



United Nations Development Programme
Country: Republic of Kazakhstan
Project Document

Project Title Providing Assistance to the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan to Implement the Green Economy Transition Concept of Republic of Kazakhstan and Institutionalize the Green Bridge Partnership Programme

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 2: Environmental Sustainability

Expected CP Outcome(s):

- The Government, industries and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies;
- Government, communities and civil society practice an integrated approach to natural resources management in national and transboundary perspectives
- Integrated and participatory approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity developed and tested in priority sites;
- Comprehensive national climate change strategies (with a focus on economic sectors at risks, ecosystem vulnerability and adaptation needs) are developed, to be further integrated into national development plans and sustainable development strategies.

Expected Output(s):

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


Implementing Agency: RK Ministry of Energy

Responsible parties: The Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the RK Ministry of Agriculture, UNDP

Brief Description

The Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy, approved by Presidential Decree from 30 May 2013, № 577, has identified a list of priorities, aimed at reforming of certain economy sectors. Increasing of resource efficiency, improvement of existing infrastructure and people well-being identified as a part of transition to the "green" economy. The project aims to assist in practical implementation of the Concept for transition to Green Economy by providing support in forming the institutional and legislative framework, which is necessary in development of such "green economy" areas as solar energy, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, as well as strengthening of international cooperation in the framework of the "Green Bridge" Partnership Programme.

Programme Period:	2010-2015, 2016-2020	Total resources required	1 630 941 USD
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Environmental Sustainability	Total allocated resources	1 630 941 USD
Atlas Award ID:	_____	• Donor	
Atlas Project ID:	_____	o RK Government	1 433 894 USD
Start date:	15.06.2015	o UNDP Kazakhstan (parallel funding)	197 047 USD
End Date:	31.12.2017		
PAC Meeting Date:	11.02.2015		
Management Arrangements:	National Implementation		

Agreed by Ministry of Energy RK: *T. Akhsambiyev* *vice-minister*  *11/6/15*
Date/Month/Year

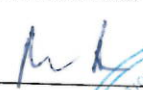
Agreed by UNDP: *Munkhtuya Altangerel* *Deputy Resident Representative*  *28/5/15*
Date/Month/Year



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFA	Administrative and Financial Assistant
AGBI	Astana "Green Bridge" Initiative
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
FWC	The Forestry and Wildlife Committee
GBPP	Green Bridge Partnership Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HR	Human Resources
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
KEGOC	Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company"
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
ME	Ministry of Energy
MoC	Memorandum of Cooperation
NPD	National Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
R&D	Research and development
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
ToT	Training of trainers
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Kazakhstan faces challenging and diverse environmental problems. The shrinking of the Aral Sea, increasing salinity of water and land, loss of forestlands, and land erosion, all of these contribute to aggravation of people's livelihoods and health. Arid and desert territories now account for about two thirds of Kazakhstan. Along with economic success over the years of independence, the country continues facing new challenges related to its high dependence from natural resources and fossil fuels.

According to expert's assessment, inefficient use of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan, including energy and fish, leading to missed benefits in 4-8 billion USD per year. The Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy, approved by Presidential Decree from 30 May 2013, № 577, (hereinafter-the Concept), has identified a list of priorities, aimed at reforming of certain economy sectors. Increasing of resource efficiency, improvement of existing infrastructure and people well-being identified as a part of transition to the "green" economy.

Key "green" economy areas, identified in the Concept are: a) the introduction of renewable energy, and b) the conservation and effective management of ecosystems. The Action Plan for Concept implementation for 2013 - 2020 years defines implementation of measures, which aimed to improving the sustainability of energy, aquaculture and fisheries sectors.

In order to monitor and evaluate implementation of the "green economy" Concept the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan established an appropriate advisory body-the Council. Council is responsible for production of relevant recommendations, the strategy, tactics and mechanisms for implementation of the Concept to ensure modernization of the economy on the principles of "green" sustainable development.

The President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, in his Address to the People of Kazakhstan "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050 ", set goals for development of alternative and renewable energy sources. According to this, at least half of the total energy consumption in 2050 should be covered by alternative and renewable energy sources. Furthermore, the Concept identified main targets for 2020, including reduction of GDP energy intensity (25% of the 2008 level), the share of alternative energy sources in electricity generation (not less than 3%) and the corresponding levels of carbon dioxide emissions from electric power generation to emissions in 2012. It is planning for the period from 2020 to 2030 to begin the transformation of the national economy, focused on the rational use of water, promotion and boosting the development and widespread adoption of renewable energy technologies, as well as the construction of facilities based on high standards of energy efficiency.

RES Department of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides legal and institutional support for the introduction of renewable energy. The Law "On Amendments to legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on support and use of renewable energy", adopted on 4 July 2013, regulates all the activities in the field of renewable energy. The sub legislative regulations forms the rules and procedures for support and monitoring of RES projects for energy producers from organizations and individual consumers, as well as the rules for identification of feed-in-tariffs.

The Action Plan for development of alternative and renewable energy in Kazakhstan for 2013-2020 was approved by RK Government's Resolution from January 25, 2013 № 43. According to the Plan, the commission of 28 solar stations in 2020 with an installed capacity of 713.5 MW planned. Moreover, Kazakhstan supported the initiative on development of the Global RES Atlas, launched International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2014 approved annually inflation-indexed tariffs for electricity produced from renewable energy sources valid to 15 years. The tariff for electricity from wind power is 22,68KZT per kWh, solar power - 34,61KZT per kWh, small hydro - 16,71KZT per kWh, biogas plants - 32,23 KZT per kWh. Moreover, the tariff for electricity generated by photovoltaic solar power using Kazakhstan's silicon has been defined at the level of 70 KZT per kWh with the volume of electricity generation up to 37 MW. In this case, the fixed tariff contains investment and operation costs, as well as costs for connection to the centralized network. The settlement and financial center of JSC "Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company" (KEGOC) defined as an electricity purchaser.

The conservation and effective ecosystem management is one of the "green economy" areas. This suggests development of fisheries, which is a renewable source of biological diversity

having high growth potential, providing employment of rural communities and national food security.

The "Code of Responsible Fisheries" (FAO, 1995) sets the basic principles of sustainable fisheries management. The Code introduces basic principles and approaches in fisheries management practices at all levels and in various fields, including scientific support, information and participation of local communities in the management of fisheries resources. Individual elements of sustainable fisheries management set by the national legislation, but they cannot serve as elements of unified management principles system, thus, the effectiveness of their impact on fishery industry is low.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On protection, reproduction and use of wildlife" from July 9, 2004 is governing the activities in fisheries. The principle of sustainable development recognized in the Law as the basic fisheries management principle, and this reflected in many other Law articles. Article 1 "Basic terms used in this Law" formulates fisheries as a kind of economic activity on sustainable use of fish resources and other water animals in fish reservoirs (sites), the preservation of habitats, their protection and reproduction.

The Law on development of agriculture and rural territories has identified main targets for development of commercial fish farming system, using state subsidies. The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2014-2018 years determined the creation of conditions for natural and artificial fish resources reproduction as one of the activities in fishery industry.

