



UNDP Project Document
UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

United Nations Development Programme

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries

PIMS No.3220 - CACILM CPP: Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan

The goal of this project is functional integrity of mountain rangelands in the highlands of Kyrgyzstan as a contribution to greater ecosystem stability reduced soil erosion and enhanced food security. The project will attempt to achieve this goal by the specific Project objective of “to develop in the Susamyr Valley a cost-effective and replicable pasture management mechanism which reduces the negative effects of livestock grazing on land and which improves rural livelihoods”.

The project will have four following outcomes: 1) a set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management; 2) capacity and awareness of rural communities and local governments for monitoring, planning and regulating the use of pastures in a sustainable way; 3) an enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures; 4) learning, evaluation, and adaptive management.

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CACILM	Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DFID	Department for International Development of UK
GTZ	German agency for technical cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facilities
NEX	National execution
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PM	Project manager
MAWRPI	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries
MSP	Medium-Size Project
UNDP-CO	UNDP Country Office
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USSR	United State of Soviet Republics

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

PART I: Situation Analysis

The situation in Kyrgyzstan combined with the almost disappearance of transhumance practices, poses a significant threat of future pasture degradation with major national, regional and global environmental implications in regard to trans-boundary waters, climate change and loss of biodiversity. Though more remote pastures which are currently under used have shown significant recovery since the USSR era, there is also clear evidence of degradation reoccurring in pastures most accessible to rural populations (i.e. village pastures). Prevention is easier than restoration and thus the fact that this new process of degradation is at an early stage provides a unusual and important opportunity for the Kyrgyz Government and international community to undertake the require steps to prevent it worsening and establish a long term sustainable pasture use system that meets the livelihood needs of people while at the same time maintaining ecosystem integrity and global environmental services.

PART II: Strategy

This Project should be aiming to create a sustainable production landscape (in which a sustainable use of pastures approach is central) with decreased village pastures degradation. Sustainable pastures management mechanism is an effective way to reduce village pastures degradation. The project will, through on-the-ground pilot activities, test and demonstrate an enhanced local level pasture management system in the Susamyr highland valley, which will assist to return to the historically practiced sustainable transhumance practices.

PART III : Management Arrangements

Overall project coordination will be achieved through the establishment of a Project Steering Committee which will include members of all the major stakeholders (see Implementation Plan below).

In the preparation of this project stringent efforts have been made to communicate and coordinate with the ADB CACILM initiative and to ensure that this project is properly dovetailed within that. The lead role of the UNDP, the GEF CCD focal point and the CACILM Secretariat in both projects should ensure that both projects are implemented effectively with all other activities related to environmental protection in line with Country Development Strategy and are mutually supportive. UNDP will closely work with the CACILM Secretariat and ADB mission in Bishkek and the CCD Focal point to establish more effective mechanisms for ensuring this during the project.

The Susamyr Valley project will be one of the pilot projects within the UNDP Environment programme and will through the CACILM Secretariat report and coordinate with other related initiatives. Furthermore, experience and lessons learned will be directly taken up by the CACILM Secretariat and, after screening of the Technical Committee and with the approval and oversight of the CACILM Steering Committee, opportunities to replicate them on a wider scale, either with CACILM resources or funds from other sources, should be possible. In this context the CACILM multi-country/donor Task Force will be invaluable. Thus, the main output of the Susamyr project, a Government approved strategy for replicating experience and lessons learned, will be provided by the CACILM with an effective mechanism to ensure its practical replication.

Dedicated efforts to integrate and share the experience of other related UNDP initiatives will also be made, specifically the lessons learnt and best practices derived from Community Based Rangeland Management Project implementation and relevant social and poverty alleviation activities. Likewise,

UNDP will actively liaise with other international development partners in Kyrgyzstan, such as GTZ and DFID, to ensure cross-fertilization and coordination of efforts.

Implementation Plan

The project will be executed in accordance with UNDP's national execution (NEX) modality by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries (MAWRPI). The National Project director (NPD), who will be responsible to oversee the project implementation, will be the UNCCD Focal Point or person designated by him. The Project organigram in the Section IV, part I shows the management mode and Project execution.

Project Steering Committee (PSC):

The Project will benefit from efficient activity of PSC on achievement of paramount objectives. Accurate split of functions between PSC and Project Manager (in compliance with Terms of References (ToR)) will encourage timely achievement of Project outputs as would be specified in approved Annual Work Plans. PSC will be coordinating the Project through regular meetings, hearings of reports of Project Manager and approving annual work plans. PSC shall determine Project policy; conduct monitoring of the projects and their efficient implementation (see Section IV, Part III).

PSC chaired by the Minister of MAWRPI or one of his/her Deputies and co-chaired by Director of the State Registry and UNDP and will include officials from MAWRPI, State Registry, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Chui Oblast Administration, local authorities other major stakeholders.

Project Assurance

Project assurance shall be made by the UNCCD Focal Point or person designated by him and UNDP Programme Officer on Environment. NPD shall coordinate Annual and Quarter Project work plans, and reports with UNDP. More detailed functions are provided in the Terms of Reference (see Section IV, Part III).

The Project Management Unit (PMU):

UNDP, as GEF Implementing Agency, will be responsible for the overall coordination/implementation of the Project activities and reporting to GEF.

A PMU will be established in Suusamyр to manage the major field activities of the project. For this purpose the executing agency and local government authorities will ensure the provision of suitable office and training space.

A full time project manager (**PM**) will be employed on the project in Susamyр to oversee and ensure the timely implementation of project activities in accordance with the project document and work-plans approved by the UNDP office. The project manager will be directly responsible for achievement of the project activities and all reporting requirements (see Section IV, Part III). Administratively, s/he will be supported by project support staff, including a Finance / Admin Assistant in Bishkek (see Section IV, Part III) and one driver.

Technical Staff: During the project part-time consultant will be hired to provide overall technical advisory guidance to the project – i.e. a “Project Chief Technical Adviser” (**CTA**). He/she will help to ensure an effective technical guidance from the project's start up stage, when detailed Pasture Management Mechanism is to be developed on participatory approach, guidance on deeper analysis of local pasture management experiences and its promotion is crucial, capacity of project key operational personnel is tuned and targeted on project outcomes . As the project progresses and its technical capacity grows, the CTA will work on advisory ensuring project sustainability and its replication nationwide and its input to CACILM in overall and in particular aspects (see Section IV, Part III).

When necessary, the Project will hire long and short-term international and local experts. Terms of References developed by Project will define functions and expected outputs in detail. Principal staff will be hired and experts will be hired in compliance with UNDP rules and procedures.

Moreover, in order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgement to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent -- and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix in section III of approved MSP proposal (in section IV of this project document) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation approach will be discussed during the Project's Inception Report so as to provide a means of verification, and an explanation and full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities. The M&E Plan and Budget is attached in Annex d of approved MSP proposal (in section IV of this project document) and shows that \$70,000 of the Project funds will be going toward Monitoring and Evaluation.

PART V: Legal Context

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on February 13, 1992. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

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

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

SECTION II: Strategic Results Framework, SRF and GEF Increment

PART I: Strategic Results Framework, SRF (formerly GEF Logical Framework) Analysis

Table 1: Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
<i>Goal</i>	Functional integrity of mountain rangelands in the highlands of Kyrgyzstan as a contribution to greater ecosystem stability, reduced soil erosion and enhanced food security				
	Indicator	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Objective of the project	To develop in the Susamyr Valley a cost-effective and replicable pasture management mechanism which reduces the negative effects of livestock grazing on land and which improves rural livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only scattered experiences in pilot measures which can serve as models in other areas of Kyrgyzstan - 70,714 ha of degraded pastures around six villages - 46% of families in Susamyr Valley are considered as poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 3 successful comprehensive pilots by end of project - At least 50% show signs of recovery - Percentage decreased by 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports, evaluations - Assessments, reports - Assessments, reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political stability - Ability of the government to overcome inter-agency competition - Timely delivery of co-financing and baseline financing - Influence of overall economic development may conceal project achievements - Poor people unable to make even minimal investments
Outcome 1	A set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None innovative approaches and tech - Annual income of rural population through livestock - Not applied participatory approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 3 demonstrated by end of project - Revenues from livestock increased by 10% until end of project - Applied in all pasture management measures by end of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports - Survey - Meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot areas reveal as unsuitable for technical, political or socio-economic reasons - Innovations reveal as non-viable without project support - Little interest by local people

Outcome 2	Capacity and awareness of rural communities and local governments for monitoring, planning and regulating the use of pastures in a sustainable way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no. of news in the media - local administrations less interested - no resources provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no. of news in media increased by 100% by end of project - 5 significant decisions successfully implemented - amount to be defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evaluation of media - project reports - project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - political framework conditions do not allow the development of broad public awareness for environmental issues - lack of funds
Outcome 3	An enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information not available, at least not in practicable form - regulations complicated and responsibilities spread over different organisations - no incentive system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - up-to-date information easily accessible for users - regulations supportive to sustainable rangeland management - 20% of livestock owners benefit from economic incentives (micro credits and others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reports, information systems - regulations, reports - reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government not fully supportive - delay in political decision-taking
Outcome 4	Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -no M&E system - not used evaluation of experiences in other areas - no replication of land degradation projects achievements in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - system in place and functional - experiences evaluated and transformed into practical actions - lessons learnt available to interested parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reports - expert reports - roundtables, meetings, etc. at national level 	

SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:	00046221
Award Title:	PIMS 3220 LD MSP SLM in Kyrgyzstan
Business Unit:	KGZ10
Project Title:	PIMS 3220 LD MSP SLM in Kyrgyzstan
Implementing Partner	MAWRPI

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:	
OUTCOME 1: (as per the logframe)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$30,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$48,000	1.	
				71300	Local Consultants	\$40,000	\$9,800	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$0	\$58,800	2.	
				72100	Contractual services	\$67,000	\$157,000	\$159,500	\$139,500	\$16,200	\$539,200	3.	
				72145	Training and Education Services	\$16,000	\$0	\$26,500	\$0	\$0	\$42,500	4.	
				71610	Travel	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$5,500		
				74500	Misc.	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$10,000		
					sub-total GEF	\$157,000	\$178,800	\$202,500	\$147,000	\$18,700	\$ 704,000		
			00012	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$	\$24,000	
		71610			Travel	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$4,500		
		72200			Equipment	\$23,000	\$39,000	\$39,000	\$29,500	\$6,000	\$137,000		
		72145			Training and Education Services	\$4,500	\$8,000	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$0	\$25,500		
		74500			Misc.	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500		
						sub-total UNDP	\$38,000	\$53,500	\$52,000	\$42,500	\$7,000	\$193,000	
						Total Outcome 1	\$195,000	\$232,300	\$254,500	\$189,500	\$25,700	\$897,000	

