF	91,500	4.2
Component 1: Co-Financing	140,500	6.5
Component 2: GEF	466,000	21.6
Component 2: Co-Financing	570,000	26.4
Component 3: GEF	307,000	14.2
Component 3: Co-Financing	410,500	19.0
Project Management: GEF	85,500	4.0
Project Management: Co-Financing	89,000	4.1
Total	2,160,000	100.0

D.3 Co-financing

246. Co-financing for this project is significant, with a more than half coming from an in-kind contribution from the SAEPF through the active engagement and time of their staffs in all project activities. Taking into account that this project calls for government staff to adopt new approaches that may be counter-intuitive to their traditional approaches, as many people as possible that work at all levels in the SAEPF (as well as staffs from other government ministries and agencies) must give the benefit of any doubt to the project strategy. That is, the various learning-by-doing workshops, awareness-raising, Rio Convention mainstreaming, and other related institutional and legislative reforms and recommendations that are intended to help create synergies between reaching and sustaining national development priorities and global environmental outcomes through the proposed integrated EIMMS.

Table 9: Co-financing sources

Name of Co-financier	Classification	Type	Amount	
			Confirmed (US\$)	Unconfirmed (US\$)
State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry ¹⁹	Government	In-Kind	650,000	
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation ²⁰	Government	In-Kind	250,000	
UNDP ²¹	GEF Implementing Agency	Grant	150,000	
UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative ²²	GEF Implementing Agency	In-Kind	50,000	
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Multilateral Development Organization	In-Kind	110,000	
Total Co-financing			1,210,000	

¹⁹ Letter dated 5 February 2015

²⁰ Letter dated 15 December 2014

²¹ Letter dated 19 February 2015

²² Ibid

247. Similarly, the MALR is a key source of similar in-kind co-financing given the role of this ministry as the focal agency on land degradation. Staffs from this ministry and their associated agencies will be invited to actively participate in various capacity development activities, in particular the learning-by-doing workshops that set out to discuss in detail the current and anticipated challenges to meeting global environmental commitments.

248. In addition to the opportunity costs associated with the time of government staffs' participation in project activities, the in-kind co-financing from both the SAEPF and MALR also includes the sunk costs associated with administration and overhead for meetings held on government premises and local travel to and from meetings and workshops. This co-financing will be tracked by meeting minutes that record the individuals' participation in all project activities.

249. UNDP Kyrgyzstan is making available a significant allocation of parallel co-financing to this project, which will be reflected by these funds being used to top up the GEF contribution for many project activities. These include the use of UNDP funds which, in order to ensure programmatic synergies and complementarities, will cover the costs of key UNDP staff to the learning-by-doing workshops, internal UNDP monitoring and reporting, and alignment of UNDP's management information systems, among others. See Annex 6 for further details.

250. In-kind co-financing from UNDP is also made available through the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative, which is undertaking a number of activities that are complementary to the capacity development activities under this CCCD project, in particular as they relate to the use of indicators as a set of tools to achieving environmentally friendly and sustainable development. See paragraphs 255 and 256 for further details.

251. In accordance with the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF, 2011)²³, GEF financing will be directed to activities that deliver global environmental benefits, with the project co-financing used to finance activities and objectives in line with national sustainable development priorities. For example, GEF financing can not be used to cover the cost of day care in order that women participate in awareness-raising workshop. With respect to gender equality, the GEF policy on gender mainstreaming calls for GEF Partner Agencies to have established policies, strategies, or action plans that promote gender equality in order to receive GEF financing for GEF projects (GEF, 2011)²⁴. That is, in an effort to further use GEF financing to leverage new and additional co-financing to promote environmental and social safeguards, the GEF Council added a new eligibility for the receipt of GEF financing. This is not to be interpreted that GEF financing is to replace financing that counteracts the legal provisions of the Restructured GEF Instrument.

252. Although, there is no specific allocation of the project budget to address gender issues, indirectly, the project will finance activities that allow for consideration of relevant gender-related issues that contribute to or limit the attainment and sustainability of global environmental outcomes.

²³ See paragraph 2, page 12.

²⁴ See paragraph 21(a), page 6

D.4 Input budget

Award ID:	00089729
Project ID:	00095830
Award Title:	Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information
Business Unit:	KGZ10
Project Title:	Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information
PIMS No:	5302
Implementing Partner	UNDP

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 1: Strengthened policy and legal instruments	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	13,800	11,300	4,400	29,500	1
				71200	International consultants	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	27,900	16,200	14,900	59,000	3
					Sub-total GEF	42,700	28,500	20,300	91,500	
		04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services: Companies	4,500	2,500	4,000	11,000	6
					Sub-total UNDP	4,500	2,500	4,000	11,000	
						Total Outcome 1	47,200	31,000	24,300	102,500

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 2: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	51,500	51,500	36,000	139,000	1
				71200	International consultants	4,000	4,000	3,900	11,900	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	119,300	133,500	62,300	315,100	4
					Sub-total GEF	174,800	189,000	102,200	466,000	
		04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services: Companies	12,500	14,000	12,500	39,000	6
					Sub-total UNDP	12,500	14,000	12,500	39,000	
						Total Outcome 2	187,300	203,000	114,700	505,000

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 3: Improving awareness of global environmental values	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	31,000	36,200	32,800	100,000	1
				71200	International consultants	1,300	2,000	1,800	5,100	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	95,200	32,800	73,900	201,900	5
					Sub-total GEF	127,500	71,000	108,500	307,000	
		04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services: Companies	6,500	7,000	6,500	20,000	6
					Sub-total UNDP	6,500	7,000	6,500	20,000	
					Total Outcome 3	134,000	78,000	115,000	327,000	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
Project Management	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	14,000	14,000	14,000	42,000	7
				71400	International consultants	0	0	20,000	20,000	8
				72400	Communications and Audiovisual Equipment	1,500	1,500	2,500	5,500	9
				71600	Travel	0	0	4,000	4,000	10
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	11
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	15
					Sub-total GEF	20,500	20,500	44,500	85,500	
		04000	UNDP	73100	Rental and Maintenance - Premises	14,000	14,000	14,000	42,000	12
				74100	Professional Services	10,500	10,500	11,000	32,000	13
				71600	Travel	1,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	14
					Sub-total UNDP	25,500	27,500	27,000	80,000	
					Total Outcome 4	46,000	48,000	71,500	165,500	

Budget notes

- 1 Local and/or regional experts or specialist will be recruited. See Annex 7.
- 2 Technical advisory services will be provided to help the project remain consistent with overall GEF CCCD strategy
- 3 These are largely to cover the venue costs of the many workshops and dialogues, publication costs, and the sub-contract for the survey
- 4 These are largely to cover the venue costs of the many workshops and dialogues, technology procurements for the EIMMS, and publication costs
- 5 These are largely to cover the venue costs of the many workshops and dialogues, sub-contract for the video production, and publication costs
- 6 These are UNDP's contribution to the venue costs of the many workshops and dialogues, publication costs, and the sub-contract for the survey
- 7 Part-time Project Coordinator and Project Assistant. See Annex 7
- 8 An independent M&E specialist familiar with CCCD will evaluate the project
- 9 GEF funds will be used to finance international communications
- 10 GEF will finance the travel of the international M&E specialist
- 11 GEF and UNDP will finance the required audits.
- 12 UNDP funds will cover the costs of office and furniture rental
- 13 GEF and UNDP will finance the required audits; UNDP will finance key translation and interpretation
- 14 UNDP will finance key local travel
- 15 Equipment and Furniture cost

E. Institutional Coordination and Support

E.1 Core Commitments and Linkages

253. Despite the important weaknesses in the government's capacities to manage data and information as described in the baseline section of this document, key agencies and institutions are undertaking important activities. This includes the work of the SAEPF and MALR, as focal points for the three Rio Conventions, to gather and analyze data and information for preparing policy notes to their respective ministers, as well as preparing reports that documents the country's progress towards meeting their international obligations. There are a number of key programmes and projects whose activities serve to strengthen capacities to manage data and information that are complementary to the capacity building activities of this CCCD project. However, taking into account the uncertainty of the timing of the project's activities at the present time, during the Project Board and development partners will maintain close communications to coordinate the respective project activities in order to create synergies and maximize cost-effectiveness.

E.1.a Linkages to other activities and programmes

254. There are a number of initiatives that this project with which this project will be coordinated, as appropriate, including those receiving GEF financing. One such project is the "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Chu and Talas River Basins", which envisages developing capacities to improve coordinated monitoring on key water data. Another GEF-funded project is the "Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants and mercury from the unsound disposal of healthcare waste", which includes building institutional and monitoring capacity of persistent organic pollutants in the SAEPF, among other institutions. The biodiversity conservation project "Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of protected areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains" includes capacity building to improve the monitoring of globally significant biodiversity of the protected area, as well as other important ecosystem health data (outputs 1.1 and 1.2 of that project).

255. In addition to these and other GEF-funded projects, there are a number of other non-GEF funded projects that contain related capacity building activities, and with which this project will require appropriate coordination. With the support of UNDP, the Government developed the **Poverty and Environment Initiative**. This initiative aims to increase the role of the environment in contributing to human well-being, create pro-poor economic growth, and achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (UNDP-UNEP, 2010). The expected outcomes include integrating the poverty-environment connection into national, sub-national, sectoral, and UN policy process. An important work of the PEI project included the strengthening of technical capacities of the Government to monitor and evaluate green growth indicators according to the Kyrgyz context, with the purpose of providing planners and decision-makers with more complete, timely and reliable information about changes in the social, environmental and economic spheres for more timely responses.

256. Phase II of the PEI project picks up where Phase I ends, and will be an important complement to the CCCD project activities, in particular on the mainstreaming of global environmental indicators per the Rio Conventions into a high-value sector development plan. Output 1 of the PEI Phase II sets out to apply poverty-environment approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans, and coordination mechanisms. Output 2 of the PEI Phase II project also seeks to strengthen the consolidation of sustainable development indicators for more streamlined implementation of the Programme for the Transition to Sustainable Development. While this work will focus on the poverty-environment nexus, the CCCD project will serve to strengthen the global environmental character of these indicators and mainstreaming approaches.

257. Another project was the **Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Suusamyр Valley**, which was completed in 2013, the objective of which sought "*to develop a cost-effective and replicable pasture management mechanism in the Suusamyр Valley which reduces the negative effects of livestock grazing on land and which improves rural livelihoods*" (Bellamy, 2013). From a substantive perspective, the Final Evaluation of this project concluded that: a) Kyrgyzstan is better equipped with a

mechanism to manage its mountain pastures and improve the livelihood of mountain rural communities; b) Country ownership of the project grew over time and was rated as excellent; and c) Kyrgyzstan is now equipped with a mountain pasture management model that is ready to be replicated throughout the country. The Final Evaluation also made a few key recommendations, the first of which was to develop a second phase in order to respond to the high demand from stakeholders to replicate the sustainable pasture management model. This recommended is currently being pursued, with UNDP supporting the SAEPF and MALR on the development of a phase II project. The other recommendations were to document the mountain pasture management model and with the framework of a policy instrument to be formally adopted by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The third recommendation was the maximize the sharing of project best practices on the Internet in both English and Russian.

258. In Kyrgyzstan, there are a number of other projects that help raise awareness and increase the understanding of the importance of protecting the global environment. Other initiatives include projects to strengthen the EIMMS, and projects that aim to involve national stakeholders in the development of new approaches and skills. Additionally, Kyrgyzstan is participating in several environmental programmes and projects underway in Central Asia. At the beginning of the CCCD project implementation, there will be a review of the programmes and projects currently underway. Additionally, a plan to coordinate project activities to develop synergies and avoid duplication will be mapped out and implemented.

259. The objective of the **Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for Central Asia (CAMP4CA)** is to provide support for the integration and development of climate-smart information, institutions, and investment capacities throughout the countries of Central Asia. This is expected to be achieved through strengthened coordination mechanisms, improved information gathering, sharing, and analysis for decision support, and the incubation of innovative climate-smart actions for potential scaling-up. CAMP4CA is structured around three pillars which address some of the climate action needs in the region:

- i) Information: This pillar includes the development of modern, comprehensive, and open monitoring systems and datasets on climate systems in Central Asia, as well as analytical tools and new knowledge for improved decision making
- ii) Institutions: This pillar includes capacity development, coordination, and broader stakeholder engagement, at both regional and national levels, to mainstream climate change considerations into policy, investment, and livelihoods.
- iii) Innovation: This pillar focuses on pilot investments in vulnerable sectors (e. g., climate-smart-agriculture, food security, forest and land management), which can be replicated to scale-up resilience.

260. In addition to these pillars, citizen engagement will be a cross-cutting theme of the project, in recognition of the central role that communities play in efforts to address climate change. CAMP4CA illustrates how climate change can serve as a starting point to build regional cooperation and engage with countries on complex cross-sectoral and transboundary development challenges. The programme is pursuing both novel and innovative approaches. Some strategies include (i) focusing on information and making it publicly available to get youth involved in analysis and exploration, (ii) civil society organization, media and citizen engagement from the beginning to the implementation, (iii) a series of climate resiliency pilots for future scaling-up projects by individual GP, (iv) partnering with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and using International Development Assistance (with possible support of Rural Advisory Services, a joint initiative of the Governments of Kyrgyzstan and Switzerland, the World Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development) and (v) allowing other development partners to contribute funding so that this project is not solely a World Bank initiative.

261. **FinWaterWEI II Finland's Water Management Programme in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan:** The implementation phase for the water management programme in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan is from 2014–2017. FinWaterWEI II promotes several priority areas of Finland's Development Policy Programme (2012). These priority areas include: the development of a democratic and accountable society that promotes human rights; the development of an inclusive green economy that promotes employment; sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection; and human development. One of the expected results of

FinWaterWEI II is enhanced adaptive capacity and preparedness towards climate variability and change. Within this programme, executing agency UNECE is implementing the Enhancing Climate Resilience and Adaptive Capacity in the Transboundary Chu Talas Basin project. The objective of this project is to strengthen the production of knowledge to increase the link between the general public and science. The Finnish Environment Institute, along with the SAEPF and the State Agency for Hydrometeorology are implementing the Formation of Decision-Making System Aimed at Ecological and Economic Development of Issyk-Kul Lake's Territory Based on Results of Environment Monitoring project. This project aims to create a decision-making system based on the pilot area of Issyk-Kul Oblast. This will be accomplished through an enhanced system of environmental quality assessment.

262. The project **Building a Knowledge Sharing Tool for Natural Resource Management (K-link)** is an initiative of SIRIS Academic, and the GIZ. The K-link project's objectives are to (i) identify successful existing natural resource management platforms, (ii) develop tools, which will facilitate the exchange and sharing of knowledge across platforms, and (iii) help organizations without an existing platform create and manage their data in a more integrated manner. The proposed K-Link project aims to enhance cooperation, flexibility, resilience, and interoperability in the target country's management of natural resource data. The project also plans to coordinate pre-existing information management platforms, thus connecting organizations working in natural resource management. One goal of the project is to help stakeholders collaborate on a country and a regional basis. The K-link project recognizes the need for partnerships and calls for both organizational and technical structures of the sharing platform to include partner organizations such as Ministries, government agencies, research institutions, international donor agencies, and NGOs. Currently, a pilot knowledge exchange system is being developed.

263. The FAO/GEF project **Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions** sets out to catalyze a shift in forest and land management practices by removing remaining policy, institutional, technology, and capacity related barriers to Sustainable Forest Management and Sustainable Land Management. Additionally, the strategy includes a move toward a more integrated cross-sectoral approach that takes into account the role of land and forest resources in the carbon balance, while generating multiple global environmental and socio-economic benefits by sustaining flows of critical ecosystem services, such as climate and water regulation, soil erosion control, and regulation of natural hazards. This project will promote new approaches and practices in sustainable forest management and sustainable land management that will increase the productivity of forest and agro-ecosystems leading to improved livelihoods for mountain people.

264. In line with the GEF-5 Land Degradation and REDD+ strategies, the goals of the project are to enhance the enabling environment in the forestry and agricultural sectors, and sustain the flow of ecosystem services, including enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and agro-ecosystems. The project's specific objective is to contribute to the sustainable management and enhanced productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems, and to improve mountain livelihoods. The objective will be pursued through four project components, namely: strengthening the enabling environment; enhancing carbon stocks in dry land forests; promoting and demonstrating climate friendly agriculture; and knowledge management, monitoring, and evaluation.

265. The regional project **Forest and Biodiversity Governance Including Environmental Monitoring (FLERMONECA)** is funded by the European Union and includes five Central Asian countries. The global objectives of FLERMONECA are to promote the stability and security of the countries of Central Asia, to assist them in their pursuit of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction, and to facilitate closer regional cooperation both within Central Asia and between Central Asia and the EU. The specific objective is to enhance regional cooperation and partnership with Europe in the fields of forest and biodiversity governance through supporting the sustainable use and management of natural resources in Central Asia. Support includes addressing issues such as climate change, forest governance (the FLEG process), ecological restoration and environmental data collection, exchange, monitoring and assessment.

266. The project is being implemented by GIZ in partnership with the Hessen-Forst (the German State Forest Enterprise), the Austrian Environmental Protection Agency, and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC). FLERMONECA is made up of three components:

- i) Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Central Asia (FLEG)
- ii) Ecosystem Restoration in Central Asia (ERCA)
- iii) Environmental Monitoring in Central Asia (MONECA)

267. The overall objective of the **Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Central Asia (FLEG)** component is the promotion of legal and sustainable forest management and utilization practices to strengthen the rule of law, tackle the growing problem of illegal forest activities, and enhance local livelihoods. Regional cooperation for this component includes the exchange and adaptation of joint/community-based forest management practices between Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in cooperation with GIZ Regional Programme on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia. This component is being implemented by Hessen-Forst, the German State Forest Enterprise. Implementation of FLEG in the Kyrgyzstan covers facilitation of the piloting process for national forestry reform, and revision/activation of the existing FLEG AP. The component on Piloting Reform Support consists of (i) analyses of legal and policy framework in the forestry sector, (ii) development of recommendations for the piloting process of the national forestry reform, (iii) consultative support (international and national experts) for development of the Government Decree for piloting forestry sector reform, (iv) development of selection criteria for four to six pilot forest enterprise units, (v) facilitation of the establishment of a Steering Committee for monitoring and evaluation of the piloting process, and (vi) the organization of discussions of the Government Decree for the piloting process.

268. The overall objectives of the **Ecosystem Restoration in Central Asia (ERCA)** component are (i) promoting an active dialogue between the EU and Central Asia and (ii) demonstrating and disseminating ecosystem-based management approaches on regional, sub-regional and sub-national levels. This component is being implemented by the GIZ Regional Programme on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia. Implementation of ERCA in the Kyrgyzstan includes support of mechanisms for adherence to a new hunting law, policy dialogue on implementation of pasture reform, and supporting dialogue processes for integrated land management (forestry, pasture, wildlife). The development of a database on wild ungulate animals, organized by the Department for Sustainable Nature Management under the SAEPF, is also supported under ERCA.

