

**United Nations Development Programme and  
Government of the People's Republic of China**

**Project Document**

**Project Title:** Promoting Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Central Asia Project

**UNDAF Outcome(s)<sup>1</sup>:** Government and other stakeholders ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change, and promote a green, low carbon economy.  
China's enhanced participation in the global community brings wider mutual benefits.

**Expected CP Outcome(s):** The vulnerability of poor communities and ecosystems to climate change is reduced.  
Deepen China's engagement and participation in global and regional development partnerships to realize the MDGs and to address climate change.




**Expected CP Outputs(s):** The integration of gender, vulnerability assessments, risk reduction and adaptation to climate change into local development planning and service delivery in support of poor communities is promoted.  
Mechanisms for South-South cooperation, trilateral partnerships and purchasing power parity that facilitate the sharing of China's knowledge, technology and experience in addressing poverty and climate change, disaster risk reduction, are deepened.

**Implementing Partner:** China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)

**Collaborating Partner:** The Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA) (leading), Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography of Chinese Academy of Sciences (XIEG)

**Estimated start date:** May 2015  
**Estimated end date:** December 2017  
**Management Arrangement:** National implementation (NIM)  
**Project site:** Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China and selected Central Asian countries  
**Beneficiary country:** selected Central Asian countries

**Total Budget:** US\$ 2,500,000  
**Source of Funding**  
**UNDP TRAC:** US\$ 500,000 (tentative)<sup>2</sup>  
**Domestic Cost-sharing:** US\$ 2,000,000 (tentative)

Agreed by:	Signature	Date	Name and Title
Government Implementing Partner (CICETE)		10 Jun 2015	_____
Collaborating Partner (RCEECA)		2015. Jun 12	_____
UNDP		05 JUN 15	<u>PATRICK MAVROMM</u>

<sup>1</sup> The project will also contribute to the new UNDAF/CPD Outcome 2 and 3 which are to be finalized before 2016.

<sup>2</sup> \* 200,000 USD TRAC allocation has been confirmed for 2015. Specific allocation of UNDP TRAC and Cost-sharing for 2016 and 2017 will be discussed annually depending availability and confirmed upon mutual agreement between UNDP and partners.

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## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Eurasian arid region locates in the hinterland of the Eurasian continent with typical continental arid climate and accounting for one third of the world's arid area. The region is prone to varies ranges of disasters, mainly floods, earthquakes, landslides, drought and desertification. According to statistics released by UNESCAP in 2012, 16 earthquakes happened in the past decade in Central Asia and caused USD 24 million economic losses whereas floods affected 19% of the population in Central Asia and caused USD 50.1 million of annual average economic losses in the region. Additionally, climatological disaster including drought and desertification affected 7.2% of the population in Central Asia and caused USD 107 million economic losses.

Nationally China has proved to be highly effective in responding to natural disasters and big efforts have been made in establishing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption in disaster-prone areas. Located in the East Eurasia and bordering five Central Asian countries, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China has the largest area of dry land in the country, and is one of the areas that most severely affected by desertification in the world. Nearly two-thirds of the land in Xinjiang and more than 1.2 million people are threatened by desertification hazards and threats. Given the growing attention to Xinjiang as China's gateway to the New Silk Road Economic Belt, there is a direct influence from development perspective by highlighting China's drive to forge the interconnected development and the opportunities in strengthening connectivity and cooperation in neighboring countries along the Belt. It is strategically significant to build an integrated approach with collaborative intelligence and expertise from China and its neighboring Central Asian countries, addressing vulnerabilities to natural disasters and climate change.

Since 2011, UNDP has been implementing several climate change adaptation projects that aim at strengthening the institutional capacity as well as the resilience of local communities that are vulnerable to climatic risks. Through capacity building, pilot initiatives and public participation, the projects enhanced the understanding and awareness of the impact of climate change, meanwhile embedded disaster prevention and mitigation into local adaptation, ecological restoration, and poverty alleviation approaches. Exchange initiatives through these projects acted as a platform for technological cooperation between China and its neighboring countries in Central Asia and supported joint scientific research, analysis and documentation of climatic risks. Helping establishing the first eco-system surveillance network in the arid region of Central Asia, the UNDP projects further improved institutional capacity in risk-conscious natural resources and ecosystem management in the region.