OUTCOME 2: (as per the logframe)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	5.
				71300	Local Consultants	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$1,500	\$35,500	6.
				72100	Contractual services	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$43,500	7.
				72145	Training and Education Services		\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$35,000	8.
				71610	Travel	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500	
				74500	Misc.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$4,500	
					sub-total GEF	\$29,000	\$25,000	\$32,500	\$25,500	\$18,000	\$130,000	
		00012	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	
				74500	Local consultant	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$19,000	
				72500	Office Supplies	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$29,000	
	sub-total UNDP			\$20,000	\$8,000	\$17,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$57,000			
				Total Outcome 2	\$49,000	\$33,000	\$49,500	\$33,5000	\$22,000	\$187,000		
OUTCOME 3: (as per the logframe)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	9.
				71300	Local Consultants	\$4,500	\$21,000	\$4,500	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$35,000	10.
				72145	Training and Education Services	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$6,000	11.
					sub-total GEF	\$4,500	\$32,000	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$50,000	
		00012	UNDP	71200	Local Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$4,000	
				72100	Contractual services	\$0	\$0	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$5,000	\$14,000	
				71610	Travel	\$0	\$0	\$350	\$350	\$300	\$1,000	
				sub-total UNDP	\$0	\$0	\$4,850	\$6,350	\$7,800	\$19,000		
				Total Outcome 3	\$4,500	\$32,000	\$11,350	\$11,350	\$9,800	\$69,000		
OUTCOME 4: MONITORING, LEARNING, ADAPTIVE FEEDBACK & EVALUATION (as per the logframe and M&E Plan and Budget)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500	\$15,000	12.
				71300	Local Consultants	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	\$3,000	13.
					sub-total GEF	\$3,000	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500	\$18,000	
		00012	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$18,500	
				72145	Training and Education Services	\$2,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2,000	
				72500	Office Supplies	\$	\$3,000	\$	\$2,500	\$	\$	
				sub-total UNDP	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$7,000	\$4,500	\$26,000		
				Total Outcome 4	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$7,000	\$12,000	\$44,000		
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71610	Travel	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	14.
				72100	Contractual Services	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$38,000	

			74500	Miscellaneous	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	
				sub-total GEF	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$48,000	
	00012	UNDP	72500	Office Supplies	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000	
			74500	Miscellaneous	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500	
			71610	Travel	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$1,500	
				sub-total UNDP	\$11,800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$15,000	
				Total Management	\$21,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$63,000	
PROJECT TOTAL					\$276,400	\$313,700	\$337,750	\$251,750	\$80,400	1,260,000	

Budget notes:

1. *International Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) will be hired (24 staff-weeks, USD 48,000) to ensure an effective technical guidance from the project's start up stage till the project progresses and its technical capacity will be grow, then the CTA will work on advisory ensuring project sustainability and its replication nationwide and its input to CACILM in overall and in particular aspects.*
2. *Includes:*
 - a. *216 staff-weeks of a group of national consultants (USD 37,800) to work on Activities 1.1.7 and 1.1.8, specifically for pastures inventory and classification*
 - b. *48 staff-weeks of national consultants (USD 8,400) who will develop the Review on Pilot Basis of Suusamyr Valley under Activities 1.1.1.-1.1.3. and 1.1.5*
 - c. *72 staff-weeks of national consultants (USD 12,600) to work on enhancing the market cannels for livestock and livestock products under Output 1.8*
3. *Includes:*
 - a. *Cost of a local company (USD 39,200) to develop a grazing plan under Output 1.2*
 - b. *Costs of inception and promotional events under Activities 1.1.4., 1.3.3, 1.8.4 (USD 10,000)*
 - c. *Cost of local company (USD 150,000) on cultivation fodder plants under Activity 1.4.3*
 - d. *Cost of local company (USD 140,000) to store fodder in silos under Activity 1.5.2*
 - e. *Cost of local company (USD 200,000) to implement the programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant pastures under Activity 1.3.5*
4. *Includes:*
 - a. *A USD 16,000 contract (8 staff-weeks) for training of trainers under Activity 1.5.1*
 - b. *A USD 8,000 contract (4 staff-weeks) to assist local team in set of trainings under Activity 1.4.2*
 - c. *A USD 18,500 contract (9 staff-weeks) to assist local team for a set of capacity building activities and trainings within Infrastructure Programme Implementation under the Activity 1.3.5*
5. *4 staff-week of international consultant to work on Activity 2.1.2. (USD 9,000)*
6. *Includes:*
 - a. *8 staff-weeks of local consultant to work together with international consultant and further on Activity 2.1.2 (USD 1,400)*

- b. 144 staff-weeks of local consultants group on implementation of distribution and awareness raising process under Activity 2.3.3. (USD 25,200)
 - c. 48 staff-weeks of local consultants to work on Activity 2.3.4. (USD 8,900)
7. Includes:
- a. Cost of local company (USD 6,000) on development of awareness materials for farmers and land owners (i.e. Activities 2.2.1-2.2.6)
 - b. Cost of local company (USD 5,000) on development of awareness materials for decision-makers(i.e. Activities 2.3.1-2.3.2)
 - c. Printing costs (USD 32,500)
8. Subcontracts for implementation of Activities 2.1.3-2.1.4, 2.2.7, 2.4.1 on capacity building of local communities and local government on various aspects of PUA, rangeland management and livestock breeding (USD 35,000)
9. International consultant (4 staff weeks, total cost USD 9,000) will be hired to assist with Activities 3.1.1-3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.3.1.
10. Includes:
- a. 108 staff-weeks of a group of local consultants to work on Output 3.6. (USD 18,900)
 - b. 36 staff-weeks of local consultancy to work on Output 3.1., 3.5. and 3.7 (USD 16,100)
11. Subcontract on training and education services to work on activities 3.1.3.-3.5.2 (USD 6,000)
12. Covers the cost of the international monitoring and evaluation expertise, as per Outputs 4.3 – 4.4 and M&E plan.(USD 15,000)
13. Covers 24 staff-weeks of national consultant (total cost USD 3,000) to work on Activities 4.2.1. - 4.2.2.specifically on development and Information Capture and Management Mechanism.
14. The details of the Management Budget are described in the Financing section of the project proposal.

Summary of Funds:¹

GEF		\$203,100	\$245,400	\$258,600	\$187,100	\$55,800	\$950,000
UNDP		\$73,800	\$68,300	\$79,150	\$64,650	\$24,100	\$310,000
GoK in-kind		\$141,000	\$125,000	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$91,000	\$631,000
Others in-kind		\$8,216	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$48,216
TOTAL		\$428,616	\$445,700	\$484,750	\$398,750	\$170,400	\$1,939,216

¹ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc. etc

SECTION IV: Additional Information

PART I:

1. Approved MSP Proposal



MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT PROPOSAL
REQUEST FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

GEFSEC ID: #2743
UNDP ID: PIMS No.3220 (KGZ 10 /Atlas Award No.: 00046221 / Atlas Project No.: 00054913)
COUNTRY: Kyrgyzstan
PROJECT TITLE: CACILM CPP: Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan
GEF IA/ExA: UNDP
OTHER PROJECT EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): N/A
DURATION: 5 yrs
GEF FOCAL AREA: Land Degradation
GEF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: SLM SP2
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 15
IA/ExA FEE: USD 87,750
CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS IDENTIFIED IN THE FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES: SO-2

FINANCING PLAN (\$)		
	PPG	Project*
GEF Total	25,000	950,000
Co-financing	(provide details in Section b: Co-financing)	
GEF IA/ExA	11,350	310,000
Government		631,000
Others		48,216
Co-financing Total	11,350	989,216
Total	36,350	1,939,216
Financing for Associated Activities If Any:		

* If project is multi-focal, indicate agreed split between focal area allocations

FOR JOINT PARTNERSHIP**		
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT (\$)		
(Agency Name)	(Share)	(Fee)
(Agency Name)	(Share)	(Fee)

*** Projects that are jointly implemented by more than one IA or ExA

*Terminal Evaluation/Project Completion Report

MILESTONES	DATES
PIF APPROVAL	(actual)
PPG APPROVAL	March 23, 2005
MSP EFFECTIVENESS	(expected)
MSP START	20 December 2007
MSP CLOSING	19 December 2012
TE/PC REPORT*	19 June 2013

Approved on behalf of the UNDP. This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the [Review Criteria for GEF Medium-sized Projects](#).

John Hough
 UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator, a.i.
 Date: 20 September 2007

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AO	Aiyl Okmotu (local administrations)
APR	Annual Project Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CA	Central Asia
CACILM	Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management
CAMP	Central Asian Mountain Partnership
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CDS	Country Development Strategy
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DFID	Department for International Development of UK
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facilities
GIS	Geographic Information System
GM	Global Mechanism of UNCCD
GTZ	German agency for technical cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMS	Information Management System
IR	Inception Report
IW	Inception Workshop
JDCSS	Joint Donors' Country Support Strategy
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MAWRPI	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan for Land Degradation and Desertification
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFP	Natural Forest Products
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PIRs	Project Implementation Reviews
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PUA	Pasture User Association
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit
SPM	Sustainable Pasture Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TPR	Tripartite Review
TTR	Terminal Tripartite Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP-CO	UNDP Country Office
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
WB	World Bank