269. The overall objective of the **Environmental Monitoring in Central Asia (MONECA)** component is to improve capacities on environmental monitoring, reporting and data sharing systems in Central Asian countries. This includes strengthening the links and partnerships between Central Asian and EU institutions. This component is being implemented by the Austrian Environment Agency and the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC), which is due to be completed by September 2015. At the regional level, cooperation includes the organization of regional meetings and workshops to build capacities of the relevant agencies to use the UNECE recommended environmental indicators and prepare the State of the Environment Report. Cooperation under this component also includes support and involvement of regional institutions such as the Interstate Coordination Water Commission and the Intergovernmental Commission on Sustainable Development. Implementation in the Kyrgyzstan includes rendering of support to the improvement of SEIS compatible data management systems and facilities. This includes the proposal of annotated outlines, and the production of air and biodiversity indicators for the State of the Environment Report. In order to be ready for development of the next Indicator-based National State of the Environment Report (Decree N° 553, 7 August 2012) this component contains the preparation of data for an on-line version of the State of the Environment Report published at the website of the SAEPF.

270. Additionally, the SAEPF is working toward developing instruments for the Shared Environmental Information System that are part of the joint initiative of the EC and the EEA. One of the goals of the EC and the EEA is the creation of a common European information system for facilitation of environmental monitoring and reporting. Also, with support from the EC, the CAREC has completed AWARE, a regional project on environmental awareness-raising.

271. Also under FLERMONECA is the development of a **National Information Center on Wildlife (NICW)** in Kyrgyzstan. The objective of this center is to support Kyrgyzstan's initiatives to improve the process of wildlife data collection and reporting. The center would essentially be a centralized and unified system of data collection, storage and analysis. In Kyrgyzstan, many stakeholders monitor wildlife, yet the current data is incomplete, archiving is inconsistent, and there are questions about the quality of the data. This centralized system would help simplify and increase the flow of data, improve quality, and allow Kyrgyzstan to have improved wildlife outcomes including (i) accurate hunting permits based on wildlife population and (ii) sound wildlife data for use in SAEPF's international organizations and conventions reports (Henriod, 2014).

272. While centralized, the system would allow data users (such as NSC, Academy of Sciences, NGOs, international organizations, the private sector) and the data providers (such as natural reserves, hunting companies, national parks) to have autonomy in using the system. Ideally, this center would be free, and available for use by all interested parties.

273. The following on-going GEF projects have a number of activities that may complement activities planned under the CCCD project. Many of the representatives and members of these Project Boards are the same individuals, which will help ensure that the CCCD activities are not duplicative, but instead serve to create synergies and fill important gaps.

274. **GEF/UNDP Project - Conservation of globally important biodiversity and association land and forest resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain ecosystems and support to sustainable livelihoods:** The objective of this project is to encourage a landscape approach to protection of biodiversity, land and forest resources in Western Tian Shan. The project consists of three components namely (i) conservation and sustainable management of protected areas, (ii) enhanced ecosystem resilience and habitat connectivity (iii) the promotion of cooperation at the regional and global level to allow for scaling-up. As part of this project, an ecological monitoring system will be established. An additional outcome of the project is that capacities are developed to facilitate implementation of the International System for long-term regular monitoring of Snow Leopards.

275. **GEF/UNDP Project - Improving the Coverage and Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains:** This project's objective is to enhance the coverage and efficacy of protected areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains in order to expand the representation of threatened species nationally. The project consists of two components (i) increased coverage and effective management of protected areas in Central Shan, which will lead to improved representation of threatened species and (ii) improved sustainability, effectiveness, and habitat connectivity in Central Tian Shan's protected areas, achieved by regulating land use. Included in the project outputs are activities to build the capacities institutions, staff, and communities in the development and implementation of protected area buffer zone pasture inventory and management plans.

276. **Resilient management of flood and drought risks in Southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan:** Funded by the GEF's Special Climate Change Fund, this project aims to increase food security by helping the Government meet climate change adaptation targets. The project will be built upon water and agriculture baseline projects. There are two outputs for this project, a national system for medium- to long-term adaptation planning, and increased resilience to floods and droughts in farming communities. Included in the project outputs are: (i) the strengthening of the existing national capacity for adaptation planning; (ii) the establishment of a National Adaptation Plan process; (iii) building national capacities for monitoring and dissemination of drought and flood risks; (iv) building capacities for a hydro-meteorological monitoring network; and (v) development of a comprehensive flood risk management plan.

277. **Support to the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought's National Action Plan Alignment and Reporting Processes:** The goal of this alignment project is to build national capacity to implement the CCD. Project activities include creating NAP priorities and recommendations and mainstreaming them into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies. Additionally, the project calls for the establishment of a data collection and information management systems for the reporting and review processes.

Other project activities include the creation of a website to raise public awareness and improve the knowledge management system. The website would hosts relevant documents such as the National Action Plans and consultant reports. Additional project activities include building capacities national specialists and experts, so that in the future Kyrgyzstan pursue activities without relying on external aid, and strengthening of individual and scientific capacity for implementation of indicator-based assessment and monitoring.

278. Preparation of the **Third National Communication on Climate Change** for the FCCC is carried out in the form of a GEF/UNDP project. The third National Communication on Climate Change will include both the results of studies implemented after publication of the second National Communication on Climate Change, and the results of new initiatives including the results of GHG inventory completed after 2005. The inventory of anthropogenic emissions and GHG sink absorption for 2001-2005 was performed within preparation of the Second National Communication. In addition, the calculations of previously obtained results (1990-2000) have been applied by all sectors. Within this project, adaptation and mitigation programmes will be developed. The project will strengthen the technical and institutional capacities required for a country to mainstream the results of above-mentioned studies and investigations into the national and sectoral development plans and programmes. This capacity building will also help fulfil the county's obligations under the FCCC. The project is also aimed at increasing public awareness in terms of climate change issues, and strengthening information exchange and cooperation among all stakeholders, including government, non-government, academic, private, and public organizations.

279. GEF/UNEP Project - Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: The objective of this project is that the nine participating countries prepare and submit intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 FCCC. Project activities include strengthening institutional and individual capacities on climate change reporting and mainstreaming. This project also works with the Global Support Programme, a UNEP-UNDP support programme (2014-2019). This programme will afford a platform for the nine countries to share experiences and exchange knowledge. Additionally, it will support online webinars, workshops, training events, and consultation.

280. GEF/UNDP Project - Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Chu and Talas River Basins: This project's objectives are to strengthen transboundary cooperation, promote integrated water resources management river basins, and improve cooperation mechanisms between Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyzstan. One expected outcome is that by the end of 2016 Kyrgyzstan will have operationalized sustainable management of natural resources, energy, and the environment. The project is built around three components (i) Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the Chu and Talas River Basins to inform adaptive integrated management, (ii) increasing bilateral water cooperation, and (iii) building capacities of water monitoring in the basins. Project activities include an identification of rules for information exchange between countries, building capacities of local government, increasing staff knowledge, integrating technology and water management, and increasing coordination.

281. The objective of the **GEF/UNEP Support to Kyrgyzstan for the Revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the preparation of the Fifth National Report to the CBD** is to help Kyrgyzstan report on its progress towards meeting obligations under the CBD. It serves to take a comprehensive look at the country's national environmental priorities from the perspective of biodiversity conservation and prioritize capacity development responses through an action plan. The validity and accuracy of the data and information used to prepare this report is among that which a number of non-state stakeholders have called into question.

282. KyrSEFF is the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's **Sustainable Energy Financing Facility**, which has a budget of US\$ 20 million through credit lines with four Kyrgyz financial institutions. This is complemented by Euro 6.8 million of technical assistance and incentive grants through the European Union's Investment Facility for Central Asia. This facility, and the second phase under development to mobilize and an additional US\$ 45 million is intended to catalyze sound investments natural resource development, specifically energy, water, and wastewater.

283. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development carry out a number of activities to mobilize small businesses in Kyrgyzstan, including the “**Our Small Business Support Programme**”. Specifically, this programme provide business advice to privately owned small and medium-sized enterprises as well as advisory services for businesses to apply best practices and new technologies in environmental management and energy efficiency. This programme offers an opportunity for the CCCD project to explore linkages with global environmental indicators and raise the awareness of the private sector on the country’s Rio Convention obligations.

284. The World Bank is currently implementation a Pasture and Livestock Management Improvement Project, the development of which is to improve community based pasture and livestock management in the project area. The project comprises of three components. The first component, community based pasture management focuses on the improving pasture governance and technical capacity for pasture management, in particular: (i) community based pasture management and investment; (ii) strengthening state pasture institutions; and (iii) forestry enterprise pasture management and investment. The second component is community based animal health and husbandry services, which looks at on strengthening animal health and husbandry services planning and investment and fostering private veterinarian development. The third component finances project management activities of the ministry of agriculture and Land Reclamation’s agricultural projects implementation unit and the community development and investment agency.

285. There are a number of projects under the **Central Asian Countries’ Initiative of Land Management** that complement the objectives of this CCCD project. This includes the Country Partnership Programme **Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Suusamy Valley**. This project sets out to build capacity at the national and oblast levels so that a cohesive approach to combat land degradation within a National Programming Framework can be developed and implemented. The project will address barriers such as inconsistent policies, limited resources, and limited human capacity that prevent sustainable land management. This project benefits from GEF support to strengthen resource mobilization, strengthen policy coherence, improve coordination between state agencies and land users, and disseminate and replicate best practices.

UNDP Kyrgyzstan

286. UNDP’s mission is to promote sustainable development, and the proposed project fits with UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2011-2015, and the four development focus areas: (i) Poverty Reduction and the MDGs; (ii) Democratic Governance; (iii) Crisis Prevention and Recovery; and (iv) Environment and Sustainable Development.

287. In partnership with the Global Environment Facility, UNDP provided significant support to formulating environmental and sustainable development policy. UNDP is playing a leading role in supporting the remediation of uranium tailings with efforts that go beyond technical solutions. UNDP has supported the government in mainstreaming disaster risk management into decentralized policy-making and in strengthening disaster response/coordination frameworks. << move reference about disaster risk management, add what UNDP is doing on energy and sustainable natural resource management.

288. UNDP’s country programme (2012-2016) was formulated in the context of an intense national transition, in partnership with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, consultation with civil society and UN system. This programme builds on the UNDAF (2012-2016) and is well-aligned with national priorities, such as maintaining inter-ethnic harmony and public security, socio-economic development, reducing unemployment, public administration reform, and environment protection. It will continue with synergistic programme management, particularly in the poverty-environment nexus, the legal empowerment of the poor, as well as peace-building activities. UNDP efforts will focus on capacity development support to institutions and communities, as well as by the use of analytical tools (National Human Development Reports and MDG reports), following a human rights, and gender equality-based approaches. The country programme also incorporates youth issues as a cross-cutting component to enhance development outcomes for youth in different sectors.

289. In compliance with international conventions, and the conclusions of Cancun and Nagoya conferences, UNDP will continue to support mainstreaming environmental sustainability based on ecosystem approaches in development strategies at the national, sub-national and community levels and make an active use of the Poverty and Environment Initiative (in cooperation with UNEP) and the multi-country programme on climate risk management as a vehicle to implement these ideas. The programme will strengthen systemic, institutional and individual capacities for sustainable climate resilient natural resource management and focus on addressing land degradation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation, integrated water resource management and sound management of waste and chemicals. UNDP will promote alternative and renewable sources of energy and strengthen energy efficiency in buildings. The programme recognizes cross-border dimensions of natural resource management and disaster risks (including uranium tailings) and addresses these and other related problems through regional initiatives. The Country Programme supports development of a multi-hazard and multi-stakeholder national framework for disaster risk reduction. UNDP also works closely with the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to achieve progress in these areas, and to address gender inequalities. UNDP also supports the development of institutional and legal frameworks for decentralized, transparent and accountable DRM (including climate change risks) and for sustaining local level disaster risk management capacities.

E.2 Implementation and Execution Arrangements

290. This project will be implemented within the context of the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2011-2016 and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan for 2011-2016 for the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. These frameworks are congruent with the Government priorities outlined in the National Strategy of Sustainable Development for 2013-2017 approved by the President.

291. Taking an adaptive and collaborative management approach to execution, the project will ensure that key stakeholders are involved early and throughout project implementation as partners for development. This includes their participation in the Project Board, review of project outputs such as recommendations for amendments to policies, plans, programmes and legislation, as well as participation in monitoring activities.

292. This project will be implementing through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by UNDP Country Office (as the GEF Implementing Agency) within the framework of Environment Protection for Sustainable Development Programme and UNDP's Area-Based Development Offices that are instrumental for local interventions in the field. The Country Office will carry perform procurement and human resources services.

293. The responsible partner is the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry (Focal Point for the CBD, FCCC and GEF), which will assign a Director to chair the project board and make available its staff and network of experts to participate in all relevant project activities. The Focal Point for CCD is the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) that will be one of the senior project's beneficiaries, also providing in-kind co-financing. Figure 2 depicts the project's basic implementation and execution framework.

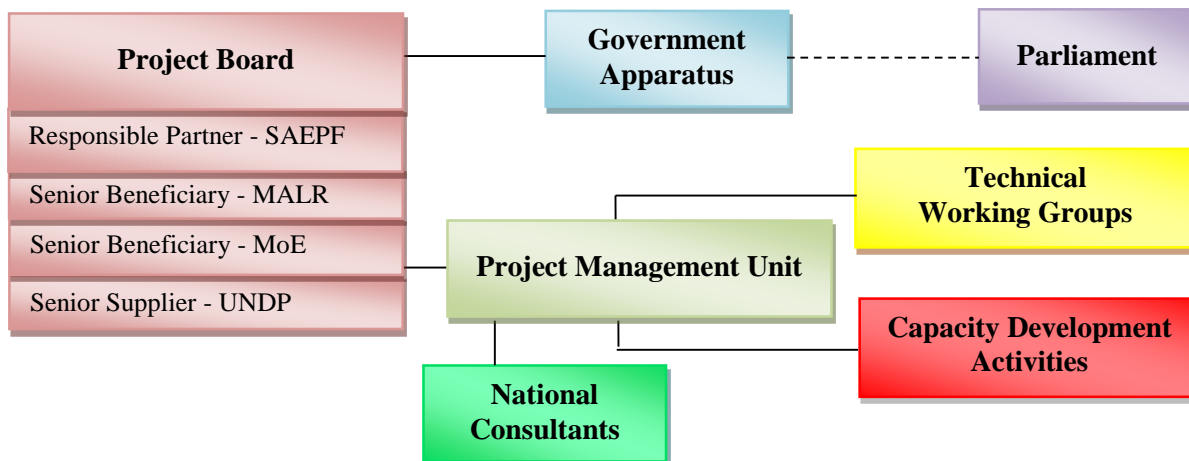


Figure 1: Project implementation actors

294. Under the DIM modality, the SAEPF will be the responsible partner, with the MALR and Ministry of Economy as senior project beneficiaries. Together, these government bodies will facilitate active stakeholder engagement and the implementation of project activities. UNDP will be the Senior Supplier, providing technical guidance and support for the cost-effective procurement and implementation of project services and activities, including project implementation oversight through regular monitoring and reporting.

295. **Project Board:** This Board is specifically established by the project to provide management oversight of project activities and is to be chaired by the SAEPF’s Director (Focal Point for the CBD, FCCC, and GEF). The Board will review progress and evaluation reports, and approve programmatic modifications to project execution, as appropriate and in accordance to UNDP procedures. Policy recommendations will be discussed and recommended for consideration by the Government Apparatus. In addition to the SAEPF, government membership of the Project Board will include the MALR, as well as representatives from the line ministries responsible and their respective state agencies. Non-state stakeholders will also be represented on the Project Board, namely from the private sector, academic and research institutions, NGOs, and civil society organizations.

296. The Project Board will be responsible for making management decisions for the project, in particular when guidance is required by the Project Coordinator. The Project Board will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by assuring the quality of these processes and associated products, and by using evaluations for improving performance, accountability and learning. The Project Board will also ensure that the required resources are committed on a timely basis. The Project Board will also arbitrate any conflicts within the project and facilitate negotiations to a good resolution of issues. In addition, the Project Board will approve the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Coordinator and the delegation of project assurance responsibilities. Taking into account the approved Annual Work Plan and based on the findings and recommendations of the Quarterly Progress Reports, the Project Board may also consider and approve the quarterly work plans and approve any essential deviation, provided it’s consulted and agreed with Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP-GEF. The project will be subject to Project Board meetings at least twice (2) per year. The first such meeting will be held within the first six (6) months of the start of project implementation. At the initial stage of project implementation, the Project Board may, if deemed advantageous, wish to meet more frequently to build common understanding and to ensure that the project is initiated properly. To ensure UNDP accountability for project results, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. In the event that consensus can not be reached, the final decision will rest with UNDP/GEF.

297. Project Management Unit: In consultation with the SAEPPF, UNDP will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the day-to-day management of project activities and sub-contract specific components of the project to specialized government agencies, research institutions, as well as qualified NGOs. The PMU will be administered by a part-time Project Coordinator and supported by a part-time Project Assistant. The Project Board will provide support to the PMU in order to facilitate smooth project implementation, in particular active government stakeholder engagement.

298. In accordance with UN rules and regulations, UNDP will identify national experts and consultants, and international experts as appropriate to undertake technical work. National and international companies may also be engaged to support project implementation. Contracted consultants and companies will be hired under standard prevailing UN rules, regulations, and procedures.

UNDP Programme on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development

299. The UNDP Environment Protection for Sustainable Development Programme (EPSD) began as the two-year project **Capacity Building and Environmental Governance Strengthening for Sustainable Development** aimed at supporting the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry in 2005. This project helped improve access to and exchange of environmental information, promoting the Millennium Development Goals, and helping national partners to understand the importance of sustainable environmental governance policy at all levels. The EPSD currently operates as a UNDP programme to support and strengthen national capacities (both state and non-state institutions) to achieve integrate concepts and best practices on environmental sustainability and climate change resilience into pro-poor (socio-economic) development policies and programmes.

300. UNDP's mandate, relationship with government and long-standing engagement in the area gives it a comparative advantage in facilitating government partnerships a special for GEF grant financed projects. For example, the UNDP EPSD Programme played critical role in sustainability of interventions of the first CCCD UNDP/GEF project **Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management in Kyrgyzstan**, the UNDP/UNV **Rehabilitation of Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan**, and the UNDP/GEF **Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Suusamy Valley**. IN addition to these projects, the EPSD also supported the government to secure endorsement of the Concept on Environmental Security of the country enacted through Presidential Decree in the second half of 2007. The EPSD Programme also actively supported the development process of the Third and the Fourth National Reports on Biodiversity Conservation, Initial National Report on the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Decision-Making and Justice in Environmental Matters; and First and Second National Communications under the FCCC.

F. Legal Context

301. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (or other appropriate governing agreement) and all CPAP provisions apply to this document. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

302. The implementing partner will 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; as well as assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

303. 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.