The Government of Kazakhstan approved the new sectoral Program on development of agro-industrial complex for 2013-2020 ("Agribusiness 2020"), which is outlined efforts to increase aquaculture production among the main tasks and formed the background for state support of domestic aquaculture products producers.

Kazakhstan also initiated the inter-regional cooperation toward "green economy" promotion through the implementation of "Green Bridge" partnership among the countries of Europe and Asia-Pacific regions. The Kazakhstan has launched the Astana "Green Bridge" Initiative (hereinafter AGBI) in the Conference of Environment Ministers of the Asia-Pacific region and has been supported in the main conference documents, along with the Ministerial Declaration and the Regional Plan of Implementation

The Green Bridge Partnership Programme (GBPP) for 2011-2020, developed on the AGBI basis, was approved in 2002 by all states at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) as a cross-regional voluntary initiative on sustainable development.

In October 2013, at the international conference on GBPP and international exhibition "preExpo-2017", the GBPP Charter adopted and supported by representatives of several countries, including Finland, Germany, Latvia and Russia. The Charter defines the modalities for implementing of GBPP and contributes to creation of financial and technical incentives to start a "green growth" trajectory.

II. STRATEGY

The project "Providing Assistance to the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan to Implement the Green Economy Transition Concept of Republic of Kazakhstan and Institutionalize the Green Bridge Partnership Programme" aimed to analysis and introducing of best practices to assist the Republic of Kazakhstan in the transition to the "green economy".

The project aims to assist in practical implementation of the Concept for transition to Green Economy by providing support in forming the institutional and legislative framework, which is necessary in development of such "green economy" areas as solar energy, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, as well as strengthening of international cooperation in the framework of the "Green Bridge" Partnership Programme.

The project will develop institutional and legislative policy to perform the Concept's tasks for the first phase (2013-2020), namely to optimize the use of resources; improve environmental performance, as well as the creation of "green" infrastructure.

The project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of outcomes, including:

Support in development of institutional and legislative framework for the promotion of economically sound solar energy development in Kazakhstan;

Development of fisheries and aquaculture;

Development and institutionalization of the "Green Bridge" Partnership Programme.

The project surveys the development of solar energy market, sustainable fish production (aquaculture) and interregional cooperation in exchanging of best technologies and close inter-synergy. It is supposing that capacity building of project stakeholders will be a major binding project component.

This project will support environmental sustainability, which is the Agency Outcome 2 addressed in the UNDAF for the period 2010-2015 and UNDP Country Programme for Kazakhstan for 2010-2015. This area of cooperation specifically focuses on enhancing the capacity of the government in the area of integrated resources management in national and transboundary perspectives on the experience and knowledge gained by UNDP.

The project will contribute to achieving of the following UNDAF objectives for 2010-2015 facilitating the transition to the "green economy":

Output 1.2. Sustainable environmental financing mechanisms developed and applied to increase funding from state and other sources for biodiversity conservation.

Output 1.3. Central and local actors acquire tools and methodologies for ecosystem based assessment and management of biodiversity conservation and access to sustainable water services

Output 2.2. Integrated services developed to bridge the gap between competitive industrial production and environmental concerns.

Output 2.3. The Government and energy consumers are better equipped with knowledge, policies and pilot cases on renewable energy market regulations, and energy efficiency measures in sectors with high CO2 emission level.

UNDP will support the project implementation in the form of consultative and technical assistance, which is considering as the most appropriate, given the specific barriers and measures to address them.

The proposed project consists of three components aimed at solving specific problems, which has specific target groups of stakeholders. The project's strategic results framework provides with the more detailed clarification of expected results and measurement indicators.

Output 1. Support in development of institutional and legislative framework for the promotion of economically sound solar energy development in Kazakhstan.

Development of Kazakhstan's regions is the basic approach in the transition to a green economy. Renewable energy can play a key role in cost-effective development of energy-deficient regions of the country, as well as areas with a low density of energy.

The industry sector is a main electricity consumer in Kazakhstan (68%), followed by households - 8%, the services sector - 7%, transport - 5%, and agriculture - 12%.

Low power consumption in agriculture related with unavailability of centralized electrical grids. By providing the rural population with heat and electricity, it will be possible to develop new industries such as warm house and transhumance, to address the problem of unemployment in the regions, and to create new "green" jobs.

According to expert's assessment, the solar energy potential in Kazakhstan is quite high. The levels of solar radiation (insolation) in the country range from 1,300 to 1,800 kWh/m² per year in the central and southern oblasts, and in the north and west - from 1000 to 1500 kWh/m² per year.

The high level of solar radiation, as well as a large number of sun hours (from 2000 to 3000) per year considering as the high probability for using the solar energy in regional development of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the introducing of solar energy in energy-deficient areas with significant potential for renewable energy is actual.

Moreover, there are no practical assessment of the potential and perspectives for introducing the solar energy, which could be using to attract investments in the sector.

The first project component aimed to address problems on improving the regulatory framework for solar energy market development. The activity on this project component is covering the institutional and legislative framework, capacity assessment and socio-economic impacts of large-scale introduction of solar energy, as well as demonstration projects.

Target 1.1. Analysis of the existing legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks and barriers for large-scale economically sound introducing of solar energy. Development of recommendations for barriers elimination;

Activity 1.1.1. Overview of current legislative, regulatory and institutional framework in the field of solar energy;

Activity 1.1.2 Definition of the legislative, regulatory and institutional barriers to large-scale solar energy introduction at the national, regional and local levels;

Activity 1.1.3. Development of recommendations to remove barriers in the legal, regulatory and institutional framework, including economic incentives, and their consideration with responsible authorities.

Target 1.2. Development of Solar Atlas for using it in planning and projects implementation processes;

Activity 1.2.1. Analysis of existing international and national data on solar insolation in Kazakhstan;

Activity 1.2.2. Identification of the major data suppliers among international and national research organizations; liaise with them on the basis of memorandum of understanding;

Activity 1.2.3. Collecting and updating data;

Activity 1.2.4. Development of Solar Atlas and submitting of recommendations to bring the received data in an interactive format.

Target 1.3. Assessment of potential, opportunities and needs of the regions in introducing of solar energy in the mid- and long term until 2030;

Activity 1.3.1. Identification of perspective regions using Solar Atlas. Consultations with regional administrations and consideration of recommendations for mid- and long-term regional development plans until 2030;

Activity 1.3.2. Evaluation of technically possible potential use of solar energy for heat and electric power, perspectives of solar energy introducing in selected regions and its delivery to the centralized power grid;

Activity 1.3.3. Socio-economic modeling and assessment of direct and indirect effects of solar energy introduction on regional and industrial development;

Target 1.4. Development and implementation of 2-3 demonstration projects in the settlements adjacent to Astana. Awareness raising.

Activity 1.4.1. Stakeholder consultations for identification of objectives and sites for implementation of demonstration projects. Development of feasibility study and co-financing fundraising;

Activity 1.4.2. Implementation of demonstration projects;

Activity 1.4.3. Presentation of demonstration projects results and awareness raising;

Activity 1.4.4. Development of an interactive information system for dissemination of the knowledge and information about solar technologies, parameters, environmental benefits, results of the implementation of demonstration projects.