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PART I - PROJECT

Project Summary

Project rationale, objectives, outcomes/outputs, and activities

1. During the USSR era Kyrgyzstan pastures sustained decades of overstocking and increasing signs of degradation. The disintegration of the USSR precipitated a corresponding collapse of the Kyrgyz rural economy and resulted in a dramatic decline in livestock due to the large scale slaughter or bartering of livestock in order for rural populations to survive the initial crisis period. At this period low numbers of livestock and the collapse of the support systems previously in place, resulted in traditional transhumance practices ceasing. However fifteen years later the numbers of livestock in Kyrgyzstan are beginning to gradually recover. Official statistic states that in 1990 there were 9.5 million state owned sheep in Kyrgyzstan and there is an estimation of 4-5 million private owned sheep, but not counted by above statistic, at that time. Within the period of 1995-2000 the number of sheep was kept at the level of 3.5 million private owned heads only. There is more than 10% increase in number of sheep, which is approaching 3.9 million as at beginning of 2005.
2. Though efforts have been made during these intervening years to replace Soviet era institution and management systems, they have had mixed results and limited practical impact on the ground. Thus the growing trend in livestock numbers is occurring, to a large extent, within a managerial and regulatory vacuum.
3. This situation, combined with the almost disappearance of transhumance practices, poses a significant threat of future pasture degradation with major national, regional and global environmental implications in regard to trans-boundary waters, climate change and loss of biodiversity. Though more remote pastures which are currently under used have shown significant recovery since the USSR era, there is also clear evidence of degradation reoccurring in pastures most accessible to rural populations (i.e. village pastures).
4. Prevention is easier than restoration and thus the fact that this new process of degradation is at an early stage provides a unusual and important opportunity for the Kyrgyz Government and international community to undertake the require steps to prevent it worsening and establish a long term sustainable pasture use system that meets the livelihood needs of people while at the same time maintaining ecosystem integrity and global environmental services.
5. The goal of this project is therefore: functional integrity of mountain rangelands in the highlands of Kyrgyzstan as a contribution to greater ecosystem stability reduced soil erosion and enhanced food security. The project will attempt to achieve this goal by the specific Project objective of “to develop in the Susamyr Valley a cost-effective and replicable pasture management mechanism which reduces the negative effects of livestock grazing on land and which improves rural livelihoods”.
6. The Susamyr Valley was chosen as the demonstration site for this project because it is typical of many highland valleys in Kyrgyzstan and faces a representative set of pasture use issues. Thus experience and lessons learned from this site have wide potential implications and opportunities for replication. Detailed justification of Susamyr Valley selection is given in “Project site description” Clause.
7. This Project should be aiming to create a sustainable production landscape (in which a sustainable use of pastures approach is central) with decreased village pastures degradation. Sustainable pastures management mechanism is an effective way to reduce village pastures degradation. The project will, through on-the-ground pilot activities, test and demonstrate an enhanced local level pasture management system in the Susamyr highland valley, which will assist to return to the historically practiced sustainable transhumance practices.
8. The principal direct global benefit will be the preservation of the integrity of mountain ecosystems in Central Asia through demonstration of mechanisms to achieve a return to transhumance practices and

enhanced management of village and roadside pastures. The project results will be replicable throughout the country and in other CA countries. This will directly lead to an improvement in the long term functional integrity of mountain ecosystems in Kyrgyzstan. Other global benefits will include:

- Protection of vital watershed areas within transboundary river basins
 - Enhanced carbon sequestration through improved capacities for sustainable pasture management
 - Increased institutional and legislative capacity to sustainably manage mountain pastures through practical lessons learned, in-process experience and direct capacity building
9. The principal national benefit will be the provision of a tested and tried mechanism and best practices for achieving economic and financial sustainability of highland pastures in the country. Indirect national benefits include the following:
- Enhanced productivity and livestock production
 - Greater empowerment and self-sufficiency of resource users and stakeholders to participate directly in the conception, monitoring and adaptive management of lands and resources.
 - Improved socio-economic status and sustainability of rural communities in highland areas
 - Reduced risks of natural disasters.

The project will have four following outcomes (for Work Schedule see Annex b):

Outcome 1. A set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management

10. The project will design a number of pilot measures, which will lead to enhanced management of village and roadside pastures and will promote the return to transhumance. To this end, the project will support local communities in setting-up a grazing plan for using pastures in a more efficient and hence in a sustainable way.
11. In order for the pilot Pasture Management system to be developed and tested in Susamyr valley it will be necessary to allow certain exceptions and changes to the existing institutional and legal framework on a pilot basis. All the activities will be build on a strong baseline of work that has already set the stage for effective upscaling (at least three new national priority projects on land degradation and pasture rehabilitation; a strong baseline of results from ongoing or completed projects financed by UNDP and other donors). Already several actors dealing with pasture issues (World Bank, UNDP, USAID and “CAMP Ala-Too”) have agreed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry for the better coordination and harmonization of donors’ assistance to the pastoral issues in Kyrgyzstan. The combined effect of these parallel projects will be needed to convince decision makers. Furthermore, the government has streamlined the natural resource governance system, thus reducing the different layers through a decentralization policy, and therefore reducing the administrative burden, through which the project’s results would be upscaled. Therefore, before and during the development and detailed design of the Susamyr Valley Management mechanism these changes and exceptions will be specifically identified and the government will make the necessary provisions for them on a pilot basis through an Oblast level decision or in whatever way is deemed most appropriate.
12. Project will be to undertake further² participatory detailed mapping and inventory of pasture resources in the valley including classification of pasture types and norms for their use (seasonality, carrying capacity, and rotation requirements and etc), allocation (in terms of AO and rayons) and village/distant pastures. Also included in this process will be the inventory and designation or recording of areas of other land use such as riparian and remnant forest protection areas and arable land (including ownership), and crucially their division into practical long term lease plots.

² Some basic inventory work has already been carried out during PDFA

13. One of the primary reasons that so much livestock pressure is affected on land is that there a high level of poverty. Consequently the problem of land degradation has become widespread and entrenched. Individually people do not have the physical or financial capacity to travel to distant locations, maintain key infrastructure necessary for grazing in distant pastures and ensure vital support services while in remote locations, cover the costs of veterinary and other inputs. The project will support a technical contract to identify these basic infrastructure necessities and to develop guidelines which would be discussed at a stakeholder workshop with a view to developing criteria for developing infrastructure necessities supported by some financial assistance. The project will try to find ways to improve the yield of pastures through usage of fertilizers and enrichment-sowing with forage plants. A combination of grazing and feeding will help livestock to overcome critical periods and will help avoid destructive early grazing in spring; the cultivation of fodder crops will therefore be promoted by the project. The project will support the provision of basic infrastructure such as watering places, shelters, places for storing hay and fodder, etc., and will help communities enhance their facilities for marketing of livestock and livestock products.
14. Main Outputs in support of this Outcome include:
 - 1.1: Knowledge of the potential of the rangeland for livestock grazing in different parts of Susamyr Valley;
 - 1.2: Grazing plan for village pastures that has been developed and introduced in a participatory manner;
 - 1.3: Basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places;
 - 1.4: Feed production (cultivation of fodder plants) introduced and promoted.
 - 1.5: Storage of hay and other feed for supplementary feeding in winter promoted.
 - 1.6: Improved shelters/stables which allow livestock to stay there longer during the cold season (avoidance of early grazing).
 - 1.7: Village and roadside pastures improved with forage plants and fertilizer.
 - 1.8: Enhanced marketing channels for livestock and livestock products.

Outcome 2. Capacity and awareness of rural communities and local governments for monitoring, planning and regulating the use of pastures in a sustainable way

15. Most of the present-day stock farming is carried out by people with no history in the farming sector. As a consequence they have little of the understanding of the fragility and complexity of the land ecosystem that can be found amongst hereditary farmers.
16. Project initial activities will be aimed at reviewing and analyzing relevant lessons, experience and examples from other similar initiatives in Kyrgyzstan, such as the UNDP Community Based Rangeland Management project and GTZ activities with agricultural cooperatives. Moreover, local population in the proposed area has already been mobilized for effective pasture management activities under the UNDP/GM project “Mobilization of Central Asian Communities: Implementation of Sustainable Management of Land Resources at the Community-Level and Capacity Building for Local Population of CA”. These activities addressed to the issues of building capacity of local communities in land management, preservation of locally significant land resources, and sustainable rural development for poverty eradication. Two key components of the project were implemented: capacity building and awareness raising; and dissemination of traditional knowledge. The project results were widely disseminated through CARNet (www.caresd.net) among other CA countries.
17. On this basis the next stage would focus on knowledge building of local stakeholders (farmers and administrations) about how such a Pasture Users Association could be established and function and what the relative benefits and obligations it would bring. On this basis the detailed objectives and functions and operational instruments will be developed and groups of farmers trained and assisted in the process of establishing PUA’s. The project will then provide ongoing advice and support during its duration to PUA’s in order help them overcome practical problems they face.

18. Activities will therefore be undertaken in order to facilitate and support the development of such “Pasture User Associations” on a voluntary basis. Though during the PDF-A studies were done which showed the many farmers were interested in such collaborations the studies also revealed a widespread lack of knowledge of how such associations or cooperatives could operate and a profound distrust of returning to Soviet era collectivized systems.
19. Activities under this outcome will attempt to establish a practical and robust system for managing and regulating the sustainable and productive use of pastures in the Susamyr valley in an equitable manner. This will be principally aimed at encouraging and making possible a return to more sustainable vertical / seasonal transhumance practices by farmers both from the valley and elsewhere and to regulate pasture use in order to achieve a sustainable balance between economic objectives and environmental stability. Consequently, this outcome is a vital part of the project, and is of particular and critical importance in fostering cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder support for regaining control over livestock husbandry.
20. Under this outcome, educational packages will be developed and distributed to highland villages; lectures will be given to villages with a high level of dependence from livestock husbandry; senior government and community representatives will be targeted with presentations highlighting such aspects as the global significance of the highland pastures and the rights and responsibilities of institutions, farmers, the judiciary and the public; a television production company will be contracted to produce a short programme for widespread broadcast which will highlight the threats which face valley; and information regarding the problems facing pasture degradation in Susamyr valley should be disseminated on the Internet via CARNet, a digital network on Environment and Sustainable Development in Central Asia and Russia which is funded by UNDP and has offices in Bishkek, Almaty, Tashkent, Dushanbe, Ashgabat and Altai.
21. Once effective awareness is introduced at all levels, including accurate information on the threats to the valley and its ecosystem, the job of sustainable management of the livestock husbandry should become much easier. Outputs will include:
 - 2.1: Pasture User Association (PUA) founded to advocate for the interests of herders and livestock owners;
 - 2.2: Farmers and livestock owners trained in professional livestock and rangeland management;
 - 2.3: Decision-makers fully aware of the negative environmental impacts of poor livestock husbandry;
 - 2.4: Greater responsibility of local governments for rangeland management.