304. The implementing partner 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/GEF hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document The list can be accessed via:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>

PART II: ANNEXES

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Annex 1: Logical Framework

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Long-term goal: To strengthen a set of important capacities for Kyrgyzstan to make better decisions to meet and sustain global environmental obligations					
<p>Project objective: To strengthen targeted national capacities to meet Rio Convention objectives through improved procedures and tools to monitor and manage environmental information</p>	<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened environmental information management and monitoring system (EIMMS) for improved implementation of the Rio Conventions ▪ Institutional and technical capacities are strengthened for enhanced to create knowledge and mainstream Rio Conventions within national development frameworks ▪ Improved Awareness and environmental education on the linkages between Rio Conventions and national sustainable development objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requirements of the Rio Conventions are not adequately incorporated in sectoral development planning ▪ Kyrgyzstan’s environmental information monitoring and management system is inadequate ▪ There is little inter-ministerial coordination on the implementation of natural resource and environmental policies ▪ Despite the availability of scientific knowledge the data are not sufficiently used in the formulation of strategies or policy instruments ▪ Key ministries and agencies do not share a common understanding of how to use the research to inform policies, plans, or strategies ▪ Kyrgyzstan has adopted a number of key policies and programmes to govern key aspects of environmental 	<p>By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is an increase in the appreciation of the Rio Conventions among the general public ▪ Rio Convention obligations are being better implemented through an integrated system of data and information managements ▪ Increased capacity within relevant stakeholder groups to handle data and information relevant to the Rio Convention ▪ There is an increase in coordination between government groups and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting Minutes²⁵ ▪ Working Group meeting reports ▪ UNDP quarterly progress reports ▪ Independent final evaluation reports ▪ Rio Convention national reports and communications ▪ GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Scorecard ▪ Statistical analyses of surveys carried out under activity 2.4.3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal resistance to change ▪ Political commitment to apply institutional reforms ▪ Lack of a policy or legislation to facilitate national consensus of key data and information ▪ The project will be executed in a transparent, holistic, adaptive, and collaborative manner ▪ Government staff and non-state stakeholder representatives are actively engaged in the project ▪ Policy and institutional reforms and modifications recommended by the project and the EIMMS programme are politically, technically, and financially feasible and approved by the Project Board

²⁵ Meeting minutes includes records of key meetings such as local, regional and national consultations regarding inputs on the design and implementation of the relevant output and associated activities. Meetings may be individual or group meetings, with government officials or non-state stakeholders.

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
		and natural resource management, but the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of policy, legislation, and regulation remains weak			
Outcome 1: Strengthened policy and legal instruments					
Output 1.1 Targeted policies, legal and regulatory instruments are amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the current policy and legal framework ▪ Learning-by-doing training to reconcile the identified weaknesses ▪ Formulated and approved by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions ▪ Secure approval of by-laws and any other policy, legislative, or regulatory instrument amended ▪ Distribution of updated codes, laws and relevant texts pertaining to environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kyrgyzstan has adopted a number of key policies and programmes to govern key aspects of environmental and natural resource management, but the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of policy, legislation, and regulation remains weak ▪ Institutional structures are in need of clearly defined mandates and operational plans ▪ Kyrgyzstan’s legislation suffers from numerous issues including overlapping and contradictory provisions, and laws that contain sectoral or corporate interests that contradict government policy ▪ Principles concerning the decentralization of natural resource management and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The three (3) in-depth thematic analyses (CBD, CCD, and FCCC) of Kyrgyzstan’s environmental governance are drafted by month 6 ▪ The synthesis report is drafted and endorsed by the technical working groups by month 8 ▪ A compendium of environmental legislation that also explains in simple language the legislations’ intent and coverage will be prepared by month 8 ▪ Technical working groups draft policy recommendations for Project Board approval by month 8 ▪ Comprehensive training programme drafted by month 16 and endorsed by the technical working groups by month 17 ▪ By-laws and other appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The three in-depth thematic analyses ▪ Synthesis report ▪ Training programme ▪ Policy recommendation ▪ Workshop materials and attendance lists ▪ Updated texts ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Endorsement letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutions and working groups are open to change ▪ Members of the technical committees will be comprised of proactive experts and project champions ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ The approval process is transparent and deemed valid by all stakeholders

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
		the delegation of some authorities to local government bodies are inadequately regulated	<p>legislative amendments are reviewed and validated by all stakeholders by month 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operational guidelines finalized by month 18 ▪ Guidelines are validated in stakeholder workshop by month 24 ▪ Policy recommendations to legitimize these guidelines, are endorsed by the technical working groups by month 26 ▪ Policy recommendations are approved by month 30 ▪ Up-to-date texts are collected by month 18 and organized into documentation for distribution by month 21 		
Output 1.2: Strengthened consultative and decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of information and knowledge needs of social actors and other stakeholders that can play a role in catalyzing Rio Convention implementation ▪ Working groups negotiate best consultative and decision-making processes to help local self-government authorities to integrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are a number of cooperation agreements and “rules of inter-action” between and among the SAEPPF, MALR, and other government ministries and inspectorates, yet similar agreements with non-state actors do not exist ▪ There is an institutionalized culture of competition among agencies rather than cooperation or collaboration ▪ Cooperation between government groups remains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs assessment report drafted by month 6, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 10 ▪ Needs assessment report describes the extent to which gender issues are relevant to information and knowledge to meeting and sustaining global environmental objectives ▪ The first meeting of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Needs discussion report ▪ Memoranda of Agreement ▪ Workshop materials and attendance lists ▪ Endorsement letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutions and workings groups are open to proposed coordination agreements and there is no active institutional resistance ▪ Agreement to cooperate on modifying existing mandates and authorities on legislative oversight is realistic ▪ Analysis is deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	<p>Rio Convention criteria and indicators into the operationalization of local sustainable development strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memoranda of agreement on consultative and decision-making processes 	<p>uneven, with important gaps of coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional collaboration among government entities with non-governmental stakeholders is generally very low ▪ To a limited extent, experts representing the academic community and NGOs are involved in the decision-making process, but there are instances when key stakeholders are not adequately informed or invited to participate on key issues for which they have expertise or comparative advantages ▪ The participation of the general public in consultation processes is limited to public debate 	<p>working group will review and discuss the preliminary findings of the institutional assessments, provide input to finalize the assessment, as well as the formulation of pilot project by month 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The second meeting of the working group will review the final reports and provide policy recommendations by month 9 ▪ The third working group meeting will convene by month 18 to facilitate consultative and decision-making on the pilot sub-national project ▪ The fourth working group meeting will convene by month 28 to review project findings and endorse recommendations for approval by the Project Board ▪ Liaison protocols among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state stakeholder organizations to share of data and information during the project are drafted by month 10, signed by month 13 ▪ Liaison protocols are updated and signed among partner 		<p>representatives and project champions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right representation from the various government ministries, departments, and agencies participate in project activities

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state other stakeholder organizations are signed, by month 32		
Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an integrated EIMMS					
Output 2.1: Institutional mapping and analysis of an optimal information and monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of the institutional requirements to use best available and innovation data to implement the Rio Conventions and through mainstreamed sectoral development plans ▪ Convene technical working group to select best appropriate indicators for measuring global environmental trends ▪ Technological requirements for collecting, storing, and sharing data and information are designed ▪ Tracking mechanism to monitor the usage of EIMMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental information in Kyrgyzstan is collected by many institutions in different forms and formats ▪ Bureaucratic procedures hinder the exchange of data and information ▪ Different agencies and stakeholders find it easier to create and manage their own data, which includes using different methodologies and metrics ▪ The linkage between environmental policy and their associated regulatory frameworks do not adequately reflect criteria and indicators to monitor, measure, or validate the extent to which the Rio Conventions are adequately being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment report is drafted and peer reviewed by month 5, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 7, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board finalized by month 8 ▪ Technical working group composition agreed by the Project Board in its first meeting by month 4 ▪ Technical working group meets every three (3) months for the first 12 months, and every quarter for the rest of the project ▪ Appropriate sets of national standards of environmental data and information are identified, as well as regulation necessary for improving coordination and communication at the national level for better reporting system by month 23 ▪ Construct an institutional architecture for the storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking mechanism ▪ Assessment report ▪ Endorsement letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment is deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
		implemented at the national level	and transformation of data and information by month 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking mechanism to monitor the use EIMMS is developed by month 10 		
Output 2.2: Targeted institutional reforms for improved access to data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data Expert workshops on data and information management arrangements Networking cooperative agreements on data and information management with key institutions to facilitate and secure improved communication, coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders Strengthen targeted institutional architectures for sharing data and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are government databases and websites which serve to make available official data and information, but their validity and accuracy is challenged by a number of non-state stakeholders Institutional collaboration among government entities with non-governmental stakeholders is generally very low Different agencies and stakeholders find it easier to create and manage their own data, which includes using different methodologies and metrics Despite the availability of scientific knowledge the data are not sufficiently used in the formulation of strategies or policy instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an institutional analysis of the challenges and best practices for managing environmental data and information, completed by month 5 Three (3) technical working groups (CBD, CCD, and FCCC) are created by month 6 and will meet at least three (3) times per year The technical working groups submit technical and policy recommendations to the relevant ministries and agencies at least twice (2) a year, the first by month 8 Prepare brief to recommend and approve, as appropriate, institutional reforms by month 14 Ministerial representatives discuss brief and approve appropriate decision by month 18 Institutional reforms are initiated by target institutions by month 20, over 67% of institutional reforms are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Policy recommendations Workshop materials Memorandum of Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis is deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions The various government authorities maintain commitment to the project and are open to change

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			<p>completed by month 32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convene expert working group and stakeholder meetings to agree on recommendations of institutional reforms, a consensus agreement is presented by month 12 ▪ Convene working group meetings of the National Council for Sustainable Development beginning no later than month 7 to discuss recommendations for data and information collection and management as well as the associated training programmes before month 9 ▪ Council meets twice (2) per year to update and revise cooperative agreements and associated training or awareness programmes ▪ Memorandum of Agreement among partner agencies and other stakeholder organizations is signed by month 8 ▪ Installation of hardware and software are completed by month 12 ▪ Databases are linked as part of the proposed EIMMS by month 12 		

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Output 2.3: Selected updating of technologies for information monitoring and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of baseline information management system ▪ Feasibility study on the design and operation of the EIMMS based on best practices and successes from other systems to meet global environmental information needs ▪ Independent peer review of EIMMS ▪ Technological components of the EIMMS have been installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kyrgyzstan environmental information monitoring and management system is inadequate ▪ Kyrgyzstan's technology is outdated by 20 years ▪ There are insufficient technical trainings and transfer of technology needs, barriers to access new and best practice knowledge, and inadequate awareness and understanding of the public of the importance of sound environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In-depth baseline assessment of current management information system is completed by month 4 of the project ▪ Undertake a targeted study of best practice web-based tools for environmental data and metadata sharing and storage management completed by month 8 ▪ Convene four public stakeholder dialogue workshops on improving EIMMS ▪ Each constituent public dialogue is attended by at least 50 key representatives from stakeholder constituencies ▪ Feasibility study to set up a proposed EIMMS is completed by month 8 ▪ Feasibility study on the EIMMS is peer reviewed by independent experts by month 10, approved by focal points of the Rio Conventions by month 12 ▪ Installation of the relevant EIMMS technology begins by month 12 and is completed by month 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Feasibility study ▪ Peer reviewer comments ▪ Baseline assessment ▪ Official letter of approval ▪ Lessons learned report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment is deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews ▪ Best practices and lessons learned from other countries are appropriately used

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Output 2.4: Training on improved methodologies and analytical skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of training needs to manage data and information ▪ Training programme and curriculum that includes best practices for the sharing, collection and use of environmental data and information ▪ Training workshops on data and information management ▪ Long-term training programme on data and information management ▪ Assessment of technical training needs necessary to integrate data, information and knowledge into national planning frameworks in a way that Rio Conventions obligations are also being satisfied ▪ Training programme and curriculum on technical training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The full set of necessary technical skills may not be available in Kyrgyzstan ▪ There is the weak institutional coordination and collaboration that would foster the sharing of comparative advantages and technological know-how ▪ There are trainings directed to specific technical skills, but they do not include Rio Convention mainstreaming ▪ Individuals responsible for developing development plans possess weak technical capacities and skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training needs assessment report drafted by month 6, reviewed and endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, and finalized and approved by Project Board by month 9 ▪ Comprehensive training programme drafted by month 12 and endorsed by the technical working groups by month 13 ▪ Four (4) training workshops and related exercises begin by month 13 ▪ The average test score of all attendees will be no lower than 80% ▪ Learn-by-doing training workshops, the first held no earlier than month 14 and the final workshop held no later than month 19 ▪ Collect feedback evaluations from trainees on course effectiveness, 90% response rate for each course following its implementation, results analyzed by month 23 ▪ At least 250 officials drawn from national, provincial and district level offices of the 16 key technical agencies and other key stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Needs reports ▪ Implementation plan ▪ Stakeholder comments ▪ Endorsement letters ▪ Training programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Programmes developed by the project are politically, technically, and financially feasible ▪ Lead agencies will allow their staff to attend all trainings

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	<p>needs necessary to integrate data, information and knowledge into national planning frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training workshops on Rio Convention-resilient planning frameworks 		<p>representatives training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All technical government staff that have responsibilities related to the collection and use of environmental data participate in all training courses ▪ A minimum of 100 government staff have participated in training courses by month 28 ▪ At least 80 government staff members that are directly implicated in the planning and decision-making process to monitor and enforce environmental legislation have participated in training workshops by month 32 ▪ Training programme is revised and strengthened on lessons learned by month 27 ▪ New training manual is created and tested by month 30 ▪ Needs report drafted by month 6, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 8, finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 108 ▪ Training programme is drafted, endorsed by 		

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			<p>stakeholders by month 8, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize four (4) national training workshops on environmental evaluation convened by month 24, with each having at least 25 stakeholder participants ▪ At least 50% of women have participated overall in training workshops by the end of the project and assessed as part of the independent final evaluation 		
Output 2.5: Improved EIMMS tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One high value sectoral development plan piloted ▪ Stakeholder workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities for streamlined environmental information management and impact assessment within the context of Rio Convention implementation in the selected pilot sector development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data and information management to implement environmental priorities is undertaken through separate programmes and projects ▪ Key data and information is not readily shared among agencies ▪ Data and information does not sufficiently inform development decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Project Board selects the high value pilot sector development plan by month 13 ▪ Pilot mainstreaming exercise is structured and endorsed by the technical working group by month 15, and approved by consensus of the GEF Coordination Council by month 16 ▪ Convene four (4) workshops with at least 15 expert and stakeholder representatives by month 16 ▪ Report with recommended revisions to institutional mandates completed by month 18, and endorsed by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot sector development plan ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Report with recommended revisions ▪ Operational manual ▪ Lessons learned report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan developed by the project is politically, technically, and financially feasible

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manual that provides technical interpretation of the EIMMS ▪ Dialogues on the EIMMS and its implementation with decision with policy-makers to enhance their understanding and secure their support and championship ▪ Lessons learned study on Rio Convention mainstreaming activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the National Council for Sustainable Development by month 21 ▪ Operational manual drafted by month 15, tested and piloted by month 20, and approved by month 22 ▪ Regular dialogues targeted to senior policy-makers convened as needed, with final endorsement by month 24 ▪ Lessons learned report prepared on targeted Rio Convention mainstreaming activities completed by month 21 		
Output 2.6: Resource mobilization strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation ▪ Expert group of finance and economic experts for the peer review of activities established ▪ Resource mobilization strategy ▪ Procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government agencies responsible for the Rio Conventions have limited budgetary funds ▪ The availability of significant resources from the international donor community to address environmental issues has led to the deleveraging of government budgetary allocations to address environmental priorities ▪ There is a lack of financial resources available for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feasibility study is drafted and peer reviewed by month 15, endorsed by stakeholders at a validation workshop by month 16, and finalized and subsequently approved by Project Board by month 18 ▪ Expert working group is made up of at least 20 rotating members, who will undertake a review of the drafts, and meet at least once to discuss the findings of each ▪ Expert drafts resource mobilization strategy by month 21 ▪ Resource mobilization strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Analysis ▪ Feasibility study ▪ Review notes ▪ Resource mobilization strategy ▪ Operational procedures ▪ Final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews ▪ Strategy and plan developed by the project are politically, technically, and financially feasible

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	<p>management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme for extending EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming 	<p>environmental monitoring, processing and exchange, and an inefficient use of limited resources for monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental monitoring in Kyrgyzstan is currently characterized as unsatisfactory and insufficient to meet the requirements of the three Rio Conventions 	<p>includes good practices for raising and allocating funds to achieve global environmental targets through decentralized decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert working group reviews and guides the revision and finalization of the resource mobilization strategy by month 25 ▪ Resource mobilization strategy approved Rio Convention focal points by month 28 ▪ Operational procedures drafted by month 15 ▪ Operational procedures tested and piloted by month 20, and approved by month 22 ▪ By month 36, the independent final evaluation determines that the national communications is on solid ground to raise and allocate funds ▪ Draft programme is to be completed by month 22 ▪ The draft will be peer reviewed by at least 20 national experts, endorsed at a stakeholder validation workshop by month 23, and finalized and approved by the Project Board by month 24 		

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 50 representatives from the main stakeholder constituencies actively consulted on the draft ▪ Stakeholder consultations conclude with a validation workshop by month 23 		
Outcome 3: Awareness of global environmental values is improved					
Output 3.1: Stakeholder dialogues on the value of Rio Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness of the value of the environment as well as the Rio Conventions is increased ▪ One-day conference at the beginning and end of the project ▪ Survey to assess understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming ▪ Public awareness and communication campaign plan ▪ Increased use of Internet and social media to disseminate data and information ▪ Awareness-raising module on Rio Conventions mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The population in rural areas do not have an adequate understanding of global environmental issues ▪ Despite the fact that many stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, they do not use the available information for decision-making or the development of strategic documents ▪ At present, there is insufficient understanding of the value that the Rio Conventions can contribute to national socio-economic development by facilitating environmentally sound and sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-day Kick-Off Conference held within three (3) months of project initiation, over 100 participants attend ▪ One-day Project Results Conference is held by month 32, over 100 participants attend ▪ Two broad-based surveys carried out by month 4 and by month 33 (N>250 for each survey) ▪ Baseline awareness report prepared by month 6 ▪ Project end awareness report prepared by month 34 ▪ Design of public awareness campaign developed in cooperation with partner development agencies completed by month 4 ▪ Social media page created by month 5, at least 3,000 social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop and dialogue registration lists ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Social media page ▪ Baseline awareness report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The various government authorities maintain commitment to the project ▪ Survey respondents contribute their honest attitudes and values ▪ Survey results will show an increased awareness and understanding of the Rio Conventions' implementation through national environmental legislation over time ▪ Changes in awareness and understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming can be attributed to project activities (survey questionnaire can address this issue) ▪ Private sector representatives are open to learn about Rio

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National and sub-national awareness-raising workshops ▪ Panel discussions and public dialogues on environmental values ▪ Private sector sensitization panel discussions on the global environmental issues, and their relevance ▪ Workshops for media professionals to better enable them to report on the environmental information as well as environmental monitoring results from the perspectives of the global environmental issues and their relevance to Kyrgyzstan 		<p>media likes by month 32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website includes new webpage and introductory articles on environmental information and monitoring activities as well as Rio Convention mainstreaming by month 8. This will include a compendium of all existing environmental legal instruments. ▪ Website is regularly updated, the outstanding website pages are translated into English ▪ By month 24, the website is up-to-date, with revisions based on new information ▪ Number of sustained visits to the webpages relevant to the Rio Convention is increased by at least 10% over the baseline (prior to month 3 of project initiation) by month 24 ▪ Awareness-raising module is completed by month 8 ▪ Two (2) national workshops with >25 participants are convened by month 12 ▪ Four (4) sub-national workshops with > 25 participants convened by month 23 ▪ A national workshop and a 		<p>Convention mainstreaming values and opportunities, and will actively work to support project objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal resistance to change