Output 2. Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

The conservation and effective ecosystem management is one of the "green economy" areas. This suggests development of fisheries, which is a renewable source of biological diversity having high growth potential, providing employment of rural communities and national food security.

In Kazakhstan, the fishery industry is basing on aisheries reservoirs, which includes significant water areas, such as Caspian and Aral Sea, Lake Balkhash, Bukhtarma, Kapshagai, Shardarinsk reservoir, Alakol system of lakes and other water reservoir with a total area over 3 mln.ha. It is over 70 species of fish; including the most commercially valuable inhabitants (sturgeon, pike, carp, grass carp, silver carp) and other. At the same time in water reservoirs there are also introduced other species with high commercial value: peled, whitefish and other.

The economic growth in Kazakhstan is mainly due to the increase in raw material prices in world markets and the use of a significant amount of natural resources. Because of the Soviet Union's collapse the transition to a market economy, the biological natural resources are going to be the only source of protein and finance income for a large part of the population. The collapse of existing system of fishing, processing and marketing of products, as well as, the lack of effective governance and protection of fish resources, led to formation of small-scale local fishery farms and illegal fishing, processing fish products through a chain of intermediaries, which led to the destruction of fisheries and above-limited export of products outside the Republic. As a result, Kazakhstan has lost about 40% of the fish resources in natural water reservoirs and completely stopped fishing for herring (including pilchards). Total catches have decreased from 80 to 33 thousand tons per year. Because of deterioration of equipment, deep processing of fish has become almost impossible and the main object of the fishery market was the fresh fish or fish

treated with artisanal methods. Kazakhstan almost lost its aquaculture; aquaculture production has fallen by more than 12 times, from 9,800 tons to 800 tons per year.

To compensate the damage caused by anthropogenic impact (regulation of river flows and other economic activities), seven hatcheries engaged in the cultivation of juveniles of valuable fish species and releasing them into natural waters (sturgeon, carp, silver carp, grass carp larvae of whitefish species of fish). The annual releasing of juvenile and larval fish reaches 158, 4 million units, with more than 7 million young sturgeon released in the Caspian Sea.

Given the projected growth of the country's population and, basing on recommended consumption rate to meet human needs in fish and fish products (14.6 kg per person), it is necessary to increase the volume of catch, cultivation and import of commercial fish to 272.0 thousand tons per year. The creation of the stable resource base for commercial fishing through conservation, rational use of existing fish stocks in natural water reservoirs, and strengthening activities on artificial reproduction is a priority. In order to ensure conditions for sustainable development and management of fisheries and other aquatic animals the authorized body in the field of fisheries is underway to create a balance between the existing stocks of aquatic biological resources and fishing capacity, for the extraction and processing of fish products of natural water bodies.

In the context of the trend in reducing the number of individual commercial objects, the development of commercial fisheries-aquaculture would be an alternative. It appears advisable gradual reorientation from the fishery for the commercial fishery, which will remove a commercial press with the fish resources of natural waters. In turn, the marketable fish farming will give multiplicative socio-economic effect. Thus, the growth of business activity to develop commercial aquaculture farms will contribute to the creation of additional jobs, mainly in rural areas.

One of the main factors ensuring the effective implementation of the state protection, reproduction and use of fisheries resources policy is the availability of qualified professionals with higher and secondary professional education. With the development of the fishing industry, there is increasing demand for professional and technical qualifications of the workers engaged in the fishing industry. Due to the outflow of highly qualified specialists of the fishing industry in other areas, the continuity of generations currently lost; especially there is shortage of ichthyologists with high qualification in the field of fisheries management. The staffing of highly qualified specialists mainly represented by specialists from the Soviet period. Therefore, staffing of the fishery industry with competent professionals is an urgent and indispensable component of sustainable development of the industry.

Under the Outcome 2, the project will facilitate sustainable development of fisheries through the analysis of international best practices, improvement of the legislative framework based on international experience and capacity building in the field of fisheries. Thus, the Outcome 2 of the project directly depends on achievement of the following Outputs:

Target 2.1. Analysis of the current state of the regulatory framework for fisheries and benchmarking of the international best practices to assess the potential contribution of industry in the "greening" of the economy, increasing employment in the regions and ensuring food security.

Activity 2.1.1. Review and analysis of the existing legal, regulatory and institutional framework and barriers in the development of sustainable fisheries;

Activity 2.1.2. Analysis of internationally recognized guidelines (including the "Code of conduct for responsible fisheries", FAO, 1995), as well as international best practices for sustainable management of fisheries;

Activity 2.1.3. Development of recommendations on improvement of normative-legal base, and overcoming institutional barriers to the development of fisheries and aquaculture.

Target 2.2. Development of the legal framework for sustainable and competitive fisheries development in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Activity 2.2.1. Drafting and agreeing with stakeholders on the list of legal acts, subject to revision at the authorized body;

Activity 2.2.2. Preparation of the draft legislative and methodological acts, based on international principles of sustainable fisheries management.

Target 2.3. Capacity building of the staff of the The Forestry and Wildlife Committee of Ministry of Agriculture, its divisions, Ministry's departments and other involved agencies through organization of trainings at national and regional levels

Activity 2.3.1. Needs assessment for capacity building through a survey of Central Body of the Forestry and Wildlife Committee and departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and territorial authorities;

- Activity 2.3.2.* Analysis of the survey results and the identification of topics for training;
- Activity 2.3.3.* Development of the training program, its coordination with stakeholders. Piloting programs and training.

Output 3. Development and institutionalization of the "Green Bridge" Partnership Programme.

Kazakhstan is promoting the inter-regional cooperation toward "green economy" promotion through the implementation of "Green Bridge" partnership among the countries of Europe and Asia-Pacific regions, as well as public, private sector, NGOs and international organizations. The President of Kazakhstan voiced the idea of inter-regional cooperation at the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2011. Later on, this idea was reflecting in the text of the Astana "Green Bridge" Initiative. Kazakhstan has launched the Astana "Green Bridge" Initiative at the Ministerial Conference on Environment in the Asia-Pacific region and supported in the main conference documents, along with the Ministerial Declaration and the Regional Implementation Plan.

The GBPP for 2011-2020 developed on the AGBI basis was developed and presented by Kazakhstan at the Seventh UNECE Conference of Ministers "Environment for Europe" and approved in the final documents of the conference.

The GBPP includes five priority sectors, reflecting the overall requirements of "green" development in the counties of region. These include the management of water resources; access to renewable energy; food security; sustainable urban systems; climate risks resilience.

The Green Bridge Partnership Programme (GBPP) for 2011-2020, developed on the AGBI basis, was approved in 2012 by all states at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) as a cross-regional voluntary initiative on sustainable development, which is open for participation by all partners.

GBPP assumes management of "green" economic growth in Central Asia through international cooperation and assistance in the transfer of technology, exchange of knowledge and financial support. Cooperation of states, international, scientific organizations and business in creation or development of new green business sectors through investment projects and policy reform plays a key role in the effective GBPP implementation. At the same time, it also aims to create a new level of partnership - not only between countries and regions, and between government and business.