Outcome 3. An enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures

22. Once the mechanism’s design work has been completed, the difficult task of putting the system into actual practice will need to be achieved. The first step in this process will be to work directly with institutions identified to administer and regulate the Pasture Management mechanism to build their capacity to practically implement. The PM mechanism should then be developed in phases to ensure capacity to implement is built in incremental stages until the whole is up and fully running. The project will provide continuous on-going support and advice to local community during this process and assist in overcoming obstacles on the way.
23. The development of a new Mechanism will result in a practical set of rules that will fall within the mandate and legal remit of the Susamyr AO and local community, as primary institutional scheme for Sustainable Pasture Management Mechanism the following is foreseen:
 - In recognition of the fact that any such Mechanism must be adaptive and dynamic, based as it is on feedback from scientific data and technical expertise, the Project will recognise the need for proactive amendment and adjustment to aspect of pasture management (with changing environmental and developmental circumstances) by giving due consideration to the creation of an special Board represented by key project stakeholders. This would be developed as an organ of the MAWRPI and would meet regularly to discuss pasture issues and to provide advice and information to managers and

- policy makers for fine-tuning and improving pasture management. It would also act as a conduit for reacting to the needs of decision-makers with respect to the capture of specific data necessary for evolving policy decisions. Special Board represented by key project stakeholders and it will be a court in conflict solution as well as responsible body for approval of all major and key decisions, reports and allocations in regard SPM mechanism;
- Susamyr AO taking authority over pastures will be responsible for duly management of pastures, setting of fees for each pasture, treasury and source of SPM mechanism funding, participatory planning of activities and budgets;
 - Pasture Users Association will protect interest of its members, provide public monitoring and control over SPM mechanism, develop proposals on allocations within SPM mechanism, audit SPM mechanism expenditures and have a right to endorse draft plans and financial and activity reports prior its submission to the Board;
 - “on-the-ground” delivery mechanisms for the sustainable pasture management (including the evolution of a stakeholder-based Board) will be enacted as actual monitoring, control and surveillance activities through clearly defined responsible bodies.
24. The next key activity will be the development of a long term leasing system that will meet the needs of all sectors of pasture users while at the same time ensuring that effective management and regulation of pasture use can be achieved. Key issues will include: the length of tenure (lease) in order to encourage husbandry and sound use; management obligations and inputs of all parties (leser, local government and others); the process for issuing leases; transparent process for managing lease fees and a lease system financing plan (based on fees generated); clear allocation of administrative responsibility for issuing leases and for undertaking inspection and enforcement of management obligations and requirements contained in the lease; the coordination of leasers and Pasture User Groups during migration periods and maintenance of routes; and conflict resolution processes.
25. As previously described, a significant current barrier to a return to transhumance and the effective use of intensive use and distant pastures is the lack of physical and financial resources of the household farmers. However, through collaboration and pooling of the resources that they do have available, groups of household farmers could afford many of these things as a result of economies of scale (for example the shared maintenance cost of one truck is significantly less for members of a group than for an individual owner). Furthermore, as a group, farmers can more effectively access credit sources, develop enhanced marketing mechanisms and play a role in planning, self-management and monitoring of pastures than if they remain as individuals. Lastly, the groups would provide a useful mechanism through which government institutions (local and national) could channel technical farming extension services (important as most farmers lack real a rounded experience or knowledge of pasture management issues, legislation or business), resolve conflicts and achieve greater participation in pasture management decision making. All activities are subject for participatory consideration and development.
26. The NGO “CAMP Ala-Too” has expressed real interest and willingness for co-funding the implementation of this medium-size project and has wide experience of working in the sector of public involvement in the pasture management. As a part of their co-financing to the project the NGO will be carrying a Case study (fully supported by co-financing) to develop the tool for collaborative pasture management in the Susamyr valley during the first year of project implementation and then will help the project to replicate the lessons learned from the study during consecutive years of implementation. In the letter of co-financing from NGO Ala-Too it is indicated that the study will be carried for 4 years which represent the timeframe for NGO participation in the project. The project intends to pay a special attention during project implementation to the active involvement of the rural stakeholders, partnership organizations and experts. Thus, strengthening the role and empowerment of civil society is in fact an important factor in project implementation.
27. Project will identify what level and type of technical support and infrastructural support can be provided by the state, which should be responsible for providing this, how this could be done, and how it could be financed. Provisionally it is envisaged that, in line with the policy to decentralize, and

recognizing current budget limitations, the state institutions would move from being direct providers of infrastructure and support services (as in Soviet era) to mainly providing technical and advisory services. Actual investment in these services and infrastructure should therefore be borne principally by pasture users in the future.

28. Once the Pasture Management System has been tried and tested the government will then need to apply those institutional changes and legal exceptions which have proved effective into widespread practice via normal institutional and legislative processes – in other words, the project will help test needed reforms to institutional roles / mandates and legal framework on a single valley basis first and then, if proved useful, the government can apply them throughout the system. This approach has obvious benefits in terms of ensuring that when reforms happen that occur on the basis of tried and tested field experience rather than theoretical assumptions and hopes (as many reforms have in the past). As part of the reform and capacity building component the following outputs are proposed:
- 3.1: Clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities at national and local level;
 - 3.2: Participatory designed leasing system for rangeland;
 - 3.3: Economic incentives for leasing rangeland distant from home villages;
 - 3.4: Conflict resolution/arbitration system;
 - 3.5: Access to micro-credits;
 - 3.6: Legal framework reflecting the challenges of modern pasture management;
 - 3.7: Detailed proposals for institutional reforms.

Outcome 4. Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management.

29. This Outcome relates to overall project management, steering, reporting and evaluation as well as to capture and dissemination of lessons and best practices associated with project objectives and components. Project reporting on all activities and outputs (along with periodic reviews of the project work-plan and budget), and Project evaluation will follow standard UNDP and GEF requirements with particular emphasis being placed on ensuring that indicators are measuring satisfactory and sustainable project success.
30. Project management will be invested in the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will undertake the handling of day-to-day project issues and requirements. Overall project decision-making at the policy level will be the responsibility of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will function as the primary policy body for the project in cooperation with the GEF Implementing Agency and the national Executing Agency.
31. It is particularly important to capture the lessons and best practices from this Project in relation to the development and on-the-ground implementation of the Pasture Management Mechanism, the reduces negative effects of livestock grazing on land, and the changes in livelihood as a threat/impact mitigation process. On this basis it will then articulate a strategic methodology for replicating these in other highland valleys and for implementing the successful / required institutional and legal reforms piloted within the project and follow up the approval of this strategy with key government decision makers and stakeholders, including the National CACILM NFP Steering Committee and by UNDP and GEF for transfer to other project sites both regionally and globally.
32. Finally, in order to avoid misunderstandings and confusions about what the SPM mechanism consists of and how it will be implemented, it will be necessary to undertake a widespread information and awareness campaign. This will build on awareness that should have been developed through participation by key parties in the mechanism design process, and will include general awareness building of all parties, particularly farmers and local / regional institutions, of the problems and issues faced, broad ways to address these and details on the actual plans and intentions. Outputs will include:
- 4.1: Project management;
 - 4.2: Experiences with measures against overgrazing in high altitudes evaluated;
 - 4.3: Outputs and activities adapted continuously according to achievements and failures of the project;

- 4.4: The project's performance is monitored and evaluated;
- 4.5: Project results and lessons learnt disseminated for replication.

Key indicators, assumptions, and risks

33. Key Project Indicators for the project are as follows:

- Pilot measures which can serve as models in other areas of Kyrgyzstan,
- Surface area of degraded village and roadside rangeland,
- Livestock-based revenues of rural population.

34. These indicators are designed to both provide a real measure of project impact and be easily verifiable from a number of sources. For the majority, the major sources of verification will be the mid and terminal evaluation reports and the IMS that will be developed during initial stages of the project. The final indicator relates to events after the projects completion (i.e. is a measure of post project impact) and thus the source of verification is from the Governments obligatory National Report to the CCD on activities to implement the convention.

Assumptions and Risks

35. The main risks and assumptions identified that must hold true if the project is to have the desired outcomes are as follows:

- That sufficient consensus and ownership of the new mechanisms will exist in order for them to work in practice: though this is a risk the project incorporates dedicated efforts to reduce this through strong participation of all parties at all stages, efforts to build transparency of financial and administrative aspects, and awareness building.
- That the capacity of local authorities will be adequate to achieve their role: again this is a major risk as past experience has proved that local level capacity was limited. The project attempts to address this through targeted capacity development at the outset combined with on-going support and advice during initial implementation to trouble shoot problems which arise and empower all parties to better undertake their responsibilities.
- The adequate revenue will be generated to sustain management and regulation needs: this is a very real issue and the lack of effectiveness in both leasing land and collecting fees has been a significant factor in past failures of the system. The project seeks to overcome this: firstly by establishing a properly structured and straightforward system that both encourages the leasing of land and prevents use of unleased pasture; secondly, to build the capacity of institutions involved to manage the leasing process effectively and to have the capacity to collect fees and enforce lease agreement obligations.
- That pasture users will gain concrete benefits from and wish to form PUA's: This is a risk at least under the current perception of many small farmers who are nervous of anything that seems similar to the former Soviet era collectivization. To reduce this perception the project will first review the experience and lessons from similar initiatives and using these as examples provide specific justifications as to why PAU's or similar structures could benefit farmers in Susamyr. In order to ensure real benefits are gained by members of PUA's the project will target support activities that can provide really tangible returns and facilitate additional outside inputs and support to this end.
- That Government will be undertaking legal and institutional reforms necessary for replication to occur: Given the governments significant past commitment to reforms this is probably a limited risk. Efforts to mitigate the risk will include the provision of well documented and analyzed lessons learned and facilitation of a review and consensus building process. In addition, in order to mitigate the risk that lack of financial means will prevent proper replication, efforts will be made when developing the replication strategy to minimized financial burden of reforms, make them as straightforward as possible to implement and identify wherever possible means and plans for covering costs.

- The greater awareness will translate into more sound decision making and management: In order to minimize this possible issue the project will ensure that awareness building is orientated around very concrete issues that address as much as possible the real choices that face people and real decisions that have to be made. In this way it is hoped to better convince people at all levels of the importance of issues raised and, as significant, that they have themselves a real role in day to day life to address

Country Ownership

Country Eligibility

36. Kyrgyzstan has approved and ratified the UNCCD Convention in 1999. The country is also eligible to borrow from WB and receive assistance from UNDP

Country Drivenness

37. The project responds to the priority actions identified in the National Action Plan (NAP) for Land Degradation and Desertification (1999). Within the NAP are listed a number of key priorities within which “pasture recovery and the introduction of sustainable modalities for pasture management” is included.
38. The project goal is also a key priority identified within the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).
39. Given the central nature of the livestock sector to the Kyrgyz economy, pasture use and related rural economic development form key priorities within almost all the main long term policy and national planning efforts including:
- Comprehensive Development Framework to 2010 (CDF), which sets out the strategic goals of socio-economic development to 2010, which sets out the strategic goals of socio-economic development to 2010 with the following main environmental objectives:
 - To improve national environmental policy
 - To reduce anthropogenic impact on the environment
 - To promote the rational and efficient use of water and energy resources and strengthen agricultural land reclamation measures;
 - To conserve biological diversity
 - Kyrgyzstan’s National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) was approved to implement the CDF for 2003-2005.
 - The project is fully inline with the National SLM programme currently being developed within the framework of the ADB led regional GEF SLM initiative “Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management “ (CACILM), and will form a integrated component of that initiative.
40. The UNCCD National Focal Point has been fully informed and involved in the instigation and preparation of the project and will ensure its proper coordination and integration with other ongoing efforts such as the CACILM.

Program and Policy Conformity

Program Designation and Conformity

41. The project long term goal is “functional integrity of mountain rangelands in the highlands of Kyrgyzstan as a contribution to greater ecosystem stability reduced soil erosion and enhanced food security”. This is fully inline with the objective of the GEF OP 15.
42. More specifically the project will undertake pilot “on ground” demonstration activities to enhance pasture management systems through the reestablishment of viable traditional transhumance practices, the building of community ownership, and additionally, protection of riparian woodland, thereby meeting the requirements of GEF Strategic Priority 2. On the basis of this experience and lessons learned, a strategy for replication of best practices will be elaborated and form a key component of the

Kyrgyz Governments efforts to revive the livestock sector, meet poverty reduction goals while at the same time retaining the ecological integrity and sustainable productivity potential of the countries extensive pasture landscapes.