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			<p>regional workshop with >25 participants each are convened between months 25 and 32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 200 unique stakeholders participate in these awareness-raising workshops by month 32 ▪ Four (4) public dialogues carried out in year 3, by month 32 with active attendance by at least 50 representatives from the local community ▪ Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 30 local representatives, one held each year, the first by month 12 ▪ Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 30 private sector representatives, one held each year, the first by month 12 ▪ At least five (5) media awareness workshops held, each with at least 20 participating media representatives, the first by month 7 to introduce the value of the EIMMS and in subsequent months on an appropriate high value aspect of the EIMMS' contribution to national development priorities ▪ By month 32, reporting in the 		

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
			popular literature on environmental information flow and accessibility as well as monitoring of impact results in the context of the Rio Convention mainstreaming shows a 10% increase over forecasted trends using baseline data and past trends		
Output 3.2: Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions that highlight the importance of the Rio Conventions and help individuals understand how their daily lives are impacted by the global environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a limited awareness of linkages between poverty, the environment and social unrest ▪ The population in rural areas do not have an adequate understanding of global environmental issues ▪ At present, there is insufficient understanding of the value that the Rio Conventions can contribute to national socio-economic development by facilitating environmentally sound and sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 12 articles on the relevancy of the Rio Conventions to Kyrgyzstan's national socio-economic development published at least every two months with the first by month 6 ▪ Each article is published as a brochure, at least 100 copies each and distributed to at least two high value special events for greatest impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published articles ▪ Published brochures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Articles published in the popular media will be read and not skipped over ▪ Brochures will be read and the content absorbed
Output 3.3: Public service announcement on environmentally friendly behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Service Announcement airings on television and radio that promote environmental information management as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The general public in Kyrgyzstan remains generally unaware or unconcerned about the contribution of the Rio Conventions to meeting and satisfying local and national socio-economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One PSA completed for radio and television by month 14, with the first airing by month 16 ▪ At least 5 airings of the PSA on television and at least 20 airings of the PSA on radio both by month 34 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSAs will be listened to and not skipped over ▪ The content of PSAs will be absorbed

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
	as mainstreaming of Rio Conventions into socio-economic development	<p>priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a limited awareness of linkages between poverty, the environment and social unrest ▪ There are television and radio programmes covering environmental protection and agriculture but these are largely produced in Russian and not accessible to a large segment of the Kyrgyz speaking population in rural areas 			
Output 3.4: Improved educational curricula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming ▪ Environmental awareness module for secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite the availability of scientific knowledge the data are not sufficiently used in the formulation of strategies or policy instruments ▪ Most of the leading universities in Kyrgyzstan have ecological departments ▪ There are occasional events for students in order to increase their interest in environmental issues ▪ Most students do not have a comprehensive view of environmental issues due the lack of a conceptual approach to secondary education on environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education module prepared for civil servants completed by month 18 and approved by the National Council for Sustainable Development by month 20 ▪ At least one civil servant institute (1) at the national and three (3) at the regional levels carry out mainstreamed concepts and principles of Rio Conventions for better environmental information management by month 22 ▪ At least three (3) institutes of civil servants have implemented education module by month 28 ▪ At least 100 civil servants and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Participant registration lists ▪ Civil servant and university awareness modules and accompanying lecture materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness module will be popular with teachers, students, and their parents ▪ Awareness modules will be effective ▪ Awareness module will be popular with civil servants

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
		<p>issues and sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the university level (not including specialized facilities) the educational curriculum does not include topics like environmental management, environmental monitoring or environmental legislation 	<p>local teachers have implemented education module by month 32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education module prepared for secondary schools completed by month ▪ At least 10 secondary schools have implemented education module by month 20, and at 20 secondary schools by month 32 		

Annex 2: Capacity Development Scorecard

Project Name: Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information
Project Cycle Phase: Project Preparation (PPG) **Date:** November 2014

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
CR 1: Capacities for engagement						
Indicator 1 – Degree of legitimacy/ mandate of lead environmental organizations	Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined	0		Government policy must be based on data and information that is considered “official”. However, this data and information is often challenged by other expert institutions such as the expert institutes under the National Academy of Sciences.	A critical need for the project is to address the issue of legitimacy and institutional mandates. The project will facilitate consensus building on the use of sound data and information for informing national environmental policies and reporting progress on Rio Convention implementation.	1,2
	Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are identified	1	1			
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders	2		A number of environmental NGOs carry out a number of important activities relevant to informing environmental policy and management. They are particularly active in a promoting environmental awareness among civil society		
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders	3				
Indicator 2 – Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	No co-management mechanisms are in place	0		There are a number of cooperation agreements and “rules of inter-action” between and among the SAEPF, MALR, and other government ministries and inspectorates. Similar agreements with non-state actors do not exist.	Notwithstanding the current set of cooperative agreements among certain government bodies, the project will assess their effectiveness and lessons learned in order to facilitate the development of new agreements. Critically, the project will develop an appropriate cooperative agreement and arrangement(s) with non-state stakeholder organizations. Through the EIMMS and data tracking protocol mechanism, the flow of empirically and scientifically sound data and information should be more streamlined. The issue of	1,2
	Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational	1	1			
	Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc.	2		Co-management arrangements are dictated by these agreements, and largely facilitated by externally funded projects. Notwithstanding, there remains an institutionalized culture of competition among agencies rather than cooperation or collaboration.		
	Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational/functional	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
					“official” data and information should be based on international standards of quality and void of political influences, to the extent possible	
Indicator 3 – Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor	0		Public councils and advisory and monitoring bodies are established on a voluntary basis. They are made up of representatives of civil society for interaction and cooperation between the ministries, state committees, and administrative departments. To a limited extent, these groups contribute to public monitoring of the activities of ministries, state committees and administrative authorities.	The learning-by-doing approach of this project is intended to allow stakeholders to actively participate and build long-term technical capacities to better understand and apply global environmental indicators. Particular attention is given to demonstrating the value of teamwork among government agencies and technical disciplines with a view to integrating global environmental priorities into sectors development plans at the national and sub-national levels. The project will facilitate capitalizing of the various comparative advantages of different stakeholder organizations to promote global environment values.	2,3
	Stakeholders are identified but their participation in decision-making is limited	1	1			
	Stakeholders are identified and regular consultations mechanisms are established	2				
	Stakeholders are identified and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making processes	3				
..... Add your own indicator(s)						
CR 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge						
Indicator 4 – Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	Stakeholders are not aware about global environmental issues and their related possible solutions (MEAs)	0		Although there was an increase in awareness raising activities, these have	The project envisages involving as many stakeholders as possible in various activities in order to increase the number of people who	2,3

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
				largely focused on staffs of government institutions and agencies.	have an improved understanding and value of the global environment to national development priorities. The project will also assess baseline awareness as well as end-of-project awareness of stakeholders in order to make some statement that awareness is increasing. However, this may not be fully attributable to the CCCD project.	
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues but not about the possible solutions (MEAs)	1	1	While there are television and radio programmes covering environmental protection and agriculture, these are largely produce Russian and not accessible to a large segment of the Kyrgyz speaking population in rural areas. As such, they do not have an adequate understanding of global environmental issues.		
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and the possible solutions but do not know how to participate	2				
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and are actively participating in the implementation of related solutions	3		Despite the fact that many stakeholders are aware of the global environmental issues, they do not use the available information for decision-making or the development of strategic documents.	Awareness raising should be directed to all stakeholder types, i.e., government civil servants at all levels, Parliamentarians, private sector, journalists, youth, and local civil society, among other possible categories of stakeholders. Particular attention will be directed to awareness-raising at the local level.	
Indicator 5 – Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	The environmental information needs are not identified and the information management infrastructure is inadequate	0		Environmental information in Kyrgyzstan is collected by many institutions in different forms and formats. The official management of data and information is governed by legislation (Law N° 213). However, there is an inconsistent understanding of how to apply this law and bureaucratic procedures appear to hinder the exchange of data and information.	The project will organize a set of consultations and workshops to address the systemic and institutional challenges that result in the poor access and sharing of data and information. The EIMMS, as an integrated set of institutional mechanisms that is supported by technology, is intended to improve access and sharing.	2,3
	The environmental information needs are identified but the information management infrastructure is inadequate	1	1			
	The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders but is not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure to manage and give information access to the public is limited	2		An unintended consequence is that different agencies and stakeholders find it easier to create and manage their own data, which includes using different methodologies and metrics.	During the project, information campaigns will be undertaken, including outreach sessions on the Rio Conventions and other MEAs. This is intended to strengthen a more shared understanding and interpretation of environmental information across diverse stakeholders.	
	Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate	3		The main issues with respect to the management of data and information for planning, decision-making, and reporting relate to the source of the data and information and the quality of the		

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	information management infrastructure			analyses. A number of agencies also publish environmental information on their websites.		
Indicator 6 – Existence of environmental education programmes	No environmental education programmes are in place	0		<p>Most of the leading universities in Kyrgyzstan have ecological departments. There are also occasional events for students in order to increase their interest in environmental issues.</p> <p>However, most students do not have a comprehensive view of environmental issues due the lack of a conceptual approach to secondary education on environmental issues and sustainable development. At the university level (not including specialized facilities) the educational curriculum does not include topics like environmental management, environmental monitoring or environmental legislation.</p> <p>Technical material exists, but for the most part these are dated.</p>	<p>During the project, both technical materials and information materials targeted on the linkage between the global environment and national socio-economic issues will be developed.</p> <p>Instructors at the secondary and university level will have access to more recent knowledge on the critical issues related to the global environment to help better capacitate their teaching and training activities.</p>	2,3
	Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered	1	1			
	Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered	2				
	Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered	3				
Indicator 7 – Extend of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	No linkage exist between environmental policy development and science/research strategies and programmes	0		<p>Despite the availability of scientific knowledge in the Kyrgyzstan, the data are not sufficiently used in the formulation of strategies or policy instruments. This is partly due to the fact that the key ministries and agencies do not share a common understanding of how to use the research to inform policies, plans, or strategies.</p> <p>This is compounded by the relatively weak recognition and support given to the academic and scientific community on their valuable contribution to environmentally friendly and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Stakeholder representatives, in particular staffs from government, NGOs, academia, and the research community will be brought together to discuss and agree on best practicable approaches to collaborate and coordinate their respective activities with a view to maximizing the utility of high quality data, information and knowledge.</p> <p>The National Statistic Committee under the President of Kyrgyzstan is one of the institutional arrangements that must work in a multicultural field in order to reconcile institutional comparative advantages.</p>	2
	Research needs for environmental policy development are identified but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes	1	1			
	Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist but the research information is not responding fully to the policy research needs	2				
	Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
Indicator 8 – Extend of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account into relevant participative decision-making processes	0		Knowledge associated with local traditions is not sufficiently used, resulting in the loss of value knowledge. The knowledge that currently exists is mainly documented in the catalog of technologies and approaches that are to be found in various been distributed among a limited number of educational institutions.	The project’s assessment exercises should include an analysis of the barriers and opportunities to improve the access and use of traditional knowledge through best practices applicable to the Kyrgyz context. This includes balancing traditional knowledge with that of more modern methods of knowledge creation for informing policy formulation and implementation. This requires that the project make every effort to engage local community and civil society representatives who can objectively represent this category of stakeholders in various project activities.	1, 2, 3
	Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important but is not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes	1	1			
	Traditional knowledge is collected but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes	2				
	Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes	3				
.... Add your own indicator(s)						
CR 3: Capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development						
Indicator 9 – Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process	The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies	0		Kyrgyzstan has adopted a number of key policies (“Concepts) and programmes to govern key aspects of environmental and natural resource management. These include the Concept of Environmental Security, the Concept of Forestry Sector Development for the Period up to 2025, the National Forest Programme for the Period up to 2015, Priorities of Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change until 2017, Priorities of Biodiversity Conservation for the Period until 2024 and the Plan of Action. Given these and the important investment by the international donor community, including the GEF, to prepare these, suggest that Kyrgyzstan has prepared adequate environmental plans and strategies.	It is important that stakeholders understand that this project is not an enabling activity project, the objective of which is to prepare assessments or develop a national implementation or action plan. This CCCD project is a capacity development project, the project of which is to build, strengthen, and or improve a specific set of capacities (systemic, institutional, and individual) at the country level to undertake a sustained implementation (during and beyond the CCCD project) to achieve Rio Convention obligations through improved data and information management. This calls for the CCCD project to catalyze a transformation of key	1, 2
	The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies but there are not implemented/used	1				
	Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced but there are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and/or other problems	2	2			
	The environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental organizations and	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	produces the required environmental plans and strategies; which are being implemented			The challenge before the country lies in building up and institutionalizing the absorptive capacities to effectively implement them. This requires new and additional investments of a different kind, as well as innovative approaches to remove other systemic, institutional, and technical capacity barriers, which include an internal resistance to change. The latter applies both to institutional bureaucracies inherited from the Soviet era and well as insufficient critical mass of skilled expertise in the country.	targeted policy instruments, institutional structures and mechanisms, and very importantly facilitate critical thinking among planners and decision-makers on understanding and applying new knowledge. All of these capacities are strategically organized around the integration and targeted strengthening of existing environmental information monitoring and management systems.	
Indicator 10 – Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks	The environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment	0		In addition to the comments provided on Indicator 9, the linkage between environmental policy and their associated regulatory frameworks do not adequately reflect criteria and indicators to monitor, measure, or validate the extent to which the Rio Conventions are adequately being implemented at the national level. Although Kyrgyzstan’s environmental legislation appears to be quite comprehensive, a number of their obligations or mutually exclusive or contradictory, rendering their enforcement problematic.	The project will focus on certain key reforms in policy and legislation in accordance with the provisions under the Rio Conventions through by-laws and/or associated operational guidance. For the project to have any meaningful impact, these will need to be formally approved.	1
	Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist but few are implemented and enforced	1	1			
	Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them	2				
	Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions	3				
Indicator 11 – Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking	0		The very rationale of this project lies in the inadequacy of environmental information for decision-making. Notwithstanding, there are many programmes, projects and other activities underway to address this very real need. As a targeted, cross-cutting capacity development project, this	The project must maintain a clear understanding of what is meant by environmental information for decision-making. Among the earliest of project activities is the analysis and identification of these indicators with the active engagement of stakeholder representatives. Rather than creating any new institutional	2, 3
	Some environmental information exists but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making processes	1	1			
	Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers	2				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	but the process to update this information is not functioning properly			project focuses on a particular type of environmental information.	structure or mechanism, project activities emphasize their strengthening and networking.	
	Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental information to make environmental decisions	3		<p>While the more technical types of projects focus on data and information such as calculations and trends of greenhouse gas emissions, this project focuses on a higher order or subset of indicators, those that can perhaps be best described as green development indicators, sustainable development indicators, and the like. In some cases, these indicators may be the very same as the technical indicators.</p> <p>However, a critical subset of these indicators are to selected to the extent that they serve as effective indicators of progress to meeting global environmental obligations as set forth under the three Rio Conventions.</p> <p>An important baseline to the project lies in the existence of important government databases and websites. While the websites serve to make available official data and information, their validity and accuracy is challenged by a number of non-state stakeholders. A particular weakness in the clarity and coverage of data and information relevant to the three Rio Conventions. These websites are also not managed in a cost-effective manner.</p>		
.... Add your own indicator(s)						
CR 4: Capacities for management and implementation						
Indicator 12 – Existence and mobilization of resources	The environmental organizations do not have adequate resources for their programmes and projects and the requirements have not been assessed	0		The main problem in this area is limited budgetary funds of the government agencies responsible for the Rio Conventions. An unintended consequence of the availability of	One of the project’s key features is the learning-by-doing approach of capacity building activities that serves to strengthen the technical absorptive capacities to create and	2

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed	1	1	significant resources from the international donor community to address environmental issues is the deleveraging of government budgetary allocations to address environmental priorities. With the increased pressure of recipient countries to validate their eligibility and compete for dwindling funds, it is especially incumbent on the decision-makers to seek synergies and institutionalize capacities as a means of becoming less reliant on external financing.	use new knowledge for the cost-effective and sustainable achievement of Rio Convention obligations. As second feature is the development of a resource mobilization strategy that is intended to carefully structure a plan of action to replicate and extend the capacity building activities carried out under the project. Not only must this strategy look to mobilize external resources from the international community, but importantly financial resources from within the country. The project must do more than just prepare the resource mobilization strategy, but provide practical guidance for implementing the strategy, e.g., having clear guidelines on how to conceptualize priorities in accordance to donor eligibility requirements.	
	The funding sources for these resource requirements are partially identified and the resource requirements are partially addressed	2				
	Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations	3				
Indicator 13 – Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	The necessary required skills and technology are not available and the needs are not identified	0		Previous assessments and analyses suggest that best practices for conserving biodiversity, combatting desertification, and mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change are not sufficiently reflected in the development of sectoral policy documents. While this is due in part to the weak collaboration among stakeholders, this is also due to the weak technical capacities and skills of the individuals responsible for developing development plans. Indeed, the traditional approach of formulating sectoral development plans is to focus on reducing or eliminating any criteria that may limit cost-effectiveness.	While project activities will develop systemic, institutional, and individual capacities, the latter perhaps represents the greatest percentage of financial investment. This is because the social actor is the individual, and significant investments are needed to facilitate a shift in both attitudes and ways of working in order to move beyond old approaches that have been demonstrated not to be successful. However, for this approach to be valid, the very first set of project activities must make this determination with the active engagement of stakeholders. Targeted training will be	2, 3
	The required skills and technologies needs are identified as well as their sources	1	1			
	The required skills and technologies are obtained but their access depend on foreign sources	2				
	The required skills and technologies are available and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and for upgrading the technologies	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
				While the full set of necessary technical skills may not be available in Kyrgyzstan, they are available in the surrounding countries. More importantly, the challenge in this instance is the weak institutional coordination and collaboration that would foster the sharing of comparative advantages and technological know-how. While there are trainings directed to specific technical skills, they do not include Rio Convention mainstreaming.	undertaken through learning-by-doing.	
.... Add your own indicator(s)						
CR 5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate						
Indicator 14 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring process	Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme	0		Kyrgyzstan has established a few important programme monitoring processes, including an Inter-Agency Commission for Cooperation with GEF and a Coordination Commission on Climate Change, both of which serve to ensure congruency with national environmental priorities.	The EIMMS is an encompassing set of integrated databases, tracking protocol (Indicator 14), and procedures for programme evaluation to assess programme effectiveness and sustainability (Indicator 15).	2
	An adequate resourced monitoring framework is in place but project monitoring is irregularly conducted	1	1			
	Regular participative monitoring of results is being conducted but this information is only partially used by the project/programme implementation team	2		However, these committees emphasize environmental programme monitoring for projects implemented by the SAEPF and MALR. The other line ministries whose development sectors have important environmental linkages are not part of this monitoring process.		
	Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly to change the course of action	3		Instead, programme and project monitoring is generally limited to the monitoring and evaluation guidelines that focus on a set of project implementation indicators.		
Indicator 15 – Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation process	None or ineffective evaluations are being conducted without an adequate evaluation plan; including the necessary resources	0		Programme evaluation is what comes after the programme monitoring process (Indicator 14). In Kyrgyzstan, there are a couple of environmental programme	In addition to the comment on Indicator 15, the testing of the EIMMS will be an important exercise to demonstrate the value	2, 3