Building upon the existing capacities and resources, UNDP China will take the lead to extend the current project and further the partnerships in identifying the information, experience and methodologies that can be shared between disaster risk, climate change and development as well as overcoming the institutional barriers to facilitate integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

Furthermore, as part of the stronger partnership between UNDP and China, UNDP is committed to promote south-south cooperation and global partnerships in disaster preparedness and risk reduction to safeguard development processes and ensure sustainable development. With integrated approaches, countries would benefit mutually from the valuable experiences and best practices obtained in relevant fields.

### ***Existing Partnership and South South Cooperation (SSC)***

UNDP China has long-term partnership with China's leading disaster management authorities at both national and local level. One of the past projects of UNDP China in Xinjiang focused on floods caused by snow melting and addressed flood control and disaster risk reduction capacity. The other project 'Enhancing Climate Change Adaptive Capacity via Strengthening Ecological System Management in Central Asian Arid Areas' has promoted exchange and cooperation between China, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on the impact of climate change and established pilot demonstrations in Xinjiang as well as two Central Asian countries, exploring South-South cooperation on water resource management and drought risk reduction. UNDP also maintained a close relationship with women's organizations in China through collaborations on vulnerability analysis during post-disaster early recovery a few years back.

Building on the partnership with Xinjiang, UNDP has been expanding the South-South Cooperation and sharing relevant experience in climate change adaptation to other developing countries. In 2013 and 2014, UNDP helped organize Asia Africa Drought Adaptation Forum and a field study tour to adaption pilots in highly arid areas in Xinjing, bringing together key resource persons from drought-prone countries for better understandings of how China utilizes science and technologies to localize different models of drought management. The Forum was part of UNDP and China's wider efforts to share disaster management expertise experience with other developing countries for mutual benefit.

Since 2013, training workshops and international symposiums on the topic of ecological management in Arid Areas of Central Asia have been hosted by the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography (XIEG) and participants from Central Asian countries have been actively engaged in the exchange and training, discussing the current and future strategies of the region's ecosystem management to address the challenge of climate change. The feedback from these exchange activities called for more substantive and greater regional cooperation among the countries on arid areas.

Below pilot demonstrations and knowledge products that XIEG built under the UNDP cooperation projects have shown strong evidence on the needs to expand the South-South approach to promote integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Central Asia:

- Research report on the impact of climate change on ecosystems and agriculture in arid areas of Central Asia:
  - Based on the analysis of temporal and spatial data collected from 100 meteorological stations in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, the report predicts the variation of potential agricultural production and the possible impact of the global climate change to the arid areas in Central Asia, aiming to provide scientific evidence to the adaptive measures in response to the changing climate, as well as relevant recommendations for reasonable eco-system and natural resource management approaches in Central Asia.
- Joint pilot demonstrations:
  - established a 10-hectares joint demonstration area of saline-alkali soil improvement technology, in collaboration with Kazakhstan Institute of Soil and Agricultural Chemistry;
  - established a 15-hectares demonstration areas of high-yield cultivation techniques of cotton in collaboration with Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, sharing China's experience and techniques in cotton cultivation, water-saving technologies and products;
  - established a 20-hectares of high-yield cotton demonstration area in Tajikistan.

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## II. STRATEGY

Building upon existing partnership and experience in disaster risk reduction and South-South Cooperation, UNDP and China could work together to augment Central Asian countries in their efforts to reduce disaster risks and promoting resilience against climate change and natural disasters.

The key success factors of the project are to promote substantive exchange of experience and knowledge among key partners China and Central Asian countries, raising public awareness of preventive actions, and improving strategies as well as actions taken to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to climate change. In the process, UNDP will tap into China's existing expertise and facilities that have been developed in the past decades and seek to maximize the benefits to the collaborating countries in Central Asia.