43. In order to establish a positive enabling environment for these pilot / demonstration activities some targeted national, regional and local capacity building will be also be undertaken thus the project also contributes to SP1.

Project Design (including logframe and incremental reasoning)

Country Background and Context

44. The Kyrgyz Republic is a relatively small Central Asian mountain country of 198,500 km² located in the centre of Eurasia. It shares borders with Kazakhstan, China, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Around 90% of the country is above 1,500 m. ASL (total range of altitude is 132 to 7,439 m ASL), with the mountain systems of the Tien Shan and the Pamirs making up approximately 90% of the country's area. Kyrgyzstan, together with Tajikistan, is the major source of water for the arid Central Asian steppes/deserts and densely populated lowland irrigated areas in the region (i.e. Kyrgyzstan is the watershed for four Central Asian basins: the Aral, Tarim, Issyk-Kul, and Balkhash basins).
45. The Kyrgyz Republic lies over 3,000 km from the nearest ocean, and displays an arid, continental climate. Furthermore, the presence of high mountains causes wide-ranging differences in local climate. At one extreme is the heat and aridity of the valleys in the foothills with average January temperatures of 0°C, whilst usually exceeding 26°C in July, and precipitation in the same month generally less than 10 mm. At the other of the spectrum are the cold temperatures and high precipitation of the mountains with average January temperatures below -28°C, July temperatures remaining below + 6°C and precipitation in July between 100 – 150 mm. In areas above 3,500 – 4,000 m there are permanent snows and glaciers.
46. Today, the population of the Kyrgyz Republic is around 4.6 million people. This represents a population density of approximately 23 people per km². Overall, 34% of the population lives in urban centres, while the remaining 66% lives in rural areas, of which the vast majority rely directly or indirectly on livestock as their main source of livelihoods.
47. Agriculture dominates the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, providing about 43% of GDP (with industry providing only about 15%). Arable land represents about 23% of the territory (of which 64% relies on irrigation) but the majority of the countries territory (about 50%) is utilized as pasture. Within the former Soviet Union, the Kyrgyz Republic had the third highest number of livestock (over 10 million sheep), less only than Russia and Kazakhstan, but much higher densities given the relative land areas of these countries. It was a major provider of meat and wool products to the Union as a whole. Due to these high densities of livestock, pastures throughout the country were under heavy pressure and gradually were exhibiting increased signs of degradation throughout their extent.
48. Due to its narrow economic base (principally the livestock sector) and heavy dependence on Union subsidies and markets, the break-up of the Soviet Union and the arrival of independence resulted in a catastrophic collapse of the economy. Since 1991 efforts to achieve economic, social and political reforms have been made but, given the depth of the crisis initially felt, achieving a new democratic and sustainable state and developed economy have been difficult and slow. Approximately 80% of the population are estimated to live below the poverty level.

Historical and Current Livestock and Pasture Management Overview

49. The first humans arrived in the area of the Tien Shan at the end of the late Palaeolithic period. During the Neolithic period, the whole territory of the Kyrgyz Republic was occupied. During the following centuries, nomadic tribes inhabited the region and began to settle in the valleys, from where there are records of towns and farming. Later, the Kyrgyz people started to move into the Tien Shan region from Mongolia in the north. This migration finished approximately 1,000 years ago.

50. Traditionally (i.e. pre colonization in 1850's by Tsarist Russian) the mainly nomadic population practiced transhumance which involved using winter pastures in lowlands (for example in Chui valley and Kazakhstan) and summer pastures in highlands (including Susamyr valley). This system was highly effective and based on centuries of practical experience and knowledge. Overstocking was restricted by periodic severe winters and summer droughts.
51. In Soviet times most farms in Kyrgyzstan were primarily livestock raising sovkhoz (state farms) and kolkhoz (collective farms) with production systems still based on the seasonal use of mountain pastures (transhumance). The major function of the sheep-raising collective farms was to supply semi-fine wool to Russia. Under the pressure of ever increasing state quotas, animal numbers, particularly sheep were deliberately increased so that by the 1970s and 1980s only 50% of feed requirements were being met from the pastures.
52. Stocking rates were generally estimated to have exceeded the maximum recommended, by between two and two and half times. By the late 1980s excessive stocking had led to the serious degradation of the pastures over almost the entire range. The increase in stock numbers was supported by subsidized imported winter feed, and a complex of other services and infrastructure including a network of access roads, watering points, winter housing, transport and a full range of social and cultural services, none of which have proved to be sustainable in the post Soviet era. Many sovkhoz employees were engaged in providing non-production oriented services to the farm population.
53. With independence came the privatization of the flocks and herds as well as the division of the land and other assets of the sovkhoz and kolkhoz, most of which were already deeply in debt, if not already declared bankrupt. This coincided with a serious decline of the international wool market, the end of cheap imported concentrate feed, and all the other complex of support services that previously and artificially sustained the Kyrgyz livestock industry. Livestock were used as barter for collective inputs or for massive debt repayment. Even in cases when they were actually shared out to the population they were sold or eaten because the absence of salaries lead to a liquidity crisis, and sheep were the most convenient currency unit in which to trade. At one point in the mid-1990s a sheep was worth only a bottle of vodka in many places.
54. In the early/mid 1990s this led to a precipitous decline in sheep numbers, mainly the previous state-owned Merino flocks, and with it a serious decline in the custom and practice of transhumance herding. In 1990 there were officially over 9.5 million sheep. This figure was almost certainly an underestimate as it included only state owned sheep. If privately owned animals had been included the true number was probably between 13 and 14 million head, if not more. By the start of 2001 only 3.7 million head were officially recorded, almost all now in private ownership. This drop in numbers represents the loss of pure breeds of fine wool sheep, the numbers of local coarse wool sheep have remained fairly stable and goats are increasing. Cattle and horse numbers have not changed much (horse numbers may have increased), but the intensive milk and poultry farms closed almost overnight, in the early 1990s as soon as the supply of cheap concentrate feed ceased to be available.
55. The reform process in terms of deconstructing the soviet structures in rural areas is now complete and is in advance of anything so far achieved in the neighbouring republics. Some farms retained their collective structure longer than others, but by now, the dominant structure in the country is that of the peasant farm. However, the predominantly rural economy has not taken off as was hoped and by 1999 total agricultural output was half its 1990 level. There has been widespread impoverishment and a general reversion to subsistence agriculture, operating through a largely non-cash system of barter. Despite this, agriculture is still the largest sector of the Kyrgyz economy. Agriculture also plays a vital role in achieving food security, particularly in the remoter areas. Access to household plots and to family reared livestock provides an important safeguard against food shortage and malnutrition, particularly in the isolated mountain areas. Long term sustainable growth in the agriculture sector is therefore a key to poverty reduction in Kyrgyzstan and crucial for long term sustainable livelihoods and maintenance of ecosystems productive integrity.

56. Since independence there have been various new laws and legal instruments (see below). However, these efforts were not systematically developed and applied and as a result of inadequate resources and practical experience / examples, were not effective in improving the situation. A detailed description of the general policy, institutional and legal context is provided below.

National Pasture Resources Overview

57. Mountain pastures of Kyrgyz Republic are distributed between the height 600m up to 4000m ASL and this, combined with aspect, predetermines the flora and fauna and productivity. Pastures make up about 50% of the republic and are categorized in two main ways:
- Seasonality of use i.e. winter, spring/autumn, and summer (relates to altitude with winter pastures in lowest areas, summer pastures in highest areas)
 - Users/distance i.e. village pastures (used by people from a settlement and lying directly around it – they may be winter, spring/autumn or summer pastures depending on the location of the settlement), intensive use pastures (mid altitude), and distant pastures (high altitude). These categories (rather than seasonal ones) are used within important legal provisions for pasture renting / lease.
58. The total area of natural pastures of the Republic is about 9.1 million ha, with summer pastures covering about 3.9 million ha, spring-autumn ones 2.8 million ha, and winter ones 2.4 million ha. In addition there are natural hay lands makes 219 thousand ha. Hay and fodder production is critical, particularly for settlements above the altitude of winter pastures as without adequate winter fodder their livestock will die. Hay is collected from land classified as pasture (state owned but can be leased) while fodder crops and additional hay is grown in arable plots now owned by households. For farmers living above the altitude of winter pastures, or where winter pasture is limited, the availability of land for winter fodder production is a key limiting factor in terms of total livestock numbers. During the deconstruction of the state and collective farm system, arable land was distributed to the population, as was livestock – but pasture remained state property and must be rented.
59. In theory, each settlement will have a territory of “village pasture” designated in response to its needs. This is calculated on the basis of productivity estimates of pasture and fodder and number of animals in the settlement. However, this process has not been fully undertaken in many areas, and no effective controls exist to limit numbers of livestock anyway.

Policy and Legislative context

General Policy Directions

60. At independence in 1991 Kyrgyzstan was one of the first and most committed countries in the CIS to instituting rapid reforms towards creating a democratic state and market based economy out of the wreckage of the centralized economic structures of the FSU. Policy during the early period of independence focus principally on creating a legal basis for governance while at the same time trying to keep the economy afloat.
61. In this context radical reforms were undertaken to: democratize the governance structures; adapt and renew the financial system of the country; undertake land reform, with the introduction of land property; liberalize foreign economic activity, and overhaul the system of property relations. More than 85 percent of GDP is now being produced in the private sector.
62. In spite of the extent of structural improvements and democratization of public life, the socio-economic impacts of reforms and the growth of corruption have resulted in a recognition by country policy makers of a need to better address the complex challenges of achieving sustainable economic growth, the necessity of improving balanced socio-economic growth and basic living standards, and of securing better and more accountable local and state governance. At the moment the state policy is focused on decentralization of governance system. The Government notes that multi-level public administration system hampers economic development and local self-government bodies are suffering most of all. Therefore the Government has made a decision to introduce a two-level (national and

local) governance system by abolishing the intermediary levels (regional and district). This spring the KR Parliament introduced and approved in the first reading a two-level budget – republican and local. Currently the implementation mechanisms of a two-level governance system are being elaborated.