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Outcome
	An adequate evaluation plan is in place but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted	1	1	monitoring processes, but these are not sufficiently linked to the a robust evaluation of their effectiveness and use to inform the formulation and implementation of sectoral development plans that reflect global environmental obligations or meet best practice standards for resilience or sustainability..	of collaboration and coordination. Critically, the success of the is dependent on the institutionalization of capacities to formulate more holistic constructs of sector development plans that better reflect manageable indicators of the global environment.	
	Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project/programme implementation team	2				
	Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately and are used by the implementation team and the Agencies and GEF Staff to correct the course of action if needed and to learn for further planning activities	3				
.... Add your own indicator(s)						

Annex 3: Outcome Budget (GEF Contribution and Co-financing)

Activity	Description	Year	Year	Year	Co-		Total
		1	2	3	GEF	financing	
		777,000	769,000	614,000	950,000	1,210,000	2,160,000
Component 1	Strengthened policy and legal instruments	100,000	83,000	49,000	91,500	140,500	232,000
Output 1.1	Targeted policies, legal and regulatory instruments are amended	60,000	48,500	25,000	51,500	82,000	133,500
1.1.1	Review weaknesses of the policy and legal framework limiting Rio Convention mainstreaming	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
1.1.2	Learn-by-doing workshops to reconcile policy and legal weaknesses and gaps	20,000	-	-	12,000	8,000	20,000
1.1.3	Formulate appropriate by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions	20,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	47,000	70,000
1.1.4	Secure approval of new and improved legislative and regulatory instruments	-	11,000	-	2,500	8,500	11,000
1.1.5	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection	-	12,500	-	4,000	8,500	12,500
Output 1.2	Strengthened consultative and decision-making processes	40,000	34,500	24,000	40,000	58,500	98,500
1.2.1	Assess the information and knowledge needs of all stakeholders, especially at the sub-national	20,000	-	-	15,000	5,000	20,000
1.2.2	Convene working group meetings to negotiate best consultative and decision-making processes	15,000	22,500	12,000	15,000	34,500	49,500
1.2.3	Draft memoranda of agreement on consultative and decision-making processes	5,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	19,000	29,000
Component 2	Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS	369,000	440,000	227,000	466,000	570,000	1,036,000
Output 2.1	Institutional mapping and analysis of an optimal information and monitoring system	85,000	52,500	30,000	55,000	112,500	167,500
2.1.1	Undertake a SWOT analysis on the use of best available and innovative data and information	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
2.1.2	Convene expert meetings to select best appropriate indicators on the global environment	20,000	22,500	15,000	15,000	42,500	57,500
2.1.3	Design best practice technological structure for data collection, storage, and sharing	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
2.1.4	Develop a tracking mechanism to monitor the usage of EIMMS	25,000	30,000	15,000	20,000	50,000	70,000
Output 2.2	Targeted institutional reforms for improved access to data and information	107,000	55,000	25,000	93,000	94,000	187,000
2.2.1	Review and design institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data	20,000	20,000	10,000	15,000	35,000	50,000
2.2.2	Convene expert workshops on data and information management arrangements	20,000	-	-	12,000	8,000	20,000
2.2.3	Negotiate networking agreements on data and information management	12,000	-	-	6,000	6,000	12,000
2.2.4	Set up targeted institutional structures and mechanisms for sharing data and information	55,000	35,000	15,000	60,000	45,000	105,000
Output 2.3	Selected updating of technologies for information management and monitoring	77,000	75,000	25,000	91,000	86,000	177,000
2.3.1	Undertake assessment of baseline information management system	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
2.3.2	Prepare a feasibility study of the integrated EIMMS	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
2.3.3	Undertake an independent review of EIMMS	12,000	-	-	6,000	6,000	12,000
2.3.4	Install the EIMMS infrastructure	25,000	75,000	25,000	65,000	60,000	125,000

Activity	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	GEF	Co- financing	Total
		95,000	127,500	52,000	117,000	157,500	274,500
Output 2.4	Training on improved methodologies and analytical skills	95,000	102,500	52,000	107,000	142,500	249,500
2.4.1	Undertake assessment of training needs on data and information management	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
2.4.2	Prepare training programme and curriculum	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
2.4.3	Carry out training workshops on data and information management	15,000	47,500	25,000	45,000	42,500	87,500
2.4.4	Develop long-term training programme on data and information management	-	-	15,000	10,000	5,000	15,000
2.4.5	Undertake a comprehensive assessment of technical training needs	20,000	-	12,000	10,000	22,000	32,000
2.4.6	Prepare training programme and curriculum, and collate knowledge materials	20,000	20,000	-	10,000	30,000	40,000
2.4.7	Undertake training workshops on Rio Convention-resilient planning frameworks	-	35,000	-	12,000	23,000	35,000
Output 2.5	Improved EIMMS tested	5,000	76,500	25,000	48,000	58,500	106,500
2.5.1	Select one high value sectoral development plan for pilot mainstreaming exercises	5,000	4,000	-	4,000	5,000	9,000
2.5.2	Convene workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities	-	25,000	-	12,000	13,000	25,000
2.5.3	Develop companion document that provides technical interpretation of the EIMMS	-	25,000	-	10,000	15,000	25,000
2.5.4	Facilitate dialogues on the EIMMS and its implementation plan	-	22,500	-	12,000	10,500	22,500
2.5.5	Prepare lessons learned study on sub-national Rio Convention mainstreaming	-	-	25,000	10,000	15,000	25,000
Output 2.6	Resource mobilization strategy	-	78,500	70,000	72,000	76,500	148,500
2.6.1	Undertake analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation	-	22,500	-	10,000	12,500	22,500
2.6.2	Establish peer review group of finance and economic experts	-	11,000	-	6,000	5,000	11,000
2.6.3	Draft, review, and approve resource mobilization strategy	-	20,000	25,000	18,000	27,000	45,000
2.6.4	Formulate procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource management	-	20,000	20,000	18,000	22,000	40,000
2.6.5	Formulate programme for extending EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming	-	5,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	30,000

Activity	Description	Year	Year	Year	GEF	Co-financing	Total
		1	2	3			
		283,500	223,000	290,000	317,000	479,500	796,500
Component 3 Improving awareness of global environmental values		258,500	194,000	265,000	307,000	410,500	717,500
Output 3.1	Stakeholder dialogues on the value of Rio Conventions	183,500	90,000	165,000	242,000	196,500	438,500
3.1.1	Organize and convene a Kick-Off and a Project Results Conference	30,000	-	30,000	40,000	20,000	60,000
3.1.2	Design and carry out survey to assess understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming	27,500	-	25,000	30,000	22,500	52,500
3.1.3	Develop and validate public awareness and communication campaign plan	20,000	-	-	12,000	8,000	20,000
3.1.4	Increase use of Internet and social media to disseminate data and information	5,000	12,500	5,000	10,000	12,500	22,500
3.1.5	Develop an awareness-raising module on Rio Conventions mainstreaming	20,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
3.1.6	Convene national and sub-national awareness workshops	6,000	27,500	30,000	35,000	28,500	63,500
3.1.7	Convene panel discussions and public dialogues on environmental values	25,000	-	25,000	35,000	15,000	50,000
3.1.8	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel discussions	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	40,000	75,000
3.1.9	Convene workshops for media professionals to improve environmental reporting	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	40,000	75,000
Output 3.2	Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions	25,000	29,000	25,000	10,000	69,000	79,000
3.2.1	Prepare and publish articles on linkages between the global environment and socio-economic i	25,000	29,000	25,000	10,000	69,000	79,000
Output 3.3	Public service announcements on environmentally friendly behavior	50,000	15,000	15,000	35,000	45,000	80,000
3.3.1	Prepare and air a public service announcement on Rio Convention mainstreaming	50,000	15,000	15,000	35,000	45,000	80,000
Output 3.4	Improved educational curricula	-	60,000	60,000	20,000	100,000	120,000
3.4.1	Develop and apply an awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming	-	30,000	30,000	10,000	50,000	60,000
3.4.2	Prepare and apply an environmental awareness module for secondary school teaching curricula	-	30,000	30,000	10,000	50,000	60,000
Project Management		49,500	52,000	73,000	85,500	89,000	174,500
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Coordinator	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	-	30,000
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	-	12,000
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
D	Office facilities and communications	17,500	17,500	17,500	10,500	42,000	52,500
E	Professional Services (Audit)	3,000	3,500	4,500	9,000	2,000	11,000
F	Professional Services (Translation and Interpretation)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	30,000	30,000
G	Travel	5,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	15,000	19,000

Annex 4: Provisional Work Plan

WORK PLAN		Year 1											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Component 1	Strengthened policy and legal instruments												
Output 1.1	Targeted policies, legal and regulatory instruments are amended												
1.1.1	Review weakness of the policy and legal framework limiting Rio Convention mainstreaming												
1.1.2	Learn-by-doing workshops to reconcile policy and legal weaknesses and gaps												
1.1.3	Formulate appropriate by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions												
1.1.4	Secure approval of new and improved legislative and regulatory instruments												
1.1.5	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection												
Output 1.2	Strengthened consultative and decision-making processes												
1.2.1	Assess the information and knowledge needs of all stakeholders, especially at the sub-national level												
1.2.2	Convene working group meetings to negotiate best consultative and decision-making processes												
1.2.3	Draft memoranda of agreement on consultative and decision-making processes												
Component 2	Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS												
Output 2.1	Institutional mapping and analysis of an optimal information and monitoring system												
2.1.1	Undertake a S.W.O.T. analysis on the use of best available and innovative data and information												
2.1.2	Convene expert meetings to select best appropriate indicators on the global environment												
2.1.3	Design best practice technological structure for data collection, storage, and sharing												
2.1.4	Develop a tracking mechanism to monitor the usage of EIMMS												
Output 2.2	Targeted institutional reforms for improved access to data and information												
2.2.1	Review and design institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data												
2.2.2	Convene expert workshops on data and information management arrangements												
2.2.3	Negotiate networking agreements on data and information management												
2.2.4	Set up targeted institutional structures and mechanisms for sharing data and information												
Output 2.3	Selected updating of technologies for information management and monitoring												
2.3.1	Undertake assessment of baseline information management system												
2.3.2	Prepare a feasibility study of the integrated EIMMS												
2.3.3	Undertake an independent review of EIMMS												
2.3.4	Install the EIMMS infrastructure												

WORK PLAN		Year 1											
Activity	Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 2.4	Training on improved methodologies and analytical skills												
2.4.1	Undertake assessment of training needs on data and information management												
2.4.2	Prepare training programme and curriculum												
2.4.3	Carry out training workshops on data and information management on pilot sector development plan												
2.4.4	Develop long-term training programme on data and information management												
2.4.5	Undertake a comprehensive assessment of technical training needs												
2.4.6	Prepare training programme and curriculum, and collate knowledge materials												
2.4.7	Undertake training workshops on Rio Convention-resilient planning frameworks												
Output 2.5	Improved EIMMS tested												
2.5.1	Select one high value sectoral development plan for pilot mainstreaming exercises												
2.5.2	Convene workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities												
2.5.3	Develop companion document that provides technical interpretation of the EIMMS												
2.5.4	Facilitate dialogues on the EIMMS and its implementation plan												
2.5.5	Prepare lessons learned study on sub-national Rio Convention mainstreaming												
Output 2.6	Resource mobilization strategy												
2.6.1	Undertake analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation												
2.6.2	Establish peer review group of finance and economic experts												
2.6.3	Draft, review, and approve resource mobilization strategy												
2.6.4	Formulate procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource management												
2.6.5	Formulate programme for extending EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming												

WORK PLAN		Year 1											
Activity	Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Component 3	Improving awareness of global environmental values												
Output 3.1	Stakeholder dialogues on the value of Rio Conventions												
3.1.1	Organize and convene a Kick-Off and a Project Results Conference												
3.1.2	Design and carry out survey to assess understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming												
3.1.3	Develop and validate public awareness and communication campaign plan												
3.1.4	Increase use of Internet and social media to disseminate data and information												
3.1.5	Develop an awareness-raising module on Rio Conventions mainstreaming												
3.1.6	Convene national and sub-national awareness workshops												
3.1.7	Convene panel discussions and public dialogues on environmental values												
3.1.8	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel discussions												
3.1.9	Convene workshops for media professionals to improve environmental reporting												
Output 3.2	Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions												
3.2.1	Prepare articles on linkages between the global environment and socio-economic issues												
Output 3.3	Public service announcements on environmentally friendly behavior												
3.3.1	Prepare and air a public service announcement on Rio Convention mainstreaming												
Output 3.4	Improved educational curricula												
3.4.1	Develop an awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming												
3.4.2	Prepare and apply an environmental awareness module for secondary school teaching curricula												
Project Management													
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Coordinator												
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant												
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation												
D	Policy Board meetings												

WORK PLAN		Year 2											
Activity	Description	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Component 1		Strengthened policy and legal instruments											
Output 1.1		Targeted policies, legal and regulatory instruments are amended											
1.1.1	Review weakness of the policy and legal framework limiting Rio Convention mainstreaming												
1.1.2	Learn-by-doing workshops to reconcile policy and legal weaknesses and gaps												
1.1.3	Formulate appropriate by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions												
1.1.4	Secure approval of new and improved legislative and regulatory instruments												
1.1.5	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection												
Output 1.2		Strengthened consultative and decision-making processes											
1.2.1	Assess the information and knowledge needs of all stakeholders, especially at the sub-national level												
1.2.2	Convene working group meetings to negotiate best consultative and decision-making processes												
1.2.3	Draft memoranda of agreement on consultative and decision-making processes												
Component 2		Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS											
Output 2.1		Institutional mapping and analysis of an optimal information and monitoring system											
2.1.1	Undertake a S.W.O.T. analysis on the use of best available and innovative data and information												
2.1.2	Convene expert meetings to select best appropriate indicators on the global environment												
2.1.3	Design best practice technological structure for data collection, storage, and sharing												
2.1.4	Develop a tracking mechanism to monitor the usage of EIMMS												
Output 2.2		Targeted institutional reforms for improved access to data and information											
2.2.1	Review and design institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data												
2.2.2	Convene expert workshops on data and information management arrangements												
2.2.3	Negotiate networking agreements on data and information management												
2.2.4	Set up targeted institutional structures and mechanisms for sharing data and information												
Output 2.3		Selected updating of technologies for information management and monitoring											
2.3.1	Undertake assessment of baseline information management system												
2.3.2	Prepare a feasibility study of the integrated EIMMS												
2.3.3	Undertake an independent review of EIMMS												
2.3.4	Install the EIMMS infrastructure												

WORK PLAN		Year 2											
Activity	Description	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Output 2.4	Training on improved methodologies and analytical skills												
2.4.1	Undertake assessment of training needs on data and information management												
2.4.2	Prepare training programme and curriculum												
2.4.3	Carry out training workshops on data and information management on pilot sector development plan												
2.4.4	Develop long-term training programme on data and information management												
2.4.5	Undertake a comprehensive assessment of technical training needs												
2.4.6	Prepare training programme and curriculum, and collate knowledge materials												
2.4.7	Undertake training workshops on Rio Convention-resilient planning frameworks												
Output 2.5	Improved EIMMS tested												
2.5.1	Select one high value sectoral development plan for pilot mainstreaming exercises												
2.5.2	Convene workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities												
2.5.3	Develop companion document that provides technical interpretation of the EIMMS												
2.5.4	Facilitate dialogues on the EIMMS and its implementation plan												
2.5.5	Prepare lessons learned study on sub-national Rio Convention mainstreaming												
Output 2.6	Resource mobilization strategy												
2.6.1	Undertake analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation												
2.6.2	Establish peer review group of finance and economic experts												
2.6.3	Draft, review, and approve resource mobilization strategy												
2.6.4	Formulate procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource management												
2.6.5	Formulate programme for extending EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming												

WORK PLAN		Year 2											
Activity	Description	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Component 3	Improving awareness of global environmental values												
Output 3.1	Stakeholder dialogues on the value of Rio Conventions												
3.1.1	Organize and convene a Kick-Off and a Project Results Conference												
3.1.2	Design and carry out survey to assess understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming												
3.1.3	Develop and validate public awareness and communication campaign plan												
3.1.4	Increase use of Internet and social media to disseminate data and information												
3.1.5	Develop an awareness-raising module on Rio Conventions mainstreaming												
3.1.6	Convene national and sub-national awareness workshops												
3.1.7	Convene panel discussions and public dialogues on environmental values												
3.1.8	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel discussions												
3.1.9	Convene workshops for media professionals to improve environmental reporting												
Output 3.2	Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions												
3.2.1	Prepare articles on linkages between the global environment and socio-economic issues												
Output 3.3	Public service announcements on environmentally friendly behavior												
3.3.1	Prepare and air a public service announcement on Rio Convention mainstreaming												
Output 3.4	Improved educational curricula												
3.4.1	Develop an awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming												
3.4.2	Prepare and apply an environmental awareness module for secondary school teaching curricula												
Project Management													
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Coordinator												
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant												
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation												
D	Policy Board meetings												

WORK PLAN		Year 3											
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity	Description												
Component 1	Strengthened policy and legal instruments												
Output 1.1	Targeted policies, legal and regulatory instruments are amended												
1.1.1	Review weakness of the policy and legal framework limiting Rio Convention mainstreaming												
1.1.2	Learn-by-doing workshops to reconcile policy and legal weaknesses and gaps												
1.1.3	Formulate appropriate by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions												
1.1.4	Secure approval of new and improved legislative and regulatory instruments												
1.1.5	Distribute updated codes, laws and texts pertaining to environmental protection												
Output 1.2	Strengthened consultative and decision-making processes												
1.2.1	Assess the information and knowledge needs of all stakeholders, especially at the sub-national level												
1.2.2	Convene working group meetings to negotiate best consultative and decision-making processes												
1.2.3	Draft memoranda of agreement on consultative and decision-making processes												
Component 2	Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS												
Output 2.1	Institutional mapping and analysis of an optimal information and monitoring system												
2.1.1	Undertake a S.W.O.T. analysis on the use of best available and innovative data and information												
2.1.2	Convene expert meetings to select best appropriate indicators on the global environment												
2.1.3	Design best practice technological structure for data collection, storage, and sharing												
2.1.4	Develop a tracking mechanism to monitor the usage of EIMMS												
Output 2.2	Targeted institutional reforms for improved access to data and information												
2.2.1	Review and design institutional arrangements for collecting and sharing data												
2.2.2	Convene expert workshops on data and information management arrangements												
2.2.3	Negotiate networking agreements on data and information management												
2.2.4	Set up targeted institutional structures and mechanisms for sharing data and information												
Output 2.3	Selected updating of technologies for information management and monitoring												
2.3.1	Undertake assessment of baseline information management system												
2.3.2	Prepare a feasibility study of the integrated EIMMS												
2.3.3	Undertake an independent review of EIMMS												
2.3.4	Install the EIMMS infrastructure												

WORK PLAN		Year 3											
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity	Description												
Output 2.4	Training on improved methodologies and analytical skills												
2.4.1	Undertake assessment of training needs on data and information management												
2.4.2	Prepare training programme and curriculum												
2.4.3	Carry out training workshops on data and information management on pilot sector development plan												
2.4.4	Develop long-term training programme on data and information management												
2.4.5	Undertake a comprehensive assessment of technical training needs												
2.4.6	Prepare training programme and curriculum, and collate knowledge materials												
2.4.7	Undertake training workshops on Rio Convention-resilient planning frameworks												
Output 2.5	Improved EIMMS tested												
2.5.1	Select one high value sectoral development plan for pilot mainstreaming exercises												
2.5.2	Convene workshops to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities												
2.5.3	Develop companion document that provides technical interpretation of the EIMMS												
2.5.4	Facilitate dialogues on the EIMMS and its implementation plan												
2.5.5	Prepare lessons learned study on sub-national Rio Convention mainstreaming												
Output 2.6	Resource mobilization strategy												
2.6.1	Undertake analysis of monitoring and enforcement of environmental legislation												
2.6.2	Establish peer review group of finance and economic experts												
2.6.3	Draft, review, and approve resource mobilization strategy												
2.6.4	Formulate procedures for allocation of resources for decentralized resource management												
2.6.5	Formulate programme for extending EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming												

WORK PLAN		Year 3											
Activity	Description	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Component 3	Improving awareness of global environmental values												
Output 3.1	Stakeholder dialogues on the value of Rio Conventions												
3.1.1	Organize and convene a Kick-Off and a Project Results Conference												
3.1.2	Design and carry out survey to assess understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming												
3.1.3	Develop and validate public awareness and communication campaign plan												
3.1.4	Increase use of Internet and social media to disseminate data and information												
3.1.5	Develop an awareness-raising module on Rio Conventions mainstreaming												
3.1.6	Convene national and sub-national awareness workshops												
3.1.7	Convene panel discussions and public dialogues on environmental values												
3.1.8	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel discussions												
3.1.9	Convene workshops for media professionals to improve environmental reporting												
Output 3.2	Brochures and articles on the Rio Conventions												
3.2.1	Prepare articles on linkages between the global environment and socio-economic issues												
Output 3.3	Public service announcements on environmentally friendly behavior												
3.3.1	Prepare and air a public service announcement on Rio Convention mainstreaming												
Output 3.4	Improved educational curricula												
3.4.1	Develop an awareness module for institutions on Rio Conventions mainstreaming												
3.4.2	Prepare and apply an environmental awareness module for secondary school teaching curricula												
Project Management													
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Coordinator												
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant												
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation												
D	Policy Board meetings												

Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Criteria

Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information
2. Project Number	5302
3. Location	Kyrgyzstan

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, during the design, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive collaborative management of the project. Stakeholders will participate in capacity development activities and the project will support the development of an enabling environment conducive to the active engagement of stakeholders in the management of natural resources. This approach is consistent with the participation and inclusion of human rights principle, including the principles as set forth in the Aarhus Convention, to which Kyrgyzstan is a party.