In October 2013, at the international conference on GBPP and exhibition "preExpo-2017", the GBPP Charter adopted and supported by representatives of several countries, including Finland, Germany, Latvia and Russia. The Charter defines the modalities for implementing of GBPP and contributes to creation of financial and technical incentives to start a "green growth" trajectory.

In the first phase (2014-2016) of GBPP implementation, it is planned to cover the Central Asia region, on the second (2016-2018.) is expected to expand the geographic coverage.

In accordance with the GBPP Concept, the main directions of its implementation include:

Support of international research in partnership with international experts and institutions.

Technology transfer, promotion of R&D and technological development and production promoting international cooperation, innovative regional development and business incubators.

Financing of planned and expanding of existing projects by providing technical assistance, grants and assisting in selection of parity or venture financing schemes. Assistance on proven technologies will be provided through debt, equity financing or by reducing the financial risk.

As part of Outcome 3, the project will develop the organizational and regulatory framework for the creation of the GBPP institutional system and its further implementation and promotion. Thus, the Outcome 3 of the project directly depends on achievement of the following Outputs:

Target 3.1 GBPP promotion at the regional level and creation of legal and economic conditions for the implementation of "green economy" projects.

Activity 3.1.1. Wide consultation and negotiation in the region, aimed at awareness raising about GBPP and attracting new members, observers, partners and sponsors;

Activity 3.1.2 Implementation of the Communication Strategy to inform potential partners about GBPP;

Activity 3.1.3. The analysis of international experience and recommendations for implementation of the "green economy" projects within GBPP;

Activity 3.1.4 Preparation of the Registry of "green economy" project in the region and it's consideration with GBPP members;

Activity 3.1.5. Development of standard format for "green" economy projects in priority areas for GBPP funding and consideration it with stakeholders;

Activity 3.1.6. Assistance in finding financing resources for the implementation of the region "green economy" projects under GBPP and supporting of the initiatives of cooperation with key international research organizations and centers.

Target 3.2 Capacity building of organizations involved in the GBPP implementation

Activity 3.2.1. Development of the training module on "green economy" project implemented within the GBPP framework;

Activity 3.2.2. Conducting training of trainers (ToT) at national, regional and local levels.

Output 4. Project activities coordinated, ongoing communication with all stakeholders maintained, and quality of project activities monitored and evaluated

Target 4.1: Activities and staff coordinated

Activity 4.1.1. International and local experts identified and hired

Activity 4.1.2. Regular meetings with Team Leaders and project stakeholders were organized

Activity 4.1.3. Equipment and office facilities procured

Target 4.2: Communication among project experts, project stakeholders, and the public coordinated

Activity 4.2.1. Awareness raising on project results

Activity 4.2.2. Publications in mass-media

Activity 4.4.2. Active project website

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

- 1) Government, community and civil society practice an integrated approach to natural resources management in national and transboundary perspectives
- 2) The Government, industries and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

1) Indicator: Status of population of global significant species; Baseline: Varies for various indicator species; Target: Population of indicator species shows an increase;

2) Indicator: National low-carbon development policy and principles mainstreaming into national development strategy; Baseline: No reference to climate change impact in any national development strategies; Target: developed national adaptation policy and low carbon development policy in line with post-Kyoto commitments

Applicable Key Result Area (from Strategic Plan):

- 1) Integrated and participatory approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity developed and tested in priority sites;
- 2) Comprehensive national climate change strategies (with a focus on economic sectors at risks, ecosystem vulnerability and adaptation needs) are developed, to be further integrated into national development plans and sustainable development strategies.

Partnership Strategy:

RK Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Investments and Development, Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Institute of Economic Research, KazNIIRH, Agency of Statistics, the G-Global Coalition, NC "Astana EXPO-2017", GEF / SGP, "KazHydroMet", Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Energy named Chokin, JSC "KazAgro", KazAgroInnovation, NGOs, private sector, etc.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2015-2017	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Support in development of institutional and legislative framework for the promotion of economically sound solar energy development in Kazakhstan</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target indicators on reducing of GDP energy intensity and the share of alternative energy sources in electricity generation defined. The legislation on</p>	<p>2015: improved legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks for introducing of solar energy on national level;</p> <p>2016: the Solar Atlas developed;</p> <p>2017: 2-3 demonstration projects were implementing; the information System for dissemination of information and knowledge were established.</p>	<p>Target 1.1. Analysis of the existing legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks and barriers for large-scale economically sound introducing of solar energy. Development of recommendations for barriers elimination</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1. Overview of current legislative, regulatory and institutional framework in the field of solar energy;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 Definition of the legislative, regulatory and institutional barriers to large-scale solar energy introduction at the national, regional and local levels;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3. Development of recommendations to</p>	<p><i>Main partner:</i></p> <p>RK Ministry of Energy</p> <p><i>Other partners:</i></p> <p>Ministry of Investments and Development, Institute of Economic Research, Agency of Statistics, the G-</p>	<p>UNDP (parallel)- 15 243.24</p> <p>RB- 546 270.27</p>