### **Expected Results**

Specifically, building on existing cooperation and experience, the project between China and Central Asia will aim at below outputs with indicative activities listed underneath:

#### **Output 1: Capacity building and strengthening national risk assessment for disaster prevention and mitigation and climate change adaptation**

- Conduct analysis of capacity gaps and identify specific needs and roadmap in strengthening research capacities and improving analytical testing laboratory through project site investigation and data processing;
- Facilitate provision of needs-based technical support to national risk assessment, planning, and policy making;
- Build standard database and platform for information dissemination and technology transferring;
- Personnel training and capacity building through workshops, exposure trips, secondment and other exchange initiatives, leveraging facilities and resources on DRR/CCA leadership, technical skills and knowledge.

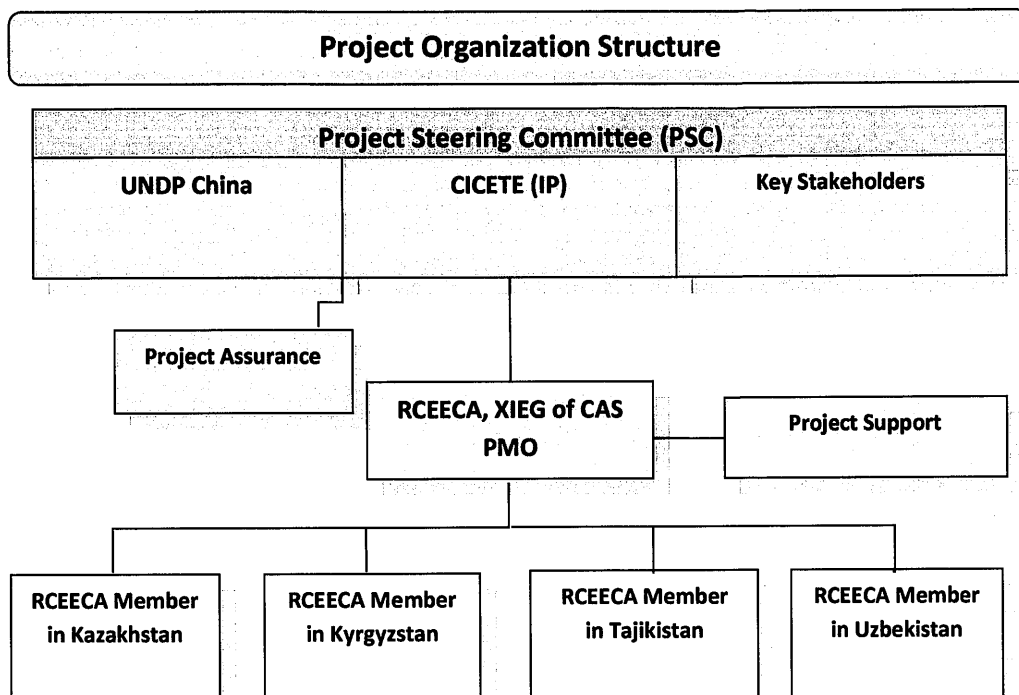
#### **Output 2: Fostering empowerment of local communities in DRR/CCA through demonstration pilots and peer-learning**

- Improve existing demonstration sites and identify DRR demonstration facilities in China using existing institutional infrastructure and resources, sharing China's experience and expertise;
- Set up peer-supporting pilots in partner countries and promote community-based approaches for earthquake preparedness, flood risk management and integrated DRR/CCA e.g. water-saving agriculture and drought-resistant planting;
- Conduct comparative case studies, applicable research, documenting experience and lessons from the peer-learning initiatives.

#### **Output 3: Creating and sharing knowledge influencing DRR/CCA policies**

- Establish UNDP-China Research Center of Climate Changes and Disaster Reduction in Central Asian Region and conduct joint research and policy oriented studies of DRR/CCA;
- Set up Regional DRR/CCA Information Sharing and Communication System;
- Hold policy dialogues to disseminate research findings among key national stakeholders of partner countries and advocating for DRR/CCA policies;
- Facilitate regular exchange and networking between key academia and leading research institutes in China and Central Asian countries.