During the project formulation phase, consultation sessions and meetings were undertaken with a diverse group of stakeholders in order to construct as holistic as possible an understanding of the challenges and barriers related to the management of data and information for improved decision-making on the global environment, i.e., the project baseline. The project design makes the assumption that the extensive consultations during project formulation strengthens the transparency and legitimacy of the proposed project activities, notwithstanding that during project implementation, activities can and should be adapted to ensure that the human rights of stakeholders are preserved and/or reinforced. The extensive stakeholder consultations, learning-by-doing workshops, and awareness-raising dialogues are intended to engage as many people as possible in order to reduce the risks of marginalizing stakeholders and incorporating their diverse perspectives in as many project activities as possible.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender equality was taken into account in the formulation of the project, which includes tracking key indicators, such as the balance of women participants in the capacity development activities and the extent to which gender issues inform workshop deliberations and recommendations. The project document makes specific reference to three GEF requirements for mainstreaming gender issues in projects:

- a. Gender mainstreaming and capacity building within GEF staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues
- b. A designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally
- c. Working with experts in gender issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects

These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation. This will include facilitating gender balance inclusive project will foster gender equality in environmental management and women's empowerment and participation in environmental management.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This project is a direct response to the GEF-funded National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) project conducted in Kyrgyzstan during the period of 2003-2005, recommendations made on the first CCD project environmental fiscal reform, as well as national priorities identified in other national policies and strategies such as the 2012-2016 UNDAF, the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the accompanying Programme for the Transition to Sustainable Development. The latter two represent the key policy instruments for legitimizing the mainstreaming of the global environment as defined by the three Rio Conventions into an integrated management tool for decision-making. This is represented by the Environmental Information Monitoring and Management System (EIMMS), which builds upon a significant baseline of current capacity development activities (See Section E.1 of the project document).


The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability will take place through the learning-by-doing workshops and the negotiated integration and linkage of appropriate existing monitoring and management information systems and databases. The Rio Conventions will be used as the analytical frameworks for identifying the global environmental criteria and indicators, and reconciled with post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and green growth indicators that have been developed by the OECD and the European Commission, among other best practice indicators to be assessed as relevant and appropriate to Kyrgyzstan.

The project will also demonstrate the value of the EIMMS through various learning-by-doing exercises, which will include piloting its use to integrate global environmental criteria and indicators into a high value sectoral development plan. The project will also support activities to strengthen the coordination between key sectors to address biodiversity, climate change and land degradation issues at systemic and institutional levels. Specific mainstreaming activities include the formulation of appropriate by-laws and operational guidance to mainstream Rio Conventions, the formulation of a programme for extending the EIMMS to catalyze Rio Convention mainstreaming, and awareness raising activities for various groups in Kyrgyzstan.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: None	I = P =	N/A	N/A	N/A
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)			Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are no environmental or social risks related to this project.	
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	<i>Check all that apply</i>			Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> None required	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor  Daniar Ibragimov, Programme and Policy Analyst, Environment and Disaster Risk Management UNDP in Kyrgyzstan	05.03.2015	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1: Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ²⁶	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
3. Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No

²⁶ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ²⁷ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No

²⁷ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g., dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g., from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g., due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ²⁸	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No

²⁸ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 6: Total GEF Budget and Work Plan

Award ID:	00089729
Project ID:	00095830
Award Title:	Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information
Business Unit:	KGZ10
Project Title:	Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information
PIMS No:	5302
Implementing Partner	UNDP

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 1: Strengthened policy and legal instruments	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	CBD Specialist	1,300	1,000	400	2,700	1
				71300	CCD Specialist	1,300	1,000	400	2,700	1
				71300	FCCC Specialist	1,300	1,000	400	2,700	1
				71300	Public Administration Specialist	2,500	1,900	800	5,200	1
				71300	IT and Knowledge Management Specialist	800	500	200	1,500	1
				71300	Policy/Legal Expert	3,000	2,500	700	6,200	1
				71300	Environmental Sociologist	1,200	1,000	300	2,500	1
				71300	Sector Specialist	1,600	1,600	800	4,000	1
				71300	Environmental Education Specialist	800	800	400	2,000	1
				71200	International Technical Specialist	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2
				72100	Survey instrument	9,000	0	0	9,000	3
				72100	Learning-by-doing workshop venue costs	15,500	10,000	11,700	37,200	4
				72100	Meeting costs	1,500	3,500	3,200	8,200	5
				72100	Publication costs	0	2,700	0	2,700	6
				72100	Validation workshop venue costs	1,900	0	0	1,900	7
				Sub-total GEF	42,700	28,500	20,300	91,500		

COMPONENT 1: Strengthened policy and legal instruments	UNDP	04000	UNDP	72100	Learning-by-doing workshop venue costs	1,500	1,500	1,000	4,000	4
				72100	Meeting costs	500	500	500	1,500	5
				72100	Publication costs	500	500	500	1,500	6
				72100	Validation workshop venue costs	2,000	0	2,000	4,000	7
					Sub-total UNDP	4,500	2,500	4,000	11,000	
					Total Outcome 1	47,200	31,000	24,300	102,500	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	
COMPONENT 2: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	CBD Specialist	5,000	5,000	4,100	14,100	1
				71300	CCD Specialist	5,000	5,000	4,100	14,100	1
				71300	FCCC Specialist	5,000	5,000	4,100	14,100	1
				71300	Public Administration Specialist	7,500	7,500	6,000	21,000	1
				71300	IT and Knowledge Management Specialist	10,000	10,000	7,300	27,300	1
				71300	Policy/Legal Expert	6,000	6,000	3,300	15,300	1
				71300	Environmental Sociologist	4,500	4,500	3,700	12,700	1
				71300	Sector Specialist	4,500	4,500	3,900	12,900	1
				71300	Environmental Education Specialist	4,000	4,000	3,600	11,600	1
				71200	International Technical Specialist	4,000	4,000	4,400	12,400	2
				72100	Learning-by-doing workshop venue costs	14,200	37,100	10,000	61,300	4
				72100	Meeting costs	7,700	8,600	2,200	18,500	5
				72100	Validation workshop venue costs	50,900	54,400	10,300	115,600	7
				72100	Technology procurement and installation	46,500	33,400	39,800	119,700	8
					Sub-total GEF	174,800	189,000	106,800	470,600	

COMPONENT 2: Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an EIMMS	UNDP	04000	UNDP	72100	Learning-by-doing workshop venue costs	6,000	7,500	6,000	19,500	4
				72100	Meeting costs	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	5
				72100	Validation workshop venue costs	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	7
				72100	Technology procurement and installation	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	8
					Sub-total UNDP	12,500	14,000	12,500	39,000	
				Total Outcome 2	187,300	203,000	119,300	509,600		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	
COMPONENT 3: Improving awareness of global environmental values	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	CBD Specialist	3,000	3,400	3,300	9,700	1
				71300	CCD Specialist	3,000	3,400	3,300	9,700	1
				71300	FCCC Specialist	3,000	3,400	3,300	9,700	1
				71300	Public Administration Specialist	4,000	4,800	4,000	12,800	1
				71300	IT and Knowledge Management Specialist	2,500	3,500	2,500	8,500	1
				71300	Policy/Legal Expert	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	1
				71300	Environmental Sociologist	3,500	4,000	3,100	10,600	1
				71300	Sector Specialist	2,500	3,200	2,900	8,600	1
				71300	Environmental Education Specialist	4,500	6,000	6,400	16,900	1
				71300	Website Designer	2,000	1,500	1,000	4,500	1
				71200	International Technical Specialist	1,300	2,000	1,800	5,100	2
				72100	Awareness-raising workshops and dialogues	27,900	23,600	36,700	88,200	9
				72100	Publication costs	1,400	1,200	1,400	4,000	10
				72100	Kick-Off and Project Results Conferences costs	16,700	0	16,700	33,400	11
				72100	Validation workshop venue costs	23,500	4,000	15,700	43,200	7
				72100	Video and radio production, stakeholder review and endorsement	25,000	2,700	2,800	30,500	12
				72100	Website management and promotion fees	700	1,300	600	2,600	13
				Sub-total GEF	127,500	71,000	108,500	307,000		

COMPONENT 3: Improving awareness of global environmental values	UNDP	04000	UNDP	72100	Awareness-raising workshops and dialogues	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500	22
				72100	Kick-Off and Project Results Conferences costs	1,500	2,000	1,500	5,000	11
				72100	Validation workshop venue costs	500	500	500	1,500	7
				72100	Website management and promotion fees	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	13
					Sub-total UNDP	6,500	7,000	6,500	20,000	
			Total Outcome 3	134,000	78,000	115,000	327,000			

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	
Project Management	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Locally recruited personnel: Project Coordinator	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	14
				71300	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	20
				71400	International Expert Final Evaluation	0	0	20,000	20,000	15
				72400	Communications and Audiovisual Equipment	1,500	1,500	2,500	5,500	16
				71600	Travel	0	0	4,000	4,000	17
				74100	Professional Services (Audit)	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	18
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	2,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	
					Sub-total GEF	20,500	20,500	44,500	85,500	
		04000	UNDP	73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	14,000	14,000	14,000	42,000	22
				74100	Professional Services (Audit)	500	500	1,000	2,000	18
				74100	Professional Services (Translation and Interpretation)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	19
				71600	Travel	1,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	23
					Sub-total UNDP	25,500	27,500	27,000	80,000	
			Total Outcome 4	20,500	20,500	44,500	85,500			

Budget Notes

- 1 Local and/or regional experts or specialist will be recruited. See Annex 7.
- 2 Technical advisory services will be provided to help the project remain consistent with overall GEF CCCD strategy
- 3 An NGO can be recruited to help carry out the survey
- 4 All participants will received a per diem for the field-based workshops
- 5 Key consultations will call for venue rental and catering
- 6 Printing and publication costs of relevant legal instruments.
- 7 Key analyses will be validated at stakeholder workshops
- 8 Contractual Services: Technology procurement and installation
- 9 GEF will finance per diem for stakeholder participation at the field-based workshops and dialogues, include venue and catering costs.
- 10 Printing costs of workshop material
- 11 Venue and catering costs, including travel and per diem for key invited speakers
- 12 A video production company will be contracted to produce a public service announcement
- 13 A non-state entity will be contracted to manage and promote a website on behalf of the SAEPF
- 14 Part-time Project Coordinator. See Annex 7
- 15 An independent M&E specialist familiar with CCCD will evaluate the project
- 16 GEF funds will be used to finance international communications
- 17 GEF will finance the travel of the international M&E specialist
- 18 GEF and UNDP will finance the required audits.
- 19 UNDP will finance key translation and interpretation, in particular related to the project initiation and results conferences
- 20 Part-time Project Assistant. See Annex 7
- 21 UNDP will cover the cost for key stakeholder participation
- 22 UNDP funds will cover the costs of office and furniture rental
- 23 UNDP will finance key local travel

Annex 7: Terms of References

The following Terms of Reference outlines the general responsibilities to be carried out by consultants contracted under the project. With the exception of the International Technical Specialist and the International Evaluation Specialist, project consultants should ideally be Kyrgyz nationals. However, experts from the CIS region may be recruited in the event that a suitable national consultant could not be found. Rates will be based on UNDP Kyrgyzstan standards for the recruitment of regional consultants, but ideally at a rate that is not significantly greater than that of the national consultant rates in order for the project to remain cost-effective.

Background

In 2005, Kyrgyzstan completed its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) in order to identify the priority cross-cutting capacity development needs of the country to meet and sustain obligations under the three Rio Conventions. The major limitations identified included the lack of effective coordination, weak monitoring and enforcement of legislation, insufficient technical training and transfer of technology needs, barriers to access new and best practice knowledge, and inadequate awareness and understanding of the public of the importance of sound environmental management.

With financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Kyrgyzstan undertook a first cross-cutting capacity development (CCCD) project²⁹ to address a subset of NCSA priority recommendations, focusing on environmental fiscal reform. This project, known as Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management project, was implemented by UNDP and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) and completed in 2012. Specifically, the project focused on strengthening institutional arrangements for a more transparent and streamlined approach to mobilizing and accessing funds for wildlife conservation efforts, as well as the creation of stronger incentives for using more environmentally friendly technology and techniques and the adoption of best practices to minimize land degradation and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The outcomes of this included the strengthening of a tax instrument for curtailing industrial pollution, the formulation and piloting of a strategy for the fiscal management of environmental resources, and strengthened technical capacities for assessing and collecting fines.

Despite the important achievements of the first CCCD project, other NCSA priority recommendations remain unaddressed. The CCCD project therefore recommended a number of follow-up actions, most notably to formulate a new CCCD project to strengthen the country's environmental governance and the mainstreaming of global environmental issues into national development plans and programmes.

As a follow-up to these recommendations and with the assistance of UNDP, the government formulated a new project concept to meet the priority need to strengthen capacities for improved decision-making. This capacity development priority was selected by the government on the basis of the government's commitment to improve implementation of key national policies, in particular the National Sustainable Development Strategy for the period of 2013 to 2017, the Programme of the Government for Transition to Sustainable Development 2014-2017, the Concept of Environmental Security, and the Complex Measures on Ensuring Ecological Safety until 2015.

Project Goal and Objectives

The goal of this project is for Kyrgyzstan to make better decisions to meet and sustain global environmental obligations. This project will contribute to this goal by strengthening a set of targeted capacities to better manage data and information as well as improve targeted monitoring capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention obligations. Capacity development activities will be organized around the integration of existing structures and mechanisms to manage data and information, and their use to formulate and implement sectoral

²⁹ The NCSA was a capacity assessment project, whereas the follow-up project was a capacity development project. For this reason, the terminology NCSA-II is a misnomer. Similarly, this project document focuses on capacity development.

development plans that better reflect global environmental dimensions. This will be manifest through the strengthening of an environmental information monitoring and management system that is constructed by an integration of existing environmental management information systems, building upon much of the capacities currently being developed in this area by other development partners (See Section E.1).

Project Strategy

Critically, the project emphasizes the creation of data, information, and knowledge that is widely recognized as legitimate among all stakeholders and other social actors. This calls for updating and improving data and information collection methodologies, as well as improved training (through learning-by-doing) on analytical skills. These skills include strengthening individual skills for monitoring data and information, which are central to the legitimacy of data and information. However, these skills must be situated within an improved institutional context, and the project will address the particular institutional barriers that hinder Kyrgyzstan from formulating more holistic and resilient development plans that affect the environment and natural resources. The legitimacy and sustainability of global environmental outcomes also requires removing key systemic barriers, those that embedded within policies or legal instruments. In Kyrgyzstan's particular case, this calls for addressing the current weaknesses in the how data, information, and knowledge are shared among all stakeholders. The project will build upon existing rules, regulations, and mechanisms for collaboration and coordination on issues relevant to the three Rio Conventions, in particular the Public Councils under each ministry and state agency, the GEF Coordination Council, and the Coordinating Council on Climate Change and its subsidiary mechanisms, such as the Climate Dialogue Platform.

The transformative nature of this project rests largely on negotiating coordination and collaboration agreements among agencies and non-state stakeholders to share data, information, and knowledge. The project seeks to facilitate improved collaboration and engagement of stakeholders with comparative expertise and knowledge that is intended to yield better quality data, information and knowledge to apply best practices. The ability of the project to transform the current culture of competitiveness among government agencies and non-state stakeholders is expected to facilitate greater validity and legitimacy of the policy and decision-making.

Project Outcomes and Components

The expected outcome of the project is that the government to better monitor key environmental data and information, and to strengthen a targeted set of accompanying technical, institutional, and systemic capacities to assess and improve progress towards meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes.

Among the key activities of the project is the updating of key technological needs, not only of the government structures such as the SAEPF, but importantly the Academy of Sciences, which has very important comparative advantages and which plays a key role is creating data, information, and knowledge for Kyrgyzstan to more cost-effectively apply best practices for meeting and sustaining Rio Convention obligations. In addition to strengthening the data and information management institutional arrangements, the project will also test how these arrangements represent a cost-effective approach to creating and applying best practices for managing the global environment. The choice of the pilot activity will be determined during early project implementation once the project has made progress in legitimizing a new collaborative approach to data and information management.

An important feature of the pilot project will be to strengthen decentralized management of data and information, including the capacities of stakeholders at the local and regional level to play a more proactive role in policy-setting and implementation. The GEF CCCD Strategy emphasizes the requirement that stakeholder representatives actively engage in the full project life cycle in order to facilitate the strategic adaptation of project activities in keeping with project objectives. Moreover, the inclusion of non-state stakeholders contributes to the adaptive collaborative management of project implementation and promotes long-term sustainability of project outcomes. This project will be implemented in three linked project components:

1. Strengthened policy and legal instruments

2. Strengthened institutional capacities to implement an integrated EIMMS
3. Improving awareness of global environmental values

Responsibilities

With the exception of the International Specialist on Capacity Development and the International Evaluation Expert, all consultants to be recruited under the project will be national consultants.