<p>introducing RES adopted and feed-in-tariffs for electricity produced from renewable energy sources identified for 15 years.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recommendations for improving legislation, institutional and regulation framework to foster the introduction of solar energy; - Solar Atlas; -Memorandums of cooperation on providing the solar insolation data; -Socio-economic models, analysis and evaluation of direct and indirect impact of solar energy on regional development and associated industries. -Recommendations and amendments to the scheme of territorial development until 2030. -2-3 demo projects; -The Information System for dissemination of information and knowledge. 	<p>remove barriers in the legal, regulatory and institutional framework, including economic incentives, and their consideration with responsible authorities.</p> <p>Target 1.2. Development of Solar Atlas for using it in planning and projects implementation processes;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1. Analysis of existing international and national data on solar insolation in Kazakhstan;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2. Identification of the major data suppliers among international and national research organizations; liaise with them on the basis of memorandum of understanding;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3. Collecting and updating data;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4. Development of Solar Atlas and submitting of recommendations to bring the received data in an interactive format.</p> <p>Target 1.3. Assessment of potential, opportunities and needs of the regions in introducing of solar energy in the mid- and long term until 2030;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1. Identification of perspective regions using Solar Atlas. Consultations with regional administrations and consideration of recommendations for mid- and long-term regional development plans until 2030;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2. Evaluation of technically possible potential use of solar energy for heat and electric power, perspectives of solar energy introducing in selected regions and its delivery to the centralized power grid;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3. Socio-economic modeling and assessment of direct and indirect effects of solar energy introduction on regional and industrial development;</p> <p>Target 1.4. Development and implementation of 2-3 demonstration projects in the settlements adjacent to Astana. Awareness raising.</p> <p>Activity 1.4.1. Stakeholder consultations for identification of objectives and sites for</p>	<p>Global Association, NC "Astana EXPO-2017", GEF / SGP, "KazHydroMet", Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Energy named Chokin.</p>
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<p>Output 2</p> <p>Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture</p> <p>Baseline: The legislation on development of agriculture, the Program on development of agro-industrial complex for 2013-2020 ("Agribusiness 2020") and MA Strategic Plan identified main targets for development of commercial fish farming system, using state subsidies and determined the creation of conditions for natural and artificial fish resources reproduction as one of the activities in fishery industry.</p> <p>Indicators: -Recommendations on removing barriers and improvement of the legal and institutional framework; -Draft legislative and methodological acts, based on international principles of sustainable fisheries management. -Interactive Training program to build the capacity; -Approval of training programme in the pilot area, completion and approval of its</p>	<p>2015- identification of barriers in existing legal, regulatory and institutional framework for introduction of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture based on international benchmarking;</p> <p>2016- legal framework for sustainable and competitive fisheries development established in the Republic of Kazakhstan;</p> <p>2017-The Capacity of the staff of the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of Ministry of Agriculture, its divisions, Ministry's departments and other involved agencies built through organization of trainings on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture at national and regional levels</p>	<p>Implementation of demonstration projects. Development of feasibility study and co-financing fundraising;</p> <p>Activity 1.4.2. Implementation of demonstration projects;</p> <p>Activity 1.4.3. Presentation of demonstration projects results and awareness raising;</p> <p>Activity 1.4.4. Development of an interactive information system for dissemination of the knowledge and information about solar technologies, parameters, environmental benefits, results of the implementation of demonstration projects.</p> <p>Target 2.1. Analysis of the current state of the regulatory framework for fisheries and benchmarking of the international best practices to assess the potential contribution of industry in the "greening" of the economy, increasing employment in the regions and ensuring food security.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1. Review and analysis of the existing legal, regulatory and institutional framework and barriers in the development of sustainable fisheries;</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2. Analysis of internationally recognized guidelines (including the "Code of conduct for responsible fisheries", FAO, 1995), as well as international best practices for sustainable management of fisheries;</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3. Development of recommendations on improvement of normative-legal base, and overcoming institutional barriers to the development of fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>Target 2.2. Development of the legal framework for sustainable and competitive fisheries development in the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1. Drafting and agreeing with stakeholders on the list of legal acts, subject to revision at the authorized body;</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2. Preparation of the draft legislative and methodological acts, based on international principles of sustainable fisheries management.</p>	<p>UNDP (parallel) — 82 162.16 RB- 144 324.32</p>
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<p>content and format; -At least one training for the Forestry and Wildlife Committee, its departments and other agencies involved.</p>		<p>Target 2.3. Capacity building of the staff of the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of Ministry of Agriculture, its divisions, Ministry's departments and other involved agencies through organization of trainings at national and regional levels Activity 2.3.1. Needs assessment for capacity building through a survey of Central Body of the Forestry and Wildlife Committee and departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and territorial authorities; Activity 2.3.2. Analysis of the survey results and the identification of topics for training; Activity 2.3.3. Development of the training program, its coordination with stakeholders. Piloting programs and training.</p>	
<p>Output 3. Development and institutionalization of the "Green Bridge" Partnership Programme Baseline: The Green Bridge Partnership Programme (GBPP) for 2011-2020, developed on the AGBI basis, was approved in 2012 by all states at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) as a cross-regional voluntary initiative on sustainable development, which is open for participation by all partners. There is no institutional and legislation base for implementing GBPP on national and regional levels. Indicators: -The number of publications in international, regional and national mass-media; -The Register of "green economy" Projects;</p>	<p>2015- Awareness raising about GBPP and new partnerships; 2016-Registry of GBPP projects and standard project formats are agreed; 2017-Capacity on "green" economy projects of organizations involved in the GBPP implementation built.</p>	<p>Target 3.1 GBPP promotion at the regional level and creation of legal and economic conditions for the implementation of "green economy" projects. Activity 3.1.1. Wide consultation and negotiation in the region, aimed at awareness raising about GBPP and attracting new members, observers, partners and sponsors; Activity 3.1.2 Implementation of the Communication Strategy to inform potential partners about GBPP; Activity 3.1.3. The analysis of international experience and recommendations for implementation of the "green economy" projects within GBPP; Activity 3.1.4 Preparation of the Registry of "green economy" project in the region and it's consideration with GBPP members; Activity 3.1.5. Development of standard format for "green" economy projects in priority areas for GBPP funding and consideration it with stakeholders; Activity 3.1.6. Assistance in finding financing resources for the implementation of the region "green economy" projects under GBPP and supporting of the initiatives of cooperation with key international research organizations and centers.</p> <p>Target 3.2 Capacity building of organizations</p>	<p>Main partner: RK Ministry of Energy Other partners: The G-Global Coalition, NC "Astana EXPO-2017", GEF / SGP, NGOs, private sector, etc.</p> <p>UNDP (parallel) – 70 162.16 RB- 100 324.32</p>

<p>-The recommendations on GBPP projects; -The standardized format of GBPP project; -The training module on GBPP project; -At least one ToT was organized.</p>		<p>involved in the GBPP implementation; Activity 3.2.1. Development of the training module on "green economy" project implemented within the GBPP framework; Activity 3.2.2. Conducting training for trainers (ToT) at national, regional and local levels.</p>	
<p>Output 4. Project activities coordinated, ongoing communication with all stakeholders maintained, and quality of project activities monitored and evaluated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contracts with international and local experts -Protocol of SC meetings and meetings with stakeholders -Project website -Publications in mass-media 	<p>Target 4.1: Activities and staff coordinated Activity 4.1.1. International and local experts identified and hired Activity 4.1.2. Regular meetings with Team Leaders and project stakeholders were organized Activity 4.1.3. Equipment and office facilities procured Target 4.2: Communication among project experts, project stakeholders, and the public coordinated Activity 4.2.1. Awareness raising on project results Activity 4.2.2. Publications in mass-media Activity 4.4.2. Active project website</p>	<p>PIU RB- 465 837.84</p>

IV. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Project Budget

Award ID:	Project ID(s):
Project Title:	Providing Assistance to the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan to Implement the Green Economy Transition Concept of Republic of Kazakhstan and Institutionalize the Green Bridge Partnership Programme
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	ME RK