### III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



#### Partnerships

- Chinese counterparts:

Implementing Partner:

China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

Collaborating Partner:

The Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA) (Leading)  
Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography of Chinese Academy of Sciences

- UNDP China:

UNDP China will coordinate with concerned UNDP global and regional units, as well as Country Offices of collaborating countries to ensure needs-based collaboration and successful implementation of the project.

- Central Asia:

Members of the RCEECA

- Other potential collaborators:

Research agencies in other regions and countries, which have on-going collaboration or interests with UNDP, CICETE and RCEECA in the field of DRR/CCA.

UNDP Country Offices in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

This project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of China, and in this regard the China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE) is the Implementing partner (IP).

The CICETE will take overall responsibility for project implementation,, including project coordination between UNDP China office and domestic Project Collaborative Partners, annual work plan development and approve in collaboration with the National Project Director (NPD) and UNDP China Office, project budget control, supervise and inspect the operation of the Project Management Office (PMO), and co-chair the PSC in accordance with the NEX manual, decision-makings and rules approved by the PSC.

UNDP China Office will, in collaboration with CICETE, supervise the project progress via the PSC mechanism. It will also coordinate and communicate with UNDP offices in Central Asian countries and UNDP network to serve project implementation, offer necessary convenience and facilitate result and experience sharing at the consent of CICETE and the Collaborative Partner. It will mobilize its core resources and the third part cost-sharing to ensure the UNDP input at its best.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be convened by CICETE and will include representatives from UNDP, CICETE, and the relevant key stakeholders. The PSC will serve as the project's coordination and significant decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, but not less than once a year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document. The PSC's role will include: (i) overseeing project implementation; (ii) approving annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the National Project Director (NPD), for submission to UNDP and CICETE; (iii) approving any major changes in project plans or programs; (iv) providing technical input and advice; (v) approving major project deliverables; (vi) ensuring commitment of resources to support project implementation; (vii) arbitrating any conflicts within the project and/or negotiating solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project; (viii) overall project evaluation and (ix) ensuring that UNDP Environmental and Social Screening Procedure safeguards are applied to project implementation.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a Project Management Office (PMO) located in and hosted by the Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA), in collaboration with the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography (XIEG) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and in coordination with research agencies in the Central Asia region, will serve as the main executing agency in project management. Correspondingly, the local Project Management Offices will be established at the RCEECA's branches in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. PMO will manage the implementation of all project activities, including: (i) preparation/updates of project work and budget plans, record keeping, accounting and quarterly and annual progress reporting; (ii) drafting of terms of reference, technical specifications and other documents as necessary; (iii) identification, proposal of project consultants to be approved by the PSC, coordination and supervision of consultants and suppliers; (iv) organization of duty travel, seminars, public outreach activities and other project events; and (v) maintaining working contacts with project partners at the central and local levels vi) organize the exchange and cooperation activities between the PMO and key stakeholders.

A senior representative of RCEECA will be recommended by the RCEECA to CICETE as the National Project Director (NPD). With the approval of CICETE, the NPD will be taking overall responsibility for project execution with support of the PMO. The NPD will be responsible for the daily coordination with CICETE and other collaborative partners and PMOs in Central Asian countries, work plan preparation in consultation with CICETE, carrying out of project activities in terms of approved AWP, reporting to CICETE and via CICETE to UNDP China Office, timely allocation of cost-sharing, in terms of the NEX manual and Project Document. The NPD is accountable to CICETE and UNDP for the achievement of project objective and outputs.

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#### **IV. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION**

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

### Within the annual cycle

- Quarterly reports. On a quarterly basis, the project will provide to UNDP a quarterly narrative report as well as a financial report. In addition the project will be forwarding requests for advance payments (FACE) to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

### Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report following UNDP China' s reporting format will be prepared by the NPD and shared with UNDP via CICETE and presented to the Project Steering Committee.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

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## **V. LEGAL CONTEXT**

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Development Program, signed by the parties on June 29, 1979. All mentioned parties shall comply with the management procedure of UNDP project and national laws and regulations to implement the project, accept the supervision, inspection and evaluation of Ministry of Commerce /CICETE and UNDP, and accept the audit of UNDP or the external audit by the National Audit Office of the PRC.