A. Project Coordinator

A **Project Coordinator** will be locally recruited to oversee the project implementation on a part-time basis under the guidance of the Project Board, and with the support of UNDP Kyrgyzstan. He/she will be recruited for the duration of the project at an estimated 30% of his/her time. This will total an approximate 60 person-weeks. In addition to overseeing the implementation of the project's capacity development activities, the project management will carry out the monitoring and evaluation procedures per UNDP agreed policies and procedures. These include:

- a. Oversee the day-to-day monitoring of project implementation
- b. In consultation with stakeholders, recommend modifications to project management to maintain project's cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and quality project deliverables (adaptive collaborative management) to be approved by the Project Board
- c. Prepare all required progress and management reports, e.g., APR/PIR and project initiation report
- d. Support all meetings of the Project Board
- e. Maintain effective communication with project partners and stakeholders to dissemination project results, as well as to facilitate input from stakeholder representatives as project partners
- f. Support the independent terminal evaluation
- g. Ensure full compliance with the UNDP and GEF branding policy

B. Project Assistant

The Project Assistant will be recruited for the duration of the project at an estimated 30% of his/her time. This will total an approximate 60 person-weeks and will support the Project Coordinator in the carrying out of his/her duties, which will include:

- a. Organizational and logistical issues related to project execution per UNDP guidelines and procedures
- b. Record keeping of project documents, including financial in accordance with audit requirements
- c. Ensure all logistical arrangements are carried out smoothly
- d. Assist Project Coordinator in preparation and update of project work plans in collaboration with the UNDP Country Office
- e. Facilitate timely preparation and submission of financial reports and settlement of advances, including progress reports and other substantial reports
- f. Report to the Project Coordinator and UNDP Programme Officer on a regular basis
- g. Identification and resolution of logistical and organizational problems, under the guidance of the Project Coordinator

C. Technical Working Groups

The Technical Working Groups will be constituted by a diverse set of national experts and other key stakeholders with comparative knowledge and/or experience on a wide range of Rio Convention issues related to the project. Three such groups will be constituted – one for each of the three Rio Conventions. Membership of these groups can be rotating in order that each meeting of the group contains as complete as possible the breadth of stakeholder views and expertise. These groups will convene to review and validate the technical analyses prepared by the individual consultants, and serve as a form of peer review group. They should meet as a group in order to be more effective in discussing and exchange views of the particular issues to be discussed. Each working group should contain at least 12 stakeholder members and represent all key stakeholder groups, including the National Academy of Sciences, NGOs, and civil society. Outside of the

technical workshop groups, other experts and stakeholders should be encouraged to provide input and peer review input of analyses and recommendations prepared under the project.

The Technical Working Groups will also meet collectively to reconcile the different perspectives from the three Rio Conventions with a view to producing a consolidated set of recommendations. The consolidated Technical Workshop Groups are to be considered as the stakeholder validation workshops for each of the key deliverables under the project, such as the technical analyses, Rio Convention monitoring indicators, memoranda of agreement, and by-laws.

D. Specialist on the Convention on Biological Diversity

This national consultant will be responsible for undertaking those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating CBD obligations into national programmable activities. The consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in the trainings on the using data and information relevant to meeting biodiversity conservation objectives, with particular emphasis on endangered endemic species and their ecosystems.

The CBD consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience biodiversity conservation programming and project implementation, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in CBD negotiations. He/she will have a PhD in natural resource management, with a specialization directly related to biodiversity conservation in Kyrgyzstan and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Coordinator, the consultant will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners.

E. Specialist on the Convention on Desertification and Drought

This national consultant will be responsible for undertaking those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating CCD obligations into national programmable activities. The consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in the trainings on the using data and information relevant meeting land degradation objectives, with particular emphasis on sustainable land management and land degradation.

The CCD consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in CCD negotiations, programming, and project implementation. He/she will have a PhD in natural resource management, with a specialization directly related to land management issues in Kyrgyzstan and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Coordinator, the consultant will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners.

F. Specialist on the Framework Convention on Climate Change

This national consultant will be responsible for undertaking those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating FCCC obligations into national programmable activities. The consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in the trainings on the using data and information relevant to meeting climate change mitigation and mitigation objectives, with particular emphasis on endangered endemic species and their ecosystems.

The FCCC national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in FCCC negotiations, programming, and project implementation. He/she will have a PhD in a field directly relevant to climate change science, with a specialization directly related to mitigation and adaptation strategies relevant to Kyrgyzstan and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Coordinator, the consultant will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners.

G. Public Administration Expert (National)

The individual recruited as the Public Administration Expert will be recruited for an estimated 100 weeks and hold an additional separate contract as the Project Coordinator. He/she will work with the national consultants as well as with the Information Technology and Knowledge Management Specialist to assess and institutionalize the EIMMS within SAEPP as well as with the partner government departments and other stakeholder organizations' information systems. He/she will work with the Information Technology and Knowledge Management Specialist to undertake the in-depth baseline assessment of the current management information systems in Kyrgyzstan as well as to design the institutional architecture of the EIMMS. This expert will also work with the legal expert and the Rio Convention experts to assess and recommend institutional and associated regulatory reforms to be submitted for approval by the Project Board. He/she will also serve as a resource person and facilitator for the training and learn-by-doing working groups.

The Public Administration Expert will have a post-graduate degree in public administration or related field, and have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning.

H. Information Technology and Knowledge Management Specialist

An Information Technology and Knowledge Management Specialist will be recruited to oversee the technical design of the EIMMS, including the procurement of the hardware and software. Under the supervision of the Project Coordinator, he/she will work with the international Rio Convention Specialists, as well as with the relevant Information Technology managers in the different departments to network the EIMMS with their information systems. The Specialist will apply technical expertise to the implementation, monitoring, and maintenance of the EIMMS. With at least five (5) years' of work experience, the Specialist will have at least a Master's degree in information communication and technology, including network analysis, system administration, security and information assurance, information audits, database administration, and web administration. An estimated 12 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities.

I. International Technical Specialist

An international technical Specialist (or chief technical advisor) will be retained on a part-time basis to provide necessary technical advisory services on the implementation of key project activities, in particular the preparation of technical analyses and drafting of integrated Rio Convention/sectoral policies, programmes, plans and/or legislation, and assist in strengthening organizational capacities as well as improving government coordination and institutional linkages, as appropriate. These services will be provided over the course of the three-year implementation period to provide technical backstopping to help ensure the timely and high quality project delivery.

J. Policy / Legal Expert/Environmental Lawyer

The Policy/Legal Expert/Environmental Lawyer will contribute to the substantive work under the project by assessing the policy and legal implications of national implementation of the Rio Conventions, in particular the collaboration among key agencies and other stakeholder organizations. The expert will work with the Public Administration expert as well as with the others, as appropriate to draft and negotiate the Memoranda of Agreement to share data and information, as well as draft the bills that need Project Board approval.

This expert will have a post-graduate degree in law, with a specialization on environmental law and policy of Kyrgyzstan. He/she will have to have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning. An estimated 30 weeks have been estimated for undertaking project activities by this national expert. The types of activities that he/she will undertake substantive project activities may include:

- a. Preparing technical materials and facilitating the technical working group meetings
- b. Undertake an in-depth baseline analysis of information needs, sources and flows to implement environmental legislation
- c. Facilitate negotiations among line ministries on cooperative agreements (memoranda of agreement)
- d. Undertake an in-depth analysis of environmental legislation and compliance

- e. In collaboration with other national consultants, undertake an analysis of best practices and lessons learned
- f. Lead drafter of technical guidelines for the strategic implementation of environmental legislation
- g. In collaboration with other national consultants, draft recommended monitoring and compliance reforms
- h. In collaboration with other national consultants, undertake an assessment of existing guidelines, tools and resources
- i. In collaboration with other national consultants, prepare a comprehensive training programme and targeted training modules
- j. In collaboration with other national consultants, draft operational guidelines for coordinated monitoring and compliance
- k. In collaboration with other national consultants, support sub-contracted NGO to carry out broad-based survey
- l. Contribute to the preparation of the public awareness implementation plan
- m. Contribute to the preparation of articles on legislative responses for Rio Convention implementation
- n. Contribute to the preparation and implementation of the secondary school competitions on the Rio Conventions
- o. In collaboration with other national consultants, prepare a global environmental education module for secondary schools
- p. In collaboration with other national consultants and the sub-contracted video production, prepare the narrative for the public service announcement
- q. In collaboration with other national consultants, undertake an in-depth financial and economic analysis of environmental monitoring and compliance
- r. In collaboration with other national consultants and based on consultations with stakeholders and the technical working group members, facilitate meetings and at least one workshop to select best practice and innovative financial and economic instruments to piloted
- s. Contribute to the development of the environmental legislation website and Facebook

The Policy/Legal Expert/Environmental Lawyer will have a post-graduate degree in law, with a specialization on environmental law, as well as have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning.

K. Environmental Sociologist

The Environmental Sociologist will support the project by contributing to the identification and assessment of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming, paying close attention to socio-economic implications, including consideration of relevant gender-equality issues. . This includes the analyses related to the feasibility study and public awareness plan. He/she will take the lead in developing and implementing the survey as well as undertaking a statistical analysis of survey results. This Specialist will also help design the awareness material and serve as a resource person for the private sector and district level dialogues and workshops. The Environmental Sociologist will be recruited to carry out a number of activities, including:

- a. An assessment of the guidelines, tools and resources on mainstreaming, with particular attention to lessons learned and best practices in mainstreaming Rio Conventions provisions in sectoral policies and programmes
- b. Lead consultant to prepare and carry out a baseline survey of government staff's awareness of Rio Conventions
- c. Supporting the Lead Sector Consultant in facilitating collaborative and consultative teamwork for the targeted mainstreaming of Rio Conventions into sectoral policies, programmes, plans, and/or legislation, along with other national consultants

- d. Lead consultant to prepare and carry out a broad-based baseline survey of public awareness of Rio Conventions
- e. Support the Public Administration Expert in organizing and facilitating the workshops on media awareness, private sector sensitization, and regional awareness workshops

The Environmental Sociologist will have a PhD in environmental sociology, with demonstrated experience in constructing and implementing surveys, as well as their statistical analysis on trends in environmental values and attitudes. An estimated 25 weeks was estimated for undertaking project activities by this national expert.

L. Lead Sector Specialist

The project calls for the selection of a high value sector development plan. Depending on the choice of this sector, an expert will be recruited to work with the other project consultants to strengthen the integration of Rio Convention criteria and indicators into the selected sector development plan. He/she will also review key project analyses and deliverables to help strengthen the technical analyses in conformity with the selected sector issues. The Specialist will be responsible for the following activities:

- a. Undertake a SWOT³⁰ and Gap analyses of the selected sector policies, programmes, plans, and/or legislation to inform recommendations for their improvement in accordance with Rio Convention provisions
- b. Facilitating collaborative and consultative teamwork for the targeted mainstreaming of Rio Conventions into sectoral policies, programmes, plans, and/or legislation, along with other national consultants
- c. Serve as co-facilitator at key workshops

M. Environmental Education Specialist

The Environmental Education Specialist will work with other project consultants to undertake a number of key project analyses, as well as support the other project consultants to construct deliverables such as the public awareness and communication campaign, assessment of training needs, and the secondary school curricula. He/she will also design the learning-by-doing workshops to ensure that they are structured to foster critical thinking among workshop participants.

Given the comparative advantages of a number of NGOs in Kyrgyzstan, such as Environmental Movement BIOM, an NGO may be recruited to carry out a number of the public awareness and advocacy activities.

The Environmental Education Specialist and/or the selected NGO(s) will be responsible for the following activities:

- a. Support the Lead Sector Consultant in facilitating collaborative and consultative teamwork for the targeted mainstreaming of Rio Conventions into sectoral policies, programmes, plans, and/or legislation, along with other national consultants
- b. Undertake an assessment of training needs
- c. Design a targeted training programme to support the sectoral mainstreaming exercises at the regional level
- d. Identify best practices and cull lessons learned from the sectoral mainstreaming exercises at the regional level
- e. Prepare a public awareness implementation plan to promote Rio Convention mainstreaming into sectors

³⁰ Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.

- f. Design plan for secondary school competitions on Rio Conventions and facilitate their implementation in consultation with teachers and secondary school decision-makers
- g. Prepare a global environmental education module for secondary school students to gain a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of global environmental issues and how local values, attitudes and behaviour affect global environmental outcomes
- h. Prepare narrative script for a Public Service Announcement (PSA) on Rio Convention mainstreaming that will be used by a professional video production company to produce for radio and television
- i. Prepare a comprehensive training programme for Rio Convention mainstreaming as part of the long-term training needs to catalyze the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy

The Environmental Education Specialist 1 will have a post-graduate degree in K-12 education, preferably a PhD, with demonstrated experience in developing national education policies, programmes, and plans as well as the development of secondary school curricula on environmental studies. He/she will have experience in facilitating expert and stakeholder working groups in the collaborative drafting of sector policies.

N. Website Designer

The Website Designer will be contracted to support the improved design of the EIMMS website under the supervision of the Project Coordinator, and in consultation with the stakeholders to ensure best appropriate design. The Website Designer will have a graduate degree in computer science, with at least five (5) years in designing high trafficked websites. He/she must be fluent in English. The Information Technology and Knowledge Management Specialist may be carry out the functions of the website designer.

O. Graduate Students/NGOs

Graduate students will be contracted to prepare articles on Rio Convention mainstreaming for publication in the popular press and brochures. The graduate students must have good working knowledge of English. NGOs may also be sub-contracted to prepare articles. Graduate students must be enrolled in a post-graduate degree-seeking in a field related to the sectoral mainstreaming exercises.

P. Video Production Company

A video production company will be sub-contracted to produce a high-quality public service announcement (PSA) for both radio and television. This company will have had at least five (5) years' experience in video production and will advise the Project Coordinator and UNDP on the best strategy for airing the Public Service Announcement.

Q. International Evaluation Consultant

The international evaluation consultant will be an independent expert that is contracted to assess the extent to which the project has met project objectives as stated in the project document and produced cost-effective deliverables. The consultant will also rate capacities developed under the project using the Capacity Development Scorecard.

The Terms of Reference for the International Evaluation Consultant will follow the UNDP/GEF policies and procedures, and together with the final agenda will be agreed upon by the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit, UNDP Country Office and the Project Team. The final report will be cleared and accepted by UNDP (Country Office and Regional Coordination Unit) before being made public.

Annex 8: Project Monitoring Quality Assurance

This following annex is a pilot monitoring tool that UNDP Kyrgyzstan is beta testing. This tool will become a required annex in 2016. This tool serves as a checklist for assessing and rating the quality of the project development and design phase.

PROJECT MONITORING QA ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE				
OVERALL PROJECT				
EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGH (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least three criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least three criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.
DECISION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROVE – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • DISAPPROVE – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted. 				
RATING CRITERIA				
STRATEGIC				Rating Score
<p>1. Does the project’s Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 0-4 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The project has a theory of change <u>backed by credible evidence</u> specifying how the project will contribute to higher level change through the programme outcome’s theory of change. The project document clearly describes why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 3: The project has a theory of change, specifying how the project will contribute to higher level change through the programme outcome’s theory of change, but this <u>backed by relatively limited evidence</u>. The project document clearly describes why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 2: The project has a theory of change describing how the project intends to contribute to development results, but it is <u>not supported by evidence nor linked to higher level results</u> through the programme outcome’s theory of change. There is some discussion in the project document that describes why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document describes in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results. It does not make an explicit link to the programme outcome’s theory of change. The project document does not clearly specify why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 0: The project does not have a theory of change, and the project document does not specify how the project will contribute to higher level change, or why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time. 				3
*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1				
Evidence				
<p>The project document outlines how the project strategy, e.g., the extensive learning-by-doing, pilot exercise, adaptive collaborative management approach to implementation, and targeted institutional reforms to name a few, will facilitate larger scale and long-term changes. See paragraphs 153 and 166. The project aims to remove the barriers identified in the NCSA in order that Kyrgyzstan can make more informed decisions that affect the global environment and implement resilient, environmentally-friendly and sustainable development. The evidence supporting this “theory of change” is embedded in the GEF programming frameworks for CCCD, UNDP’s strategic programming on low-emission and climate resilient development strategies, the emerging work on green growth indicators and the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The project document makes explicit references to these emerging best practices and</p>				

creates an institutional space for Kyrgyz stakeholders to deliberate on the appropriate application of these indicators to the Kyrgyz context, with this CCCD project serving to capitalize on this important baseline to global environmental indicators through an integrated EIMMS. Indeed, this project is a continuation of a process of capacity building initiatives undertaken in Kyrgyzstan with the support of other development partners. A key change, i.e., transformation, is for institutional mandates to be modified to catalyze improved cooperation and collaboration between and among government and non-state stakeholders on the management of data and information, and knowledge creation. The project document includes target indicators to assess this outcome.

2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 0-4 that best reflects the project):

Rating Score

- **4:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work (1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building) as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas (sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience); an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; And the project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator.
- **3:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work (1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building) as specified in the Strategic Plan; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator.
- **2:** The project responds to one of the three areas of development work (1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building) as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant.
- **1:** While the project responds to one of the three areas of development work (1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building) as specified in the Strategic Plan, none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.
- **0:** The project does not respond to one of the three areas of development work (1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building) as specified in the Strategic Plan

4

Evidence

This project responds to all three areas of development work per the UNDP Strategic Plan. The evidence for this is through the various project activities that will integrate global environmental criteria and indicators in national sustainable development planning frameworks, in particular a high value sector development plan that will be used to pilot/test the value of the integrated EIMMS. See paragraphs 149, 150, and 153 and outputs 2.4 and 2.5.

RELEVANT

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify and engage targeted groups/areas? (select the option from 0-4 which best reflects this project):

Rating Score

- **4:** The target groups/areas are appropriately specified. The project has an explicit strategy to identify and engage specified target groups/areas throughout the project. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.) The project plans to solicit feedback from targeted groups regularly through project monitoring. Representatives of the target group/area will be included in the project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board.)
- **3:** The target groups/areas are appropriately specified. The project has an explicit strategy to identify and engage the target groups/areas throughout the project. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.) The project plans to solicit feedback from targeted groups through project monitoring. Representatives of the target group, will contribute to the project's decision making, but will not play a role in the project's formal governance mechanism.
- **2:** The target groups/areas are appropriately specified and engaged in project design. The project document is clear how beneficiaries will be identified and engaged throughout the project. Collecting feedback from targeted groups has been incorporated into the project's RRF/monitoring system, but representatives of the target group will not be involved in the project's decision making.
- **1:** The target groups/areas are specified, but the project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage the target groups/areas throughout the project.
- **0:** The project has not specified any target group/area that is the intended beneficiary of the project's results.

4

*Note: Management Action must be taken for scores of 0 or 1

Evidence

Targeted groups are clearly identified in the project document. The GEF CCCD Strategy emphasizes the requirement that stakeholder representatives actively engage in the full project life cycle in order to facilitate the strategic adaptation of project activities in keeping with project objectives. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP/CO. Furthermore, specific

meetings may be scheduled between the PMU, the UNDP/CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant (particularly the Project Board members). See paragraphs 127 through 131, 193, 224, Section E.2, Table 1, and Annex 7.