63. “The Country Development Strategy for 2007-2010” (CDS) was recently adopted (28 March 2007), which identifies political, economic and social development of the country till 2010, where agriculture and environmental security are listed among the country development priorities. This strategy presents elaborated targets and indicators of their achievement and matrix of activities. In addition to implementing the CDS through the Republic Budget, support from international donors is expected to be another major source of financing, paid into the Public Investment Programme (PIP). The Millennium Development Goals are used as indicators to achieve the goals of the CDS. Complementing the CDS, international and bilateral donors are preparing a Joint Donors’ Country Support Strategy (JCSS), which will serve as a framework for identifying and coordinating international support to financing priority development programmes.
64. As a companion to the CDS and JCSS (due to be completed by late 2006), an assessment of the environment and natural resources sustainable development has been drafted, calling for the introduction of the ecosystems approach to environmental management as key to achieving sustainability. The assessment makes several recommendations central to the proposed project, including:
 - Integrate requirements of global environmental conventions into national legislation;
 - Promote cross-cutting approaches to environmental security and sustainability in sectoral and regional development programmes;
 - Increase private sector involvement in the sustainable management of natural resources, which includes the development and implementation of fiscal and market incentives for the private sector to sustainably manage of natural resources;
 - Develop effective cross-sectoral and inter-agency cooperation and coordination;
 - Improve wide public involvement in decision-making;
 - Introduce a common system of environmental and natural resource monitoring; and
 - Ensure adequate financing for effective implementation of environmental and natural resource management programmes. In particular, develop and introduce a payment system for ecosystem services.

Policies and Development Strategies

65. A central part of current development policy is orientated around poverty reduction and the currently the main instrument for doing this is the Comprehensive Development Framework proposed by the World Bank. Kyrgyzstan was designated one of the pilot countries for this approach and has already adopted a national Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) which has set the goals for the year 2010. Kyrgyzstan also actively cooperates with the donor community in the framework of the IMF “Poverty Reduction and Growth Facilitation” program which coordinates the strategies of assistance to the country of ADB, UNDP, the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and other international organizations, as well as the European Union and many other donor countries.
66. A National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) is a component part of CDF. The foundation of the strategy of CDF/NPRS is a complex approach oriented towards the systematic solution of economic and social problems. The plans for development set the important tasks of effective social protection of the population, reform of state governance and private sector development as their priority. An important component within these strategies is the improvement of governance and the decentralization of administrative and resource management.

Legal framework for Pasture Use

67. In order to pursue the policies and reform process indicated, Kyrgyzstan has implemented a number of radical legislative reforms related to resource use and agriculture. These, in chronological order, include:
68. Resolution 115 adopted on March 1, 1995, approved the ‘Regulations on the Monitoring of the Agricultural Lands of the Kyrgyz Republic’ authorized the State Registry to carry out land monitoring activities – purpose was to ensure the timely disclosure of changes in agricultural land use and the assessment and prevention of any negative consequences of changes, the Kyrgyz government, in accordance
69. Law ‘On State Registration of Rights for Immovable Property’ on November 26, 1998: In order to ensure the development of the property market, the Legislative Chamber of the Jogorku Kenesh (parliament) adopted the Law ‘On State Registration of Rights for Immovable Property’ on November 26, 1998. The law provided the necessary legal framework and procedures for a unified system of property ownership registration across the country. To support the new law a Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic was issued on February 22, 1999 and through the State Agency for the Organization of Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography, town and rayon technical inventory bureaus, the State Agency on the Registration of Rights to Immovable Property under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was established.
70. Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic from 30 April 1999 –this is the main legal mechanism for preserving land fertility and protecting soil from the processes of degradation. In Article 3 of the code, the principles of the land legislation are listed as follows:
- the preservation of land as a natural object and the basis of life, development and activity for people in the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - the provision of national and ecological security;
 - the formation of land markets and their effective functioning;
 - the observance and protection of the rights and legal interests of land owners and land users;
 - the effective use of the land;
 - the purposeful use of the land;
 - the priority of agricultural land;
 - the accessibility of information on land rights;
 - the state support of measures on land use and protection;
 - the prevention of land damage and its consequences.
71. Within this law it is specified that ‘distant pastures’ are under the responsibility of Oblast authorities, ‘intensive use’ pastures are under rayon authorities and ‘village pastures’ under the responsibility of local administrations (Aiyl Okmotu’s). Within this context, specific responsibilities are allocated, including the requirement to identify:
- Frontage and area of rangelands leased by commercial and investment tender (up to 70% of total area of distant pastures);
 - Pasturing locations and routes of live-stock translocation;
 - Estimation of food reserve and optimal load;
 - Location of objects and facilities necessary for livestock breeding;
 - Besides these responsibilities they should identify territorial zones for entities engaged with economic activities other than livestock breeding.
72. Law “On Agricultural Land Management” as of 11.01.2001 (Article 21): within this law the status of rangeland territories in Kyrgyzstan as state-owned property is reiterated but that it can be leased out. Under Article 10 of this law agricultural lands must only be used for agricultural purposes.
73. Law on base rates of the uniform use of tax for the right of use of agricultural land 104 from 7 December 2001: this law establishes the tax rates for different types and conditions of pasture and on this basis rents to be applied.

74. “Regulations on Rangelands Management and Lease” approved by the KR government Decree 360 as of 4 June 2002 N360: This decree is the main legal document regulating management of rangelands. Within it is described in detailed the commercial and investment tender procedures, which must be conducted by special committees, set up at each level of executive authority and local administrations. The initial tender process involves a screening of applicants to ensure they are fit to utilize the lease appropriately i.e. applicant’s place of residence, his/her profession, occupation, work experience in agriculture and availability of production means (livestock units and buildings). Those considered eligible can participate in the auction of rights to utilize pasture but the rent payable is standardized. In investment tender procedures, land committees are authorized to draw up terms for investment by entities in order to attract targeted investments for improvement of pastures and infrastructure.
75. A draft law “On Pastures” is being developed in Kyrgyzstan with support of the World Bank project “Support of Additional Agricultural Services”. The substance of this law will be the delegation of pasture management functions to local level. It also envisages establishment of Pasture Committees all over the county on the local level. At 20 June, 2007 after signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation with the World Bank “Support of Additional Agricultural Services” Project, Public Fund “CAMP Ala-Too” and the UNDP Environment Umbrella Project, a round table was organized to discuss this draft law. It is agreed as follows that final version will be completed by Working Group till the autumn of 2007, and then the draft of law will be presented to the Parliament.

Institutional Context

76. The following major ministries and institutions have the main responsibility for overseeing the use and management of rangelands and implementation of laws:
- State Registry - KR government agency on registering of ownership for immovable and land property with responsibility on land management and monitoring
 - o State Institute for Land Use Monitoring “Kyrgyzgiprozem” - land monitoring, land cadastre keeping
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry
 - Scientific Livestock Breeding, Veterinary and Rangelands Research Institute
 - State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry
 - Oblast State Administrations
 - Rayon (district) level administrations
 - Elected Local self-government bodies (Aiyl Okmotu)
77. *Kyrgyz Republic State Registry* (State Registry) is a government body responsible for the coordination and control of a single property ownership registration system and pursuing a single policy in the areas of:
- Regulation land relations and land cadastre;
 - Registration of ownership rights for immovable properties;
 - Promotion of immovable properties market;
 - Carrying out topographic, geodesic and cartographic works.
78. In accordance with Decree 360 “Regulations on Pasture management and leasing” (see above) zonal centres and regional departments of State Registry should be key actors, along with oblast rayon and AO administrations, in carrying out rangelands leasing and regulation procedures. State Registry bodies should form documentation file for each leased area with boundaries and localities, estimation of forage reserve, definition of driveways, watering points, terms of grazing, development of a plan of use, as well as identifying size of leasing payment.
79. The State Registry includes local registration bodies, area centres on immovable property and land resources and organizations carrying out development, geodesic and cartographic work. The inspection function of the registry is clearly separated from its other functions and this task is performed by the organization for the Inspection on State Control over the Use and Protection of

Lands. Within the framework of a completed project between the government and WB, a data base covering listing all properties was formed.

80. *Institute “Kyrgyzgiprozem”*, provides a supportive function to State Registry and in accordance with Regulations has the following tasks:

- land inventory of all land users including recording perimeters and areas in cities, towns and rural populated areas;
- arable soil studies in order to keeping data current on quality of soil, natural fertility assessment to determine the rate of agricultural tax and normative price for land;
- arable soil monitoring for control, assessment and forecasting of its quality for land cadastre and setting tax rates;
- monitoring of rangelands to assess current economic state of rangelands and leasing, taking into account optimal load of grazing, definition of forage capacity of different types of rangelands, drafting proposals on protection and effective management of rangelands;
- participate in the development of all laws concerning land;
- delimitation of state borders of the Kyrgyz Republic with bordering countries –Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan;
- system analysis of ownership rights to guarantee protection of owners and users rights, to define taxable base and accounting data of land cadastre.

81. *The Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry (MAWRPI)* is the national government body responsible for administrating and coordinating development and implementation of a single policy in the sphere of agriculture, water, fisheries and agricultural processing industries, and small and medium agricultural business. It is also responsible for coordination of national agricultural management bodies and economic entities in the above mentioned area of activities. Within the Ministry are two specialized departments in this regard:

– *Department of Pasture* - The main goal of the Department of Pastures is the protection of the interests of farmers and farming households, and agricultural associations and cooperatives in terms of pastures improvement and management issues. The major functions of the department are: development and introduction of pasture rotation, conducting constant monitoring of pastureland status, organization of works on fencing of rotation pastures, construction and reconstruction of water supply facilities at rangelands, coordination and control of subordinate building organization, financing and controlling over their production and economic activity, forecasting rangelands leasing by legal entities and physical persons for certain period, monitoring state budget financial means effective and target use for rehabilitation of water supply facilities, repair of bridges and driveways, development of regulatory legal acts on pasture improvement and management issues.

– *Kyrgyz Scientific Cattle Breeding, Veterinary and Rangelands Research Institute* carries out works in the following areas:

- Development of rational management of genetic resources improvement methods and fancy of agricultural live-stock
- Development and improvement of diagnostics and treatment methods of animal diseases;
- Development of natural rangelands practices and technologies in the republic and improvement of forage crop.
- Eleven state breeding centres and 2 farms are affiliated to the institute. In the recent years scientists of the institute developed and distributed two breeds of goat, breed group of mutton fat sheep, dairy type of Alatau cattle breed, and semi fine wool sheep

82. *State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF)* acts as a coordinating body for international environmental conventions and bears direct responsibility for environmental management in the country and responsible for pursuing a single policy in the area of forest conservation and management and hunting activity.

83. *Regional (Oblast) Authority:* Under the Article 17 of KR Land Code state administration is authorized to:

- Allocate distant pastures and establish their management procedure;
- Carry out land management and protection control;
- Approve land cadastre, land schemes and projects;
- Establish of cross -regional driveways including halting points;
- Develop programs on rational land management, soil fertility and their implementation jointly with oblast kenesh (council);

In order to undertake these responsibilities there is a specialist for pasture use issues within the oblast Land Use Dept. In addition, the State Registry and Kyrrgyzgiprozem and the MAWRPI Department of Pastures have personnel at Oblast level.