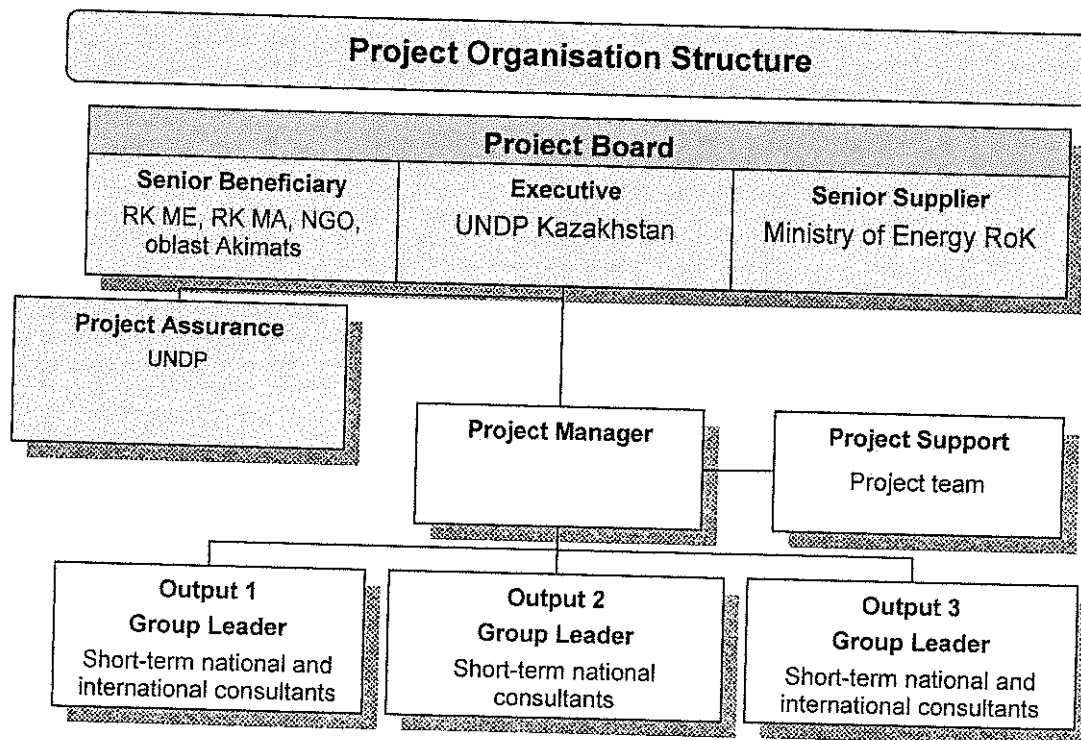
OUTPUT/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount 2015 (USD)	Amount 2016 (USD)	Amount 2017 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:		
OUTPUT 1: Support in development of institutional and legislative framework for the promotion of economically sound solar energy development in Kazakhstan	ME RK / UNDP	ME RK	71200	International Consultants	0	20370	6275	26645	International experts		
		ME RK	71300	Local Consultants	21462	64433	42119	128014			
		UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	0	0	5290	5290	Project experts		
		ME RK	72100	Contractual services	52185	397403	76719	526307	Development of the Feasibility study, demoprojects, roundtables, interactive atlas		
		UNDP	72100	Contractual services	0	12903	0	12903			
		ME RK	71600	travel	0	9527	4249	13776	Travel expenses		
		ME RK	74500	Miscellaneous	0	21259	5593	26852			
				Total OUTPUT 1	73647	525 895	140 245	739787			
			ME RK / UNDP	ME RK	71200	International Consultants	7067	7582	7474	22123	International experts
				UNDP	71200	International Consultants	6452	0	6452	12904	
OUTPUT 2: Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture	ME RK / UNDP	ME RK	71300	Local Consultants	29874	14897	22524	67295			
		UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	10968	31782	23056	65806	Project experts		
		ME RK	72100	Contractual services	0	49895	9512	59407	Trainings, round tables, learning modules		

	UNDP	72100	Contractual services	0	19355	0	19355	0	19355
	ME RK	71600	travel	0	8360	40232	48592		Travel expenses
	ME RK	74500	Miscellaneous	2307	3804	3447	9558		
			Total OUTPUT 2	56 668	135 675	112 697	305 040		
	ME RK / UNDP	71200	International Consultants	3915	1497	0	5412		International experts
	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	5000	9677	0	14677		
	ME RK	71300	Local Consultants	30260	31812	2632	64704		Project experts
	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	5000	12258	42402	59660		
	ME RK	72100	Contractual services	0	10424	14566	24990		Trainings, round tables
	UNDP	72100	Contractual services	0	6452	0	6452		
	ME RK	71600	Travel	6557	7391	17456	31404		Travel expenses
	ME RK	74500	Miscellaneous	2410	2359	1634	6403		
			Total OUTPUT 3	53 140	81 870	78 690	213 702		
	ME RK	71300	Local Consultants	92482	81519	81519	255520		Salary of PM, Team Leaders and PA
	ME RK	72200	Equipment	8565	0	0	8565		Equipment for PIU
	ME RK	72400	Communication	7514	5306	5306	18126		internet and telephone connection services
	ME RK	72100	Contractual services	23545	21349	21349	66243		Office rent
	ME RK	74500	Miscellaneous	7525	5696	5696	18915		Office furniture, stationary, etc
	ME RK	74200	Translation	5041	0	0	5041		Translation services
			Total Management	144 672	113 870	113 870	372410		
		PROJECT TOTAL		328 127	857 310	445 504	1 630 941		

	Amount 2015 (USD)	Amount 2016 (USD)	Amount 2017 (USD)	Total (USD)
ME RK	300 708	764 882	368 304	1 433 894
UNDP (parallel)	27420	92 427	77 200	197 047
TOTAL	328 127	857 310	445 504	1 630 941

	3.2.2. Conducting training for trainers (ToT) at national, regional and local levels										RKME
Output 4. Project activities coordinated, ongoing communication with all stakeholders maintained, and quality of project activities monitored and evaluated	4.1. PIU members implemented their functions within project	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PIU
Baseline: There is an expertise on each project component in Kazakhstan. The web-site on UNDP projects, related with energy efficiency is in place.	4.2. PIU activity is supported	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PIU
Indicators: -international and local experts identified and hired -Protocols of SC meetings and meetings with project stakeholders -equipment and office facilities procured -publications in mass-media and active project website	4.3. Project audit										
TOTAL											

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The project will be implementing in accordance with UNDP procedures on national execution.

RK ME serves as the project implementing agency and is responsible for achieving the Project's Outcomes in collaboration with the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture RK, UNDP and other project partners.

The Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the RK Ministry of Agriculture is the responsible party for the achievement of the Project Outcome 2 in collaboration with UNDP and other project partners.

Implementing Agency appoints National Project Director (NPD), which is the civil servant and authorized to carry out the overall management and coordination of the project ensuring participation and co-financing from the Government in timely and quality project's implementation. Activity of NPD cannot be paid by the Government and is a goodwill gesture as a contribution to the project implementation. NPD is a Chair of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which provides overall management, coordination and political support for the project.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will consist of a Project Manager (PM) and Administrative and Financial Assistant (AFA), who will be recruited for the full project duration. PM will be responsible for the daily project management, coordination and cooperation with the implementing agency, coordinating partner and the PSC. PM will provide the guidance for national and international consultants, ensure timely project payments, and audit. In addition, PIU includes three Group Leaders who will be responsible for technical implementation of specific project components. Project staff will be recruiting in accordance with standard UNDP rules and procedures basing on agreed Terms of References (ToR) and relevant procurement procedures. Representative of the Implementing Agency will participate in selection process as members of evaluation committee. The Project Manager is fully responsible for project implementation and achievement of planned results. She/he will work with national and international experts hired by the project, as well as AFA. MP is accountable to the National Project Director and the UNDP Country Office. Administrative and Financial Assistant assists the project manager in the performance of daily activities within the project. She/he is responsible for all administrative (contractual, organizational and logistical) issues, as well as for the financial accounting of the project (payment, accounting, cash flows).