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 0-4 which best reflects this project):

Rating Score

- **4:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from evaluation, analysis and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.
- **3:** The project design references knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from evaluation, analysis, monitoring and/or other sources, but these references have not been explicitly used to develop the project's theory of change or justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.
- **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by relatively limited evidence/sources, but these references have not been explicitly used to develop the project's theory of change or justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.
- **1:** There is only scant mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. These references are not backed by evidence.
- **0:** There is no evidence that knowledge and lessons learned have informed the project design.

4

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1

Evidence

This project responds to the first CCCD project and Kyrgyzstan's NCSA. Thus, this project design is rooted in a credible assessment of needs and it responds directly to identified barriers and recommendations. The use of best practices also informs several project activities such as activity 2.4.5 (comprehensive assessment of technical training needs necessary to integrate data, information and knowledge into national planning frameworks in a way that Rio Conventions obligations are also being satisfied) and component 3's awareness raising material. Additionally, the project calls for stakeholders to discuss and agree on best practices for several other activities. See activities 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.4.2, 2.6.3 and paragraphs 178, 179, and 181. Project performance indicators include the set of learn-by-doing review of best practices, codes, laws, and texts pertaining to protection of the global environment

The project is designed to coordinate its efforts with, and build upon other initiatives in the area. This project will utilize the knowledge, best practices, and lessons learned from other projects to inform project activities and outcomes, and to improve the overall project. See Section E.1.a..

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and includes special measures/ outputs and indicators to address gender inequities and empower women?

Rating Score

- **4:** Gender analysis has been conducted on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, with constraints identified and clearly addressed in the design of gender-specific measures/outputs and indicators, where appropriate
- **3:** Gender analysis has been conducted on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, with constraints identified but only partially addressed in the design of gender-specific measures/ outputs and indicators, where appropriate
- **2:** Partial gender analysis has been conducted on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men with constraints identified, but these have not been explicitly addressed in the design of gender-specific measure/outputs and indicators.
- **1:** The project design mentions information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men but the constraints have not been identified and gender-specific intervention has not been considered.
- **0:** No gender analysis has been conducted on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men.

3

Evidence

A gender analysis has been conducted and is included in the project document. There are specific indicators to address the identified gender issues, while others are expected to be identified and monitored during project implementation. See paragraphs 65 through 68, and project activities 1.1.3, 2.4.7, 3.1.6, and 3.1.7.

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):

Rating Score

- **4:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate.

4

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively <u>limited evidence</u> supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. • 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively <u>limited evidence</u> supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have <u>not</u> been explicitly considered. • 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have <u>not</u> been considered. • 0: <u>No analysis</u> has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work to inform the design of the role envisioned by UNDP and other partners through the project. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>	
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Evidence
 UNDP's mandate, relationship with government and long-standing engagement in the area gives it a comparative advantage in facilitating government partnerships a special for GEF grant financed projects. For example, the UNDP EPSD Programme played critical role in sustainability of interventions of the first CCCD UNDP/GEF project Capacity Building for Improved National Financing of Global Environmental Management in Kyrgyzstan, the UNDP/UNV Rehabilitation of Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan, and the UNDP/GEF Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Sususmyr Valley. In addition to these projects, the EPSD also supported the government to secure endorsement of the Concept on Environmental Security of the country enacted through Presidential Decree in the second half of 2007. See paragraph 295.

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

<p>7. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The project's selection of outputs and activities are an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. • 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are an appropriate level and are consistent with the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, with specified data sources. Most baselines and targets populated. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators. • 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but do not reference the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources are not fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators. • 1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level. Outputs are <u>not</u> accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets. Data sources are not specified. No gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators is used. • 0: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not accompanied by appropriate indicators that measure the expected change. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>	Rating Score
	3

Evidence
 Project outcomes will be measured through a set of output, process, and performance indicators which have been constructed using SMART design criteria. These indicators were developed to coincide with each major project activity. A few gender sensitive indicators are included in the project. See paragraph 216 and project activities 1.1.3, 2.4.7, 3.1.6, and 3.1.7.

<p>8. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management and monitoring of the project?</p>	Yes (2)	No (0)
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<p>9. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (esp. all members of the project board), and full terms of reference of the project board has been attached to the project document. A conversation has been held with each board member on their role and responsibilities, and all members agree on the terms of reference. • 3: The project's governance mechanism is almost fully defined in the project document. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (esp. all members of the project board). While full terms 	Rating Score
	3

<p>of reference of the project board may not be attached, the project document describes the responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: The project's governance mechanism is partially defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals have not yet been specified. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles, but full terms of reference are not included. • 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism. • 0: The governance mechanism is not clearly defined in the project document <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>		
<p>Evidence The governance mechanism is almost fully defined in the project document. See paragraphs 290 through 295. A terms of reference is included, but it is not a full terms of reference. See Annex 7. The project document describes the responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles.</p>		
<p>10. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: Project risks fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis which references key assumptions made in the project's theory of change. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. • 3: Project risks identified in the project risk log. Clear plan in place to manage and mitigate risks. • 2: Some risks identified in the initial project risk log. While some general mitigation measures have been identified, they do not adequately and fully address all the identified risks. • 1: Some risks identified in the initial project risk log, but no clear risk mitigation measures identified. • 0: Risks not clearly identified. No initial project risk log included with the project document. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for scores of 0 or 1</p>	<p>Rating Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	
<p>Evidence An in-depth assessment of risks based on an extensive set of consultations and review of the background documentation has been completed. Risks and assumptions have been fully identified in the project. Measures to mitigate the risk have been consider and addressed in the project document See paragraphs 199 through 204.</p>		
<p>EFFICIENT</p>		
<p>11. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available.</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>12. Are plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>13. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>14. Is the Country Office fully recovering its costs involved with project implementation?</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>EFFECTIVE</p>		
<p>15. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. • 3: The required IP assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. There is justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. 	<p>Rating Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2: The capacity of the IP has been assessed, but the HACT micro assessment has not been done due to external factors outside of UNDP’s control. There is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. There is justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. • 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. • 0: The required assessments have not been conducted, and there is no evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>		
<p>Evidence This project will be executing through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by UNDP Country Office (as the GEF Implementing Agency) within the framework of Environment Protection for Sustainable Development Programme and UNDP’s Area-Based Development Offices that are instrumental for local interventions in the field. The choice of modality is based on agreement between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and UNDP. See paragraph 292.</p>		
<p>16. Have targeted groups, including marginalized populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project?</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>17. Does the project have explicit plans for evaluation or other lesson learning, timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>18. The project budget at the output level reflects adequate financial investments contributing to the advancement of gender equality. This can include outputs that have adequately mainstreamed gender (GEN2), and/or outputs for gender specific or stand-alone intervention (GEN3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The project budget reflects outstanding financial investments contributing to gender equality as evidenced by 100% of the project budget at the output level with the gender marker score GEN2+GEN3. • 3: The project budget reflects adequate financial investments contributing to gender equality as evidenced by at least 75% of the project budget at the output level with the gender marker score GEN2+GEN3. • 2: The project budget reflects partial investments contributing to gender equality as evidenced by at least 50% of the project budget at the output level with the gender marker score GEN2+GEN3. • 1: The project budget reflects limited financial investments contributing to gender equality as evidenced by at least 25% of the project budget at the output level with the gender marker score GEN2+GEN3. • 0: The project budget reflects no financial investments contributing to gender equality <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>	<p>Rating Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	
<p>Evidence There is no budget allocation made to specifically address gender equality as gender inequality does not represent a barrier to meeting Rio Convention obligations. This objective of this project is “to strengthen targeted national capacities to meet Rio Convention objectives through improved procedures and tools to monitor and manage environmental information.” In Kyrgyzstan, women are represented in relatively equal numbers at all levels of planning and decision-making. Indeed, in many government agencies, women are represented in greater numbers and at key decision-makers. The GEF Instrument also clearly states the criteria for the use of GEF financial resources, and these must be directed to activities that deliver global environmental benefits as defined under the three Rio Conventions for which the GEF is the financial mechanism. Even if there is a desire and/or expectation that financial resources be directed to gender equality, not only must they must come from non-GEF financial resources, they can not benefit from an allocation of a GEF increment because gender inequality does not represent a barrier to delivering global environmental benefits under the project strategy, nor would it be appropriate to tack it on.</p>		
<p>19. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The project has a realistic multi-year work plan and multi- year budget at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. • 3: The project has a multi-year work plan at the activity level and multi-year budget at the output level. • 2: The project has a multi-year work plan and a multi-year budget at the output level. • 1: The project has an output level multi-year work plan, but not a multi-year budget • 0: The project does not yet have a multi-year work plan. 	<p>Rating Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	
<p>Evidence The project has a detailed multi-year work plan and multi-year output budget, both of which are at the activity level. See Annexes 3 and 4.</p>		

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

<p>20. Has the project ensured that both women and men have equitable access to project resources and comparable social and environmental benefits? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: Credible evidence that the project fully reflects a consistent strategy that provides equitable access to and control over project resources and social and environmental benefits (e.g., security, health, water, and culture) through project rationale, strategies and results framework. • 3: Credible evidence that the project partially reflects a strategy that provides equitable access to and control over project resources and social and environmental benefits (e.g., security, health, water, and culture) through project strategies and the results framework. • 2: Credible evidence that the project design includes a set of activities that provide equitable access to and control over project resources and social and environmental benefits (e.g., security, health, water, and culture) although project activities are not part of a consistent strategy. • 1: Credible evidence that the project design includes some scattered activities that provide equitable access to and control over project resources and social and environmental benefits (e.g., security, health, water, and culture) • 0: The project has no interventions to ensure a fair share of opportunities and benefits for women and men or reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and social and environmental benefits (e.g., security, health, water, and culture) <p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>	Rating Score
<p>Evidence Gender sensitivity and gender considerations have been taken into account in the formulation of the project. Every effort will be made to incorporate gender issues in the implementation of this project. Roles of men and women to participate in activities of the project will be equally assigned without any discrimination. The project also includes several validation measures and gender sensitive indicators to help ensure equal access and benefits. Additionally, consultations were held with Women's Empowerment during the project preparation phase and the project document was reviewed by the UNDP Gender Focal Point who participated in the validation workshop. See paragraphs 65 through 68.</p>	3
<p>21. Did the project apply a human rights based approach?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: Credible evidence that opportunities to integrate human rights in the project and prioritize the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination were fully considered. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously assessed and identified with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. • 3: Partial evidence that opportunities to integrate human rights in the project and the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination were considered. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were assessed and identified and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. • 2: Limited evidence that opportunities to integrate human rights in the project and the principles of accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination were considered. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were assessed and identified and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. • 1: No evidence that opportunities to integrate human rights in the project and the principles of accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination were considered. Limited evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. • 0: No evidence that opportunities to integrate human rights in the project were considered. No evidence that the potential adverse impact on the enjoyment of human rights have been considered. <p>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>	Rating Score
<p>Evidence The project supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, during the design, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive collaborative management of the project. Stakeholders will participate in capacity development activities and the project will support the development of an enabling environment conducive to the active engagement of stakeholders in the management of natural resources. This approach is consistent with the participation and inclusion of human rights principle, including the principles as set forth in the Aarhus Convention, to which Kyrgyzstan is a party. See paragraph 170.</p> <p>During the project formulation phase, consultation sessions and meetings were undertaken with a diverse group of stakeholders in order to construct as holistic as possible an understanding of the challenges and barriers related to the management of data and information for improved decision-making on the global environment, i.e., the project baseline. The project design makes the assumption that the extensive consultations during project formulation strengthens the transparency and legitimacy of the proposed project activities, notwithstanding that during project implementation, activities can and should be adapted to ensure that the human rights of stakeholders are preserved and/or reinforced. The</p>	4

<p>extensive stakeholder consultations, learning-by-doing workshops, and awareness-raising dialogues are intended to engage as many people as possible in order to reduce the risks of marginalizing stakeholders and incorporating their diverse perspectives in as many project activities as possible. See paragraphs 211 and 212.</p>					
<p>22. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: Credible evidence that <u>opportunities to enhance</u> environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered. Identified opportunities fully integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. • 3: Limited evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts identified and assessed and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. • 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts assessed and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. • 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered. • 0: No evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been considered. <p>Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for scores of 0 or 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rating Score</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">4</td> </tr> </table>	Rating Score	4		
Rating Score					
4					
<p>Evidence This project is consistent with Kyrgyzstan’s current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016, and relates to national initiatives to achieve the sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources. Project activities were also carefully reviewed within the context of the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative, which will be implementing an important complementary set of capacity development activities.</p> <p>This project will carry out workshops that learn new tools and methodologies to achieve environmental sustainability by strengthening the linkages between global environmental and national socio-economic priorities. Socio-economic benefits would be demonstrated in the medium-term through better indicators and planning decisions being made that will enhance more environmentally-friendly and sustainable development. See paragraphs 149, 157, and 187.</p>					
<p>23. If the project is worth \$500,000 or more, has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	N/A	
Yes	No				
N/A					
<p>SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP</p>					
<p>24. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project. • 3: The project has been developed jointly by UNDP and national partners, with equal effort. • 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. • 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited engagement with national partners. • 0: The project has been developed by UNDP with no engagement with national partners. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rating Score</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">3</td> </tr> </table>	Rating Score	3		
Rating Score					
3					
<p>Evidence As a follow up to the previous CCCD project the government formulated a new project concept to meet the priority need to strengthen capacities for improved decision-making. National stakeholders led the development of the PIF, the project document, the PPG initiation mission, and the Capacity Development Scorecard. National stakeholders also held consultations with stakeholders that reaffirmed the validity of the project strategy to work with other projects and help strengthen the global environmental character, in particular to strengthen the synergies and institutional sustainability of capacities (systemic, institutional, and individual) for more informed and holistic planning and decision-making. See paragraphs 205 through 212.</p>					

<p>25. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. • 3: A capacity assessment has been completed, although it is not systematic or detailed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy. • 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. • 1: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy developments are planned. • 0: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions. 	<p>Rating Score</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>		
<p>Evidence Although the comprehensive capacity assessment for this project is rooted in the NCSA, this is supported by subsequent assessments, such as the assessments made by FAO and GIZ (See Section E.1). Notwithstanding, this CCCD project calls for six capacity assessments to be undertaken at the beginning of project implementation tailored to integrate and reconcile the Rio Conventions with the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and green growth indicators, among other relevant indicators that may contribute to environmental resilience and sustainability. Additional project activities such as the design of the EIMMS, and training programmes are based on the assessments. Project activities are designed to increase the capacity of key institutions. Through a learning-by-doing and adaptive collaborative management approach, the project will strengthen targeted institutional and technical capacities to create and access better data, information, and knowledge for improved monitoring of global environmental trends. This will be largely manifest around a key set of improved procedures, tools, and best practices to monitor and manage environmental information. These will include the integration of existing databases into a more comprehensive network of information systems. See paragraphs 156, 178, 179, and 183.</p>		
<p>26. Is there a clear plan for how the project will use national systems, and national systems will be used to the extent possible?</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>
<p>27. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilization strategy)?</p>	<p>Yes (2)</p>	<p>No (0)</p>

Annex 9: Integrated Results and Resources Framework per the UNDP Strategic Plan

The following indicators serve to monitor relevant priorities under the 2014-2017 UNDP Strategic Plan to which this CCCD project is expected to contribute. This framework and its indicators may be further revised to reflect emerging best practice guidance on the use of M&E indicators.

Strategic Plan Indicator	Description	Related CCCD Activity(ies)	Related CCCD Target Indicator(s)
1.3.1.A.1.1	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The fourth working group meeting will convene by month 28 to review project findings to date and endorse recommendations for approval by the Project Board. * Liaison protocols among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state stakeholder organizations to share of data and information during the project are drafted by month 10 signed by month 13. * Liaison protocols are updated and signed among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state other stakeholder organizations to share data and information per institutional reforms signed by month 32. * Convene working group meetings of the National Council for Sustainable Development, as well as representatives from other stakeholder organizations beginning no later than month 7 to discuss and approve recommendations for data and information collection and management as well as the associated training programmes before month 9 * Council meets twice (2) per year to update and revise cooperative agreements and associated training or awareness programmes * Memorandum of Agreement among partner agencies and other stakeholder organizations is signed by month 8.
1.4.1.A.1.1	Extent to which climate finance is being accessed (by government and non-government institutions)	2.6.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Operational procedures to implement Resource Mobilization Strategy is tested and piloted by month 20, and approved by month 22. * By month 36, the independent final evaluation determines that the national communications is on solid ground to raise and allocate funds
1.4.1.B.1.1	Extent to which there is a strengthened system in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify climate finance (modified)	2.2.3, 2.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Installation of the relevant EIMMS technology begins by month 12 and is completed by month 18. * The operation of the EIMMS technology will be reviewed every three (3) months and adjusted and realigned with other databases and systems (see activity 2.2.4) up to month 33. * Learn-by-doing training workshops (at least ten), the first held no earlier than month 14 and the final workshop held no later than month 19 * At least 250 officials drawn from national, provincial and district level offices of the 16 key technical agencies and other key stakeholder representatives training. * All technical government staff with responsibilities related to the collection and use of environmental data will have participated in all training courses. A minimum of 100 government staff have participated in training courses by month 28 * At least 80 government staff members that are directly implicated in the planning and decision-making process to monitor and enforce environmental legislation have participated in training workshops by month 32

1.4.2.A.1.1	Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets – to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved (modified)	2.5.2, 2.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Convene four (4) workshops with at least 15 expert and stakeholder representatives by month 16 to reconcile mandates among local and regional authorities for streamlined environmental information management and impact assessment within the context of Rio Convention implementation in the selected pilot sector development plan. * Report with recommended revisions to institutional mandates completed by month 18, and endorsed by the Project Board by month 21 * Resource mobilization strategy includes good practices for raising and allocating funds to achieve global environmental targets through decentralized decision-making.
2.5.1.A.1.1	Extent to which legal frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (modified)	1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * By-laws and other appropriate legislative amendments are reviewed and validated by all stakeholders by month 18. * Policy recommendations to legitimize these guidelines, as appropriate, are prepared, submitted, endorsed by the technical working groups by month 26. * Policy recommendations are approved by the appropriate government bodies by month 30 * Up-to-date texts are collected by month 18 and organized into a compendium of documentation for wide distribution by month 21.
2.5.1.A.1.2	Extent to which policy frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (modified)	1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technical working groups draft policy recommendations for Project Board approval by month 8. * Policy recommendations to legitimize these guidelines, as appropriate, are prepared, submitted, endorsed by the technical working groups by month 26. * Policy recommendations are approved by the appropriate government bodies by month 30 * Liaison protocols among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state stakeholder organizations to share of data and information during the project are drafted by month 10 signed by month 13 * Liaison protocols are updated and signed among partner agencies and Memoranda of Agreement with other non-state other stakeholder organizations to share data and information per institutional reforms signed by month 32.
2.5.1.A.1.3	Extent to which institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (modified)	2.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The technical working groups submit technical and policy recommendations to the relevant ministries and agencies at least twice (2) a year, the first by month 8. * Institutional reforms are initiated by target institutions by month 20. Over 67% of institutional reforms are completed by month 32. This includes detailing the specific institutional requirements necessary to ensure the steady flow of data and information through the data flow system developed under output 2.1.

Annex 10: References

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PART III: GEF LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT AND CO-FINANCING

ANNEX A GEF ENDORSEMENT LETTER: SAEPF

ANNEX B LETTERS OF CO-FINANCING: SAEPF, MALR, AND UNDP

Letters are provided as separate attachments