84. *District (Rayon) Authority:* Rayon level authorities are responsible for controlling the use and leasing “intensive use” pastures. To this end personnel from State Registry and rayon department responsible for land use undertake actions necessary to lease pastures. In addition they are responsible for oversight of similar actions at Aiyl Okmotu level.

85. *Local Self Governing bodies (Aiyl Okmotu’s)* i.e. the executive bodies of local settlement units and villages carry out control of:

- Allocation of land for ownership and temporary use with limitations established by Land Code
- Allocation of pastures in rural communities and establishment of management procedures except those pastures located in intensively used zones and distant pastures;
- Organization of land utilization;
- Control over land use and protection.

Project Site description

Geographical location and Features (see relief map in Annex a)

86. The Susamyр valley lies within the Central Tien Shan Mountains. It is located in the South West of the Chui Oblast approximately 70 km from Bishkek (160 km by road via the Bishkek-Osh highway through the Kara Balta pass). The total area covers 4,673 km², with 3,180 km² within the Panfilov Rayon (district), and 1,493 km² within the administrative borders of the Jaiyl Rayon.

87. The valley is formed by the two catchments of the Susamyр river and Karakol river flowing from East and West respectively, which then join to form the Kokomeren river and flow south to the Naryn river. The valley is approximately 200 km from west to east and about 25 km from north to south and is formed by the Kyrrgyz range of mountains to the north, Susamyр-Too range to the east and Talas Ala-Too range to the west. The altitude of the valley lies within about 2,100 to 3,000 metres ASL, with the lowest point being 1,900 m (the point where Susamyр and Karakol rivers merge). The surrounding peaks are of between 4,000 and 4,500 m. ASL.

88. The relief of the valley is non-homogeneous with the east and west sections having steep slopes and indented valleys while the central section consist of an open plateau. There are a large number of small to medium size stream which combine to form the two main rivers (Susamyр and Karakol). These streams are mostly feed by permanent ice and snow fields or springs of similar origin and thus flow regimes are defined by seasonal temperatures with flow being highest in June and July and lowest in mid winter. Water availability and quality are comparatively very good.

89. The climate of the valley, due to its altitude, is extreme and classified as harshly continental. At the weather station at Susamyр village (2,100 m ASL) average annual temperature is below zero with an average winter temperature in January of –22 C and +13 C in July. The absolute minimum and maximums recorded are –44C and +32C. There is no entirely frost free period. There is also a high daily variation of temperature with temperatures sometimes rising rapidly in day time during summer but falling quickly below freezing at night. Total precipitation is low (345 mm/annum) of which 16% falls in winter, 38%in spring, 28% in summer and 18% in autumn. Snow fall usually starts in

November and persists until the end of April with average snow depth being about 49 cm. Climatic conditions become increasingly harsh in higher parts of the valley and there are variations in precipitation and temperatures resulting from aspect and other factors. Wind speeds also vary considerably with altitude.

90. The vegetation of the Susamyr valley is generally described as “Mid –Mountain Steppe” but can be subdivided into the following broad categories based on vertical location: semi-deserts, steppes, grasslands, alpine meadows and shrub land. There are also small remnant areas of birch woodland along the main river banks and in more protected side valleys. A more detailed description of pasture vegetation types is provided below.

Reasons and Justification for selection of Susamyr Valley as the Demonstration site for this project:

91. Firstly, the Susamyr Valley was selected as the site for this project on the basis of its representativeness, both in terms of pasture types but also pasture use issues. Thus experiences and lessons learned in the Susamyr valley will be directly applicable and replicable in many parts of Kyrgyzstan including the highland valley pastures of Chatkal, Altbashi, Aksai, Arpa, Ketmen-tobo, Chong-Alai, Arabel, and Saryjas. Furthermore, the fundamental lessons and experience regarding mechanisms and approaches to more sustainable management of pasture and resurgence of transhumance will be applicable throughout the country at all levels of altitude.
92. Secondly, Susamyr valley was selected because the gravity of land degradation issues, particularly in neighbouring areas that should be using Susamyr Valley as summer pasture (but currently don't), warrants urgent attention.
93. Finally, there were a number of practical issues which identified the Susamyr Valley as the best site for this pilot demonstration project which included: the strong interest and support of Oblast, rayon and, most importantly, Aiyi Okmatu authorities; the relative closeness and accessibility of the site to Bishkek thereby simplifying management oversight and logistical aspects.

Natural Resources and Land Use:

94. The main natural resources of the valley include pasture and hayfields, arable land, riparian birch forest and forest remnants which are used also as subsidiary pasture, and rivers used for fisheries. Two additional resources not significantly used at present are wildlife resources and landscape tourism potential.

Table 1

Types of pastures in Susamyr Valley

Types of pastures	Area, thousand ha	Approx%
Pastures, total	302.1	69
Spring/Autumn	32.7	
Summer	266.3	
Winter	3.1	
Hayfields	0.8	1
Forests and bushes	20.6	4
Including pastures of subsidiary usage	14.8	3
Hayfields of subsidiary usage	0.2	0
Arable lands	15.1	3
Unproductive land	95.7	22
Other lands	0.8	1
Total	435.1	100

95. As can be seen from the Table 1 above, pastures and hay fields of various types form the vast majority of the valley (77%), followed by land considered unproductive (rocky, steep, etc), arable land (only 3%) and land used for other purposes (settlements etc).

Description of Pasture Vegetation Types

96. In the lower altitudes of 2,100–2,600 m. above the sea level are the mountain valley meadows, which are represented by two types of pastures (grains and sedge). These are utilized during spring-fall and summer periods.
97. The higher altitudes of 2,000–2,500 m. above the sea level are occupied by the mountain semi-desert pastures, which are those subjected to the highest pressure as they are used mainly during the autumn-winter period and are represented by the group of wormwood pastures. Crop capacity of such pastures over the last 10 years has reduced as a result of overgrazing as these pastures are located in areas adjacent to villages.
98. The largest class in terms of area is represented by the mountain steppe pastures, which are dominated by fescue and ferule species. They extend all over the Susamyr Valley and are the best fodder for sheep during the spring-autumn and summer periods. Crop capacity of fescue pastures has increased 1.3 times. Ferule pastures are particularly good because fescue grows well under the cover of *Ferula jeshke*, which has a very powerful root system.
99. *Mountain grassland* vegetation develops at the altitude of 2,300–2,600 meters above the sea level and is represented by the groups of fescue pastures utilized during the summer time.
100. *Highland types of vegetation* are located at the altitude of 2,500–3,000 meters above the sea level with quite diverse floristic composition. It is worth to note that the greatest increases of crop capacity have occurred on these types of vegetation - however the “weeds” plants also occur more often. The major areas have good quantity of fodder, and the existing grass is willingly eaten by the livestock.
101. As a result of analyzing the existing data from many years on Susamyr pasture communities, together with the surveys carried out in 2005 in frame of the PDF-A project, it became apparent that crop capacity has increased. Thus pastures have shown a considerable recovery from previous decades. In particular, in the middle belt of mountains, there are many pastures in good conditions due to the fact they were not utilized as a result of lacking roads, bridges and because farmers’ have been unwilling to go far from their villages. From comparison of the observations from 1998 until 2005 with geobotanical surveys of 1979, it can be concluded that on some pastures the crop capacity increased 1.6 times, and on average increased 1.3 times. If the average crop capacity of Susamyr pastures in 1979 was 6.9 metric centers / ha, in 2005 it increased to 9.6 metric centners / ha. On the degraded areas, mostly close to settlements, the crop capacity is only 1.6–3.2 metric centners / ha.
102. It is also worth noting the presence of an increasing percentage of non-fodder grasses such as tarragon, *Eremurus*, aconite, *Jeshke ferule*, and milfoil in underused pastures. In addition, dead grass cover makes it difficult for young shoots to grow, such as fescue (*Festuca sulcata*), which is a very valuable fodder crop. Succession processes are also observed on pastures which have not been subjected to grazing for over 10 years. Though from an ecosystem richness and stability point of view these changes are positive, they also represent a diminishing of the total productivity of the pastures for livestock purposes.

Description of Pastures by Seasonal Use Types and Brief Review of Status

103. *Spring /Autumn Pastures*: These consist mostly of village land plots and flat slopes surrounding the valley and arable land nearby the villages. Vegetation of the spring-autumn pastures was formed by the semi-desert (wormwood), steppe (fescue, ferula, and feather grass), meadow steppe (fescue), meadow (shimur, cereal grasses and sedge).

104. The total area of the spring-autumn pastures is 32,714 hectares – the productivity of these pastures depends on their use period, type of pastures and economic conditions. Average yield of dry forage mass is 5.6 center/hectare. Spring-autumn pastures are very significant as they provide the first green forage enriched with protein and vitamins after winter.
105. All spring-autumn rangelands are loaded unequally and large areas of them are systematically overgrazed, which has caused a degradation of rangelands herbage with unpalatable grasses and plants developing. Most of these territories also feature physical degradation with soil erosions of different levels.
106. *Summer Pastures:* Summer pastures occupy the largest areas in the Susamyr valley – 26,6285 hectares. Summer pastures is represented by all types of the pastures located in the Susamyr valley. Average yield of summer pastures is 9.6 center/hectare of dry forage mass. Grass of the summer pastures varies in species composition since the pastures are presented by the high grass meadows in the middle mountain area and alpine low grass steppe and meadow-steppe in the area of high mountains.
107. The economic condition of the summer pastures is better than that of the spring-autumn pastures. However, they were overgrazed in the past and are not used to full extent at present. As a result a so-called “pillow” of ungrazed grass has formed which hinders the development of palatable forage species and favours the development of non-forage “weed” plants which are becoming increasingly prevalent.
108. *Winter Pastures:* Winter Pastures in the Susamyr valley cover 3,101 hectares and spread along the Jai-Jurek river and Oi-Gain tract. Vegetation is represented by the wormwood semi-desert fescue steppe. Average yield of the winter pastures is 5.1 center/hectare.
109. The main limitation of the winter pastures is a restricted possibility to stock the forage reserves and difficulty to transport them from that area because of remoteness and lack of roads.
110. Negative impacts on winter pastures are made by livestock grazing until early spring when all young grass at the initial stage of vegetation are grazed out. Usually more convenient areas – snow-free, better supplied with water - are more degraded, have deteriorated herbage and compacted and dry soil.
111. *Hayfields:* Hayfields occupy an area of 800 hectares. They are spread along the river flood plains and are represented by the floodplain meadows. Therefore, their economic condition can be considered as a good; average crop capacity is 26.4 center/hectares. However, hayfields with wild weed grass are common scene in village pastures. Often, hay mowing is conducted too late when the grass became overripe which considerably reduces the hay quality.
112. Arable Land: Arable land constitutes only about 3% of the valley territory and is located in the lowest parts of the valley in river floodplains. Arable land is all privately owned as land plots of about 5-10 hectares were distributed to the citizens of the Aiyl Okmotu. Despite the small area of arable land it is underused at present and thus about 50% has fallen into poor condition. The main crops produced are for fodder which is essential for livestock to survive the winter. These include: barley, oats, Lucerne, clover, meadow grasses and wild grasses. Food crops include mainly potatoes and vegetables and some wheat. Cultivation of food crops is limited by the harsh climate, particularly the short growing season, very low winter temperatures and absence of frost free period.
113. Forest Areas: Areas of riparian birch woodland and shrubs occur along the two main rivers as well as patches of woodland in side valleys were protection from wind, positive aspect, etc. have created more amenable conditions. These woodlands are currently used as secondary grazing areas, for fuel wood or raw timber, some NFP’s (mushrooms, medicinal herbs) and to a small extent recreational areas. They currently have no management or protection status despite value for biodiversity, benefits in terms of river bank stabilization, and other services.
114. Fisheries: The two main rivers in the valley and larger tributaries apparently retain good populations of two important food species, the indigenous Osman (*Diptyches maculatus*) and the introduced but

locally acclimatized Rainbow Trout (*Salmo gairdneri*). These are caught either for subsistence purposes or commercially using traps by specialist households for smoking and sale. The economic benefits and sustainability have not been analyzed so far but it is probably only a minor but still valuable economic resource for the valley. In addition to local based exploitation, there is some potential for angling based tourism³.