The Implementing Agency forms the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which performs functions of coordination and monitoring, ensuring the execution of state policy, the provision of political support to the project and acting as a liaison between the project and other national and international programs, organizations and donors.) PSC consists of representatives from key project stakeholders: RK ME, RK MA, RK MID, the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the RK MA, Ministry of Investments and Development, Institute of Economic Research, Agency of Statistics, the G-Global Association, NC "Astana EXPO-2017", GEF / SGP, "KazHydroMet", Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Energy named Chokin, JSC "KazAgro", KazAgroInnovation. PSC meetings held at least twice a year with the purpose of management, monitoring and control the project progress.

The project will recruit short-term national and international experts to perform specific project tasks. Particular services for the project implementation will be engaging on a competitive basis through tenders.

The project will be implementing in close cooperation and coordination with relevant government institutions, regional administrations, companies and NGOs, as well as other regional projects.

UNDP country office is an active partner in the project and supports its implementation through organization of financial transactions, recruitment and procurement processes, and other activities in coordination with the National Implementing Agencies. UNDP country office also provides with the monitoring of project activities toward achievement of main outcomes and ensures proper use of UNDP/Government's funds. Financial payments, reporting and auditing will be carrying out in accordance with national law and regulations as well UNDP procedures on national projects execution modalities.

VI. 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

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), 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
- The audit will be carried out in line with UNDP rules, regulations, policies and procedures.

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the

QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- **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.
- **Audit of the Project.** Audit of the Project will be conducted according to the UNDP procedures.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 1: Support in development of institutional and legislative framework for the promotion of economically sound solar energy development in Kazakhstan		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Promotion of solar energy in Kazakhstan	Start Date: 01.01.2015 End Date: 30.09.2017
Purpose	Introduction of the solar energy in Kazakhstan's regions with high technical potential	
Description	<p>1.1. Analysis of the existing legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks and barriers for large-scale economically sound introducing of solar energy. Development of recommendations for barriers elimination</p> <p>1.2. Development of Solar Atlas for using it in planning and projects implementation processes;</p> <p>1.3. Assessment of potential, opportunities and needs of the regions in introducing of solar energy in the mid- and long term until 2030;</p> <p>1.4. Development and implementation of 2-3 demonstration projects in the settlements adjacent to Astana. Awareness raising.</p>	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Recommendations for improving legislation, institutional and regulation framework to foster the introduction of solar energy	Reports of national experts Letters to the national authorities Responds from the national authorities	30.06.2016
Solar Atlas	Interactive Atlas	31.03.2017
Memorandums of cooperation (MoCs) on providing the solar insolation data;	Signed MoCs	31.12.2015
The priority regions identified and assessment of their technical potential on introducing solar energy made;	Analytical reports of experts Recommendations to the Government	31.03.2017
Recommendations and amendments to the scheme of territorial development until	Letters to the Akimats of priority areas Letters to the national authorities	31.03.2017

2030.	Responds from the national authorities	
Socio-economic models, analysis and evaluation of direct and indirect impact of solar energy on regional development and associated industries.	Results of models analysis Reports of national experts Recommendations to the Government	31.09.2017
2-3 demo projects;	Feasibility study developed. Projects are implementing in in the settlements adjacent to Astana.	30.06.2017
The Information System for dissemination of information and knowledge.	The web-site is functioning	30.06.2017
OUTPUT 2: Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Promotion of aquaculture in Kazakhstan	Start Date: 01.01.2015 End Date: 30.06.2017
Purpose	Promotion of aquaculture through the analysis of international best practices, improvement of the legislative framework basing on international experience and improvement of professional capacity in fisheries management	
Description	2.1. Analysis of the current state of the regulatory framework for fisheries and benchmarking of the international best practices to assess the potential contribution of industry in the "greening" of the economy, increasing employment in the regions and ensuring food security. 2.2. Development of the legal framework for sustainable and competitive fisheries development in the Republic of Kazakhstan 2.3. Capacity building of the staff of the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of Ministry of Agriculture, its divisions, Ministry's departments and other involved agencies through organization of trainings at national and regional levels	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Draft legislative and methodological acts	Legislative and methodological acts are in consideration with authorized body Reports on achievement of Output 2	31.03.2017
Numbers and topics of trainings	Interactive training Module	30.06.2017
Number of staff trained	Training plans, agenda, list of participants	31.12.2017
OUTPUT 3: Development and institutionalization of the "Green Bridge" Partnership Programme		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	GBPP promotion and institutionalization	Start Date: 01.01.2015 End Date: 31.12.2017
Purpose	Promotion of GBPP through creation of legal and economic conditions for the implementation of "green economy" projects and capacity building	

Description	3.1 GBP promotion at the regional level and creation of legal and economic conditions for the implementation of "green economy" projects. 3.2 Capacity building of organizations involved in the GBPP implementation	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
The number of publications in international, regional and national mass-media	Reports of national experts Mission reports Reports on achievement of Output 3	31.12.2017
The Register of "green economy" Projects	Reports of national experts Travel reports Reports on achievement of Output 3	31.09.2016
The standardized format of GBPP project	The Word/Excel project format	31.03.2017
Number and topics of training	Training module on GBPP	31.03.2017
Number of staff trained	Training plans, agenda, list of participants	31.12.2017
OUTPUT 4: Project activities coordinated, ongoing communication with all stakeholders maintained, and quality of project activities monitored and evaluated		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Project implementation	Start Date: 01.01.2015 End Date: 31.12.2017
Purpose	Project effectively managed to ensure achievement of the main project goal	
Description	4.1: Activities and staff coordinated 4.2: Communication among project experts, project stakeholders, and the public coordinated	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Number of PSC meetings	Minutes of the PSC meetings, quarter and annual project reports	31.12.2015 31.12.2016 31.12.2017
Project web-site	Web-site updates	31.12.2015 31.12.2016 31.12.2017

The PMU formed with involvement of national and international experts;

PM is responsible for the day-to-day project management and achieving of the project goals and objectives. PM implements the overall project strategy in coordination with other agencies and stakeholders, preparation of reports for the PSC meetings;

The PSC established to conduct the overall management, coordination and political support for the project.

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

In accordance with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the Implementing Partner carries the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner, their personnel and property, and the UNDP's property in the custody of the Implementing Partner. To this end, 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 within the framework of project operations, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The 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 the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner]¹.

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 amount 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/further to this Project Document.

This Project Document – a document referred to by this name in Article I, signed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Development Programme of the United Nations on October 4, 1994.

In order to implement the Standard Agreement for assistance, implementing agency of the host country refers to the appropriate state authority designated by this agreement.

The present agreement is made in English and Russian and consists of two original copies and both languages will be of equal legal weight. In case of any ambiguity or conflict between the English and Russian languages, the English version shall prevail.