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.

The implementing partner shall:

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

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

The 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 hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document”.



**Attachment A: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (AWP)**

**Annual work plan of 2015 (2015) year**

Expected outputs and indicators	Main activities	Timetable (quarterly)				Responsible unit	Budget (U.S. dollars)		
		1	2	3	4		Source of funds	Activity type	Amount
<b>Output 1</b> Capacity building and strengthening national risk assessment for disaster prevention and mitigation and climate change adaptation.	1.1. Consultative meeting in Xinjiang inviting representatives from UNDP, academia and key government agencies from related Central Asia countries		★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		20,000
	1.2. Project launching Event and field visit to project demonstration areas			★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		15,000
	1.3. Capacity building in Monitoring and Evaluation in disaster prevention and mitigation and climate change adaptation (3 sites and 3 centers).		★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		
	1.4. Personnel training based on existing resources from China			★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		15,000
<b>Indicators:</b> Assessment report*1 project progress report*1 A set of training materials*1 2-3 training sessions									364,000
									14,000

	1.5. Preparation of ecosystem monitoring and data processing materials	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	94,000
<b>Output 2</b> <b>Fostering empowerment of local communities in DRR/CCA through demonstration pilots and peer-learning</b> <b>Indicators:</b> Pilot demonstration sites in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan established; Case report*1	2.1. Improve the existing demonstration sites in Fukang and Yuli area, share China's experience and technical expertise	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	100,000
	2.2. Set up demonstration pilots in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan; promote community-based approach to drought prevention, flood risk control and integrated DRR/CCA, for example water-saving agriculture and drought-resistant cultivation			★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	30,000
	2.3. Conduct comparative case studies on drought and research on applicability, through peer learning and experience sharing on lessons learned (monographs, folding, etc.)	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	244,000
<b>Output 3</b> <b>Creating and sharing knowledge influencing DRR/CCA policies</b> <b>Indicators:</b>	3.1. Establish research centers and carry out DRR/CCA research collaboration and policy research	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	15,000
	3.2. Establish regional DRR/CCA information sharing and communications system	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	94,000
							20,000
							194,000
							20,000

DRR / CCA Research Center of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan established; 1-2 seminars and forums	3.3. Hold policy dialogues to disseminate research findings among key national stakeholders of partner countries and advocating for DRR/CCA policies	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	15,000
						C/S	
<b>Duty Travel</b>	3.4. Facilitate regular exchange and networking between key academia and leading research institutes in China and Central Asian countries.	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	15,000
					UNDP/CICETE	TRAC	15,000
<b>Evaluation</b>				★	UNDP/CICETE	TRAC	10,000
					UNDP/CICETE	TRAC	10,000
<b>Audit</b>				★	UNDP/CICETE	TRAC	2,000
					UNDP/CICETE	TRAC	2,000
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		★	★		CICETE	TRAC	6,000
					CICETE	C/S	36,000
<b>GMS</b>				★	UNDP	C/S	36,000

<b>Annual Total ( USD )</b>	
<b>TRAC</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>C/S</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

**Annual work plan of 2016 (2016) year**

Expected outputs and indicators	Main activities	Timetable (quarterly)				Responsible unit	Budget (U.S. dollars)		
		1	2	3	4		Source of funds	Activity type	Amount
<b>Output 1</b> Capacity building and strengthening national risk assessment for disaster prevention and mitigation and climate change adaptation.	1.1. Project mid-term evaluation			★		Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		20,000
	1.2. Project site investigation	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		15,000
	1.3. Improve analytical testing laboratory	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		230,000
	1.4. Personnel training based on existing resources from China		★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		15,000
<b>Output 2</b>							TRAC		50,000