VIII. ANNEXES

Annex I. Risk Analysis and mitigation strategy

Risks and Obligations	Mitigation strategy
Organizational risks	
Frequent changes in the government that caused unpredictable changes in the key personnel of the partners.	The Project will mainly focus on management level, thus providing continuity in the course of its implementation.
Quality and performance of all interested parties both governmental and non-governmental.	Signing of memorandum of understanding between the key partners and interested parties and approval of action plans and provision for proper information exchange and regular meetings.
Difficulties, concerned with undeveloped infrastructure and organization skills.	Regular consultations and enhancing of capacity through trainings and educating visits.
Financial risks	
Lack or insufficient financing by the donor in conditions of economic crisis, inflation, established tradition of payment arrearages in the industry, deficit of budget funds.	Thorough development and preparation of documents on the interaction of the parties, directly involved in the implementation of the project, and also on interaction with involved organizations; development of scenarios of unfavourable situations
Increase of purchase prices for goods and	Raising additional funds.

¹ Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

services.	
Technological risks	
Drawbacks of technologies for demonstration projects and incorrect choice of equipment, wrong power determination.	Involvement of companies with wide experience on the implementation of solar demonstration projects for development and implementation of the project

Annex II Terms of References

Term of Reference 1

Position: Project Manager

Project Manager (PM) is responsible for general daily co-ordination of all the project aspects at the national level under general management of National Project Director (NPD). PM manages the work of the Project Implementation Groups and is fully responsible for effective implementation of all the project activities. PM ensures timely and rational planning, controls and monitors the project activities in accordance with RK Government/UNDP procedures for planning, monitoring and reporting. PM ensures effective team work on the basis of international standards of business administration and human resources (HR) management. PM directly communicates with Ministry of Energy and the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, which are Implementing Partners in this project from the direction of the government, and with Project Director, controlling the project from UNDP direction. PM is responsible for preparation of financial reports and reports on the implementation progress of the approved project activities, gives expert support, and follows the fulfilment of subcontract work.

Focusing on the achievement of the following results:

The overall goal for the PM's work is the successful implementation of the project in accordance with the goals, work plans and budgets set forth in the project documents, including the following specific outputs:

1. Ensure effective planning and project implementation with participation of all the stakeholders;
2. Organize and manage the work of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), including the specialists on each project outcome and the project budget;
3. Organize the development of terms of reference and contracts for national and international experts, consultants and partners in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP;
4. Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities.
5. Ensure the preparation of the reports on the project progress, financial reports, inquiries of all kinds;
6. Ensure the preparation of technical reports in accordance with RK Government/UNDP requirements and forms of monitoring and reporting;
7. Ensure effective cooperation with proper government bodies, scientific societies, NGO and other stakeholders on the activities within the project;
8. Establish the communication and maintain relations with national and international project partners
9. Ensure the control of timely work fulfilment;
10. Ensure the preparation and submission of various technical reports to PSC and UNDP, in accordance with the project document
11. Control purposeful spending of the project budget funds in accordance with the approved budget of each project outcome
12. Ensure spreading of the information on the project for all the stakeholders;

13. Create and manage the mechanisms of experience exchange and lessons learned at the national level;
14. Coordinate, keep track of and be responsible for the implementation of the approved annual project work plan;
15. Ensure actual attraction, coordination and monitoring of funds in the frames of co-financing, provided in the project document;
16. Develop the relations with other related RK Government/UNDP ` programs, and other related regional programs, where necessary;
17. Submit current project reports and timely inform PSC and UNDP on any problems, arising during the project implementation;
18. Participate in all PSC meetings;
19. Participate in the Councils on the project support in the project territories;
20. PM performs other functions, agreed with PSC.

Terms of reference 2

Position: Administrative and Financial Assistant

The scope of functionary responsibilities brought to conformity with the Project Document. Administrative and Financial Assistant (AFA) shall be responsible for day-to-day administrative and financial support for project activities and procurements of goods and services for the project including effective accounting of the project funds and financial reporting in line with UNDP requirements and procedures. The Administrative and Financial Assistant will ensure high quality and accuracy of work.

The overall goal for the AFA's work is the successful implementation of the project in accordance with the goals, work plans and budgets set forth in the project documents, including the following specific tasks:

1. Preparation of the project budget revisions (at least once a year);
2. Preparation of advance requests as necessary and reporting in accordance with UNDP procedures.
3. Preparation of payment requests.
4. Preparation of travel requests for Project staff, Implementing Partner, and UNDP in accordance with UNDP format, rules and procedures.
5. Logistical support for travel (tickets and hotel reservations).
6. Assistance to the PM in maintaining regular contacts with Implementing Partner, UNDP, project partners and other organizations through direct contacts, collection of information and proposals, recording of incoming and outgoing correspondence, drafting letters and organization of meetings.
7. Assistance to the PM in project monitoring activities by revising the existing materials, correspondence, reports, project activities, project inputs, budgets and financial expenditures in accordance with UNDP requirements; preparation and archiving the above correspondence and materials.
8. Organization and logistical support of the workshops, task meetings, delegations, field visits etc.
9. Preparation of handouts for workshops, briefings and meetings.
10. Equipment inventory, preparation of reports on equipment condition;
11. Maintaining the records pertaining to the issuance of project equipment to PIU experts; monitoring of such equipment.
12. Collection and distribution of incoming mail, dispatching outgoing mail; locating files etc.
13. Recording of the data related to the office car use.

14. Unofficial translation and acting as a translator where necessary.
15. To prepare in consultation with the project experts and approve the procurement plan; to ensure systematic monitoring of procurements in line with UNDP format and under PM supervision;
16. To organize competitive selection of suppliers of goods/services in line with UNDP requirements and procedures;
17. To prepare in consultation with the project experts the justifications for selected suppliers of goods/services for review by the relevant UNDP units and UNDP Procurement Committee;
18. To prepare, agree upon and arrange the approval of contractual documents pertaining to procurements of goods/services; to control the progress of suppliers' contractual terms and conditions and inform PM.
19. To create E-requisitions under signed contracts and tranches, monitoring requests for payment in Atlas
20. To prepare short-term contracts in line with UNDP requirements and procedures and control the observance of contractual terms and conditions;
21. To prepare the annual quarterly report for enter to UNDP software in Atlas, under project expert's proposals and PM approvals.
22. Systematic analysing of financial situation in Project, which reflect in Atlas and if it's necessary – to prepare PM suggestions for corrections.

**Annex III STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN UNDP AND THE AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
FOR CIVIL SERVICE AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION
FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES**

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs and Corruption Prevention (hereinafter referred to as "Agency") and officials of UNDP Kazakhstan hereinafter referred to as UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP Kazakhstan country office for nationally managed project "Expert support for establishment in Kazakhstan of the national ODA system" (Hereinafter referred to as Project). UNDP and the Ministry hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Ministry through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Agency designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.

3. The UNDP country office will provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the project:

- a) identification and facilitation of training activities;
- b) procurement of goods and services;
- c) other services upon agreement

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures, which will also be in coordination with the Agency. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a project the annex 4 to the project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the Agency.

5. The relevant provisions of the Standard basic agreement between UNDP and the Government of Kazakhstan signed on October 4, 1993 (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed project through the Agency as its designated institution.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office, in accordance with this letter, shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

8. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

9. Signature of the present Project Document, to which Appendix 4 is making an integral part, shall constitute an agreement with the provisions set forth above, as well as it shall constitute an agreement between the Agency and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed projects.