<b>Fostering empowerment of local communities in DRR/CCA through demonstration pilots and peer-learning</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> Establish a pilot demonstration area in Tajikistan.  Case Study Report* 1	2.1. Improve the existing demonstration sites in Fukang and Yuli area, share China's experience and technical expertise  2.2. Set up demonstration pilots in Tajikistan and promote community-based approach to the prevention of droughts  2.3. Conduct comparative case studies on drought and research on applicability, through peer learning and experience sharing on lessons learned (monographs, folding, etc.)	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S				
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	35,000		
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S		100,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		20,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S		15,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		20,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S			
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		20,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S			
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		15,000	
<b>Output 3</b> <b>Creating and sharing knowledge influencing DRR/CCA policies</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> Establishment of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan DRR / CCA Research Center  Seminars and forums 1-2	3.1. Establish research centers and carry out DRR/CCA research collaboration and policy research  3.2. Establish regional DRR/CCA information sharing and communications system  3.3. Hold policy dialogues to disseminate research findings among key national stakeholders of partner countries and advocating for DRR/CCA policies	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	

			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★					15,000	
		3.4. Facilitate regular exchange and networking between key academia and leading research institutes in China and Central Asian countries.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★						15,000
Duty Travel																	2,000
Audit																	2,000
Miscellaneous			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★						6,000
GMS																	15,000
GMS																	15,000
GMS																	15,000

Annual Total (USD)	
TRAC	200,000 (tbc)
C/S	500,000(tbc)
Total	700,000

Annual work plan of 2017

(2017) year

Expected outputs and indicators	Main activities	Timetable (quarterly)				Responsible unit	Budget (U.S. dollars)		
		1	2	3	4		Source of funds	Activity type	Amount
<b>Output 1</b> Capacity building and strengthening national risk assessment for disaster prevention and mitigation and climate change adaptation.  <b>Indicators:</b> Investigation Report *1 Personnel Training *1 Laboratory Certification *1	1.1. Improve analytical testing laboratory	★	★	★		Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		
	1.2. Build standard database and platform for information dissemination and technology transferring	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		11,000
	1.3. Personnel training based on existing resources from China		★			Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		5,000
	2.1. Improve the existing demonstration sites in Fukang and Yuli area, share China's experience and technical expertise	★	★			Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC		
							C/S		20,000
							TRAC		
<b>Output 2</b> Fostering empowerment of local communities in DRR/CCA through demonstration pilots and peer-learning									

<b>Indicators:</b> 3 demonstration sites in Central Asia Case study report *1	2.2. Set up demonstration pilots in Tajikistan and promote community-based approach to the prevention of droughts  2.3. Conduct comparative case studies on drought and research on applicability, through peer learning and experience sharing on lessons learned (monographs, folding, etc.)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	97,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	8,000
<b>Output 3</b> <b>Creating and sharing knowledge influencing DRR/CCA policies</b>	3.1. Establish research centers and carry out DRR/CCA research collaboration and policy research  3.2. Establish regional DRR/CCA information sharing and communications system  3.3. Hold policy dialogues to disseminate research findings among key national stakeholders of partner countries and advocating for DRR/CCA policies  3.4. Facilitate regular exchange and networking between key academia and leading research institutes in China and Central Asian countries.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	10,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	
<b>Indicators:</b> Policy input report *1  Completion of standard database and information sharing and communications platform  1-2 Seminars and forums		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	9,000	
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	C/S	20,000
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia (RCEECA)	TRAC	9,000	



Duty Travel		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	15,000
Evaluation													10,000
Audit													2,000
Miscellaneous													2,000
GMS													3,000
GMS													9,000
GMS													9,000

Annual Total (USD)	
TRAC	100,000 (tbc)
C/S	300,000 (tbc)
Total	400,000

**Estimated Budget (USD)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	200,000
	<b>RCEECA C/S</b>	1,200,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	1,400,000
<b>2016</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	200,000 (tbc)
	<b>RCEECA C/S</b>	500,000(tbc)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	700,000
<b>2017</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	100,000 (tbc)
	<b>RCEECA C/S</b>	300,000(tbc)
	<b>Subtotal</b>	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	500,000 (tentative)
	<b>RCEECA C/S</b>	2,000,000(tentative)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>

*\* 200,000 USD TRAC allocation has been confirmed for 2015. Specific allocation of UNDP TRAC and Cost-sharing for 2016 and 2017 will be discussed annually depending availability and confirmed upon mutual agreement between UNDP and partners.*