115. Global Biodiversity Value of Susamyr Valley (see also Annex f): The Susamyr valley is a representative sample of the WWF Global 200 Ecoregion 111 (Middle Asia Montana Steppe and Woodlands). The valley, particularly higher altitude parts, retains good and improving habitats for wildlife. At least 15 national red Book species and 5 International Red Book species, including Tien Shan Argali and Marco Polo Sheep (*Ovis ammon karelini* and *O. a. polii*) IUCN RDB Category VU A2cde, the Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*) (EN C2a[i]), Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) (LC) and Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) (LC), and the fish Scaly Osman (*Diptychus maculatus*). Other mammals of interest and value include: Brown Bear, Siberian Ibex, Eurasian Lynx, Eurasian Badger, Kaban (Wild boar), Eastern Roe deer, Grey Wolf, Tolai Hare, Grey Marmot and Mountain Vole. The area also contains local endemics plant species such as *Silene susamyrense* (Lazkov). The riparian birch woodland along the main rivers and in more sheltered side valleys, in line with global trends, are nationally a seriously endangered and under protected ecosystem as well as an important resource for local people. The currently fairly good populations of potential trophy species (Argali, Siberian Ibex, etc) provide a possible opportunity for sustainable and equitable trophy hunting development, as does the rivers for angling. NFP's, including medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits and fungus are collected by local populations and were identified by local people as a possible source of alternative income generation if developed sustainably. Currently, there is no systematic regulation or conservation of biodiversity or forestry resources in the valley.

Population and Socio-economic Review

116. Within the Susamyr valley the total permanent population lives within the Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu (AO) in the central, lowest part of the valley. The AO covers the area of two former collective farms, Susamyr and Kyzylloi, and consists of six villages:
- Susamyr,
 - Kaisar,
 - Tunuk,
 - Pervoe Maya,
 - Kozhomkul,
 - Kyzylloi.
117. According to the AO the total number of households at the present time consists of 1,354 homesteads, the population is 6,418 people, out of which 3,162 are of age 18 and older. The ethnic structure of the AO residents is homogenous – 99.9% are ethnic Kyrgyz and there are only two Russian families. The population however is not indigenous to the valley and were located there after the initial establishment of pasture support facilities in the 1950's and then establishment of the two sovhoz in the 1980's.
118. There are five schools in the AO that teach 1,473 children, one hospital, one ambulance station and four medical obstetrician stations. The AO has two club houses, four libraries and three public baths. All social and cultural facilities require overall and repair. There are 56 trade outlets, a livestock market, and five mini-mills.
119. In addition to the permanent population of the valley, in the summer months there are also farmers and families from other areas who come to use the summer grazing. In the past this was a significant number but currently is limited.

³ Fishing holidays for the Susamyr river are already advertised on the internet but it is unknown currently how popular these have been and what national or local benefits accrue.

Incomes and Poverty

120. Before independence the population in the Susamyr OA were employed directly or indirectly by the two state farms and had reliable cash incomes, employment and basic state social services. Following independence and the breaking up of the state farms the situation has changed drastically.
121. Studies during the PDF-A showed that currently the income structure is as follows:
- 86% of population rely on livestock farming and
 - 14% rely on other sources of employment such as trade, entrepreneurship, civil service, production.
122. According to a questionnaire survey the average monthly income of households in Susamyr AO is 3,356 soms per household member (approx USD 1006/annum). On the assumption that an average household consists of 7 people, average annual incomes equal about 5,750/annum/person (about USD143/person/annum). This is considerably below the 2001 general national poverty line which was set at 7,500 soms/head/annum. The survey revealed that nearly 16% of households do not receive any income and rely on subsistence farming entirely.
123. According to people' assessment nearly 46% of families in Susamyr AO are poor, 40% have average income and approximately 14% are considered relatively rich. Among the poorest villages in the AO were Karakol (57% considered poor), Kyzyl Oi (56%), and Susamyr (50%). Kozhomkul, Kaiser, and Tunuk villages could be categorized as average, with a perceived poverty level of 37-45%. Pervoye Maya village according to respondents could be considered rich – only about one third of households (28%) were perceived poor, and the largest number of households was categorized as having average income.
124. The main measurement of wealth is the number of livestock and arable land. From the table below it can be seen that poor families have about six hectares of land, up to three sheep/goats, and rarely a cow or a horse. Poor families do not possess a car or agricultural machinery.
125. Households with average income, according to respondents, have twice as much land and more livestock. Some families have Soviet era cars. Like poor families, households with average income do not possess agricultural machinery.
126. Rich families own substantially bigger land plots of up to 27.5 hectares, several hundred heads of sheep/goat, tens of horses and cattle. These households have one and sometimes two cars, and their own agricultural machinery.

Table 2

Averaged Household Profiles

	Land, Ha.	Number of sheep/ goats, heads	Number of horses, heads	Number of cattle, heads	Availability of a vehicle	Agricultural machinery, pieces
Poor family	5.9	2.9	0.2	0.4	0	0
Average family	11.3	29.5	2.25	2.72	0.38	0
Rich family	27.5	250	24.8	13.8	1.37	1.3

127. *Household expenditures*: Analysis of averaged data on household expenditures in surveyed villages showed that the household expenditure consists mostly of 12 items⁴. The largest expenditure items are purchase of food and clothing (36%). The next largest expenditure items are related to livestock

⁴ In order of importance - Clothing, food, livestock related, arable related, health, education, heating, recreation, national traditions, essentials, electricity, land tax, other, water, bribes.

farming (17%) and field-crop cultivation (15%). Only around 9% of family budget is spent on maintaining good health, and slightly less on education (7%). About 6% is spent on heating and preparation of food. Only a very insignificant part of the budget is required at present for electricity, water and land tax. Corruption did not appear to be a significant issue.

128. *Expenditures on Livestock Breeding:* For residents of the surveyed area livestock breeding and field-crop cultivation are the two principal areas of employment and also areas of greatest investment of the family budget. Most of expenditures on livestock farming go for fodder (56%) and vet services (28%) with other expenditure going on stalls (11%) for winter mainly, pasture rent (5%) and breeding (1%). Note that pasture rent is a minor component of current livestock related expenditures and that breeding expenditures are almost absent.
129. *Organization of farms:* According to respondents, the majority of people (75%) have individual farms and are categorized as peasant farms. Some have a legal status as such but others have not. Activities of such farms are based mostly on personal labor of family members, relatives and other people who jointly produce agricultural goods. In this situation the land and other property belongs to members of the peasant farm (as owners) or leased officially to a registered peasant farm.
130. Only a few residents (around 1%) united into collective efforts. Collective efforts include agricultural cooperatives, joint stock companies, all types of associations and collective peasant farms. Most common in Susamyr valley is the collective peasant farm type. However, in general it can be said that new forms of organization such as agricultural cooperatives have not taken root in the valley.
131. *Livestock per household:* On average there are 3 head of cattle, 11 to 100 sheep, and 1-2 horses per household. However, numbers can range from 1 cow and no sheep and horses to 90 cattle, 650 sheep and 80 horses⁵.
132. The Majority of residents (99.3%) are not engaged in yak breeding. Maximum number of yaks reported for one household was 30.
133. The main income from livestock farming is:
 - Sale of live animals for meat (sheep and horses, and little yak)
 - Milk products (goats, cows and horses)
134. Wool is no longer a significant component of incomes as there is a low interest from traders and quality of wool has greatly declined as focus has switched to meat production and availability of wool breed sheep has declined.
135. *Marketing:* The main difficulty with selling livestock is transportation. It takes up to 500 soms to transport one horse to a bazaar in Kara-Balta town. For this reason, people take livestock to the nearest large market only if they have money and enough time. Usually, residents take livestock for sale at the local market in Susamyr village.
136. Most people sell live livestock on the markets of Chui region. The nearest town, Kara Balta, is the main market. More than half (61%) of meat products is taken to this town. Most wholesale buyers come to Susamyr village and buy directly. Note that about 5% of households don't sell livestock at all. Most people don't have possibility for transporting livestock beyond Kara-Balta town. Average prices for livestock range from about 12,000 som (USD300) for cattle, 2,000 som for sheep or goats (USD50) and 18,000 som (USD450) for a horse.

⁵ On average there are three heads of cattle in a household. The majority have about 2-3 cattle (59%) with range from 1 head (31% of respondents) to 90 heads (less than 1% of respondents) per household. The majority of households have between 11 and 100 sheep/goats (46%) but this ranges from 20% who do not own any to about 3 % who have from 100 to 650 heads. The majority of households have 1-2 horses (42%) but 36% have none and about 15 have between 11 and 80 of households do not own horses, 42,7% of households own 1 or 2 horses, and 20% between 33 and 80 horses

137. Livestock is sold mostly to middlemen who are present at all markets. Note that movement of meat from the producer to Bishkek market raises the price of a kilo of meat by 50%. About 3% of livestock is sold by live weight to local residents who buy livestock from fellow villagers for reproduction.
138. *Road Sales And Catering:* The main transport route between the north and south of the country (between Bishkek and Osh) passes through the Susamyr valley. This has become a source of trade and income with sales of live livestock and meat and milk products such as, muy (butter) kaimak (sour cream), koumys (fermented mare’s milk) – in most cases these are domestically made products and products taken for sale from neighbors. Temporary cafes and stalls have been establish for these purposes which are having a negative impact in terms of unregulated rubbish accumulation, etc., and most seriously of all, pasture degradation near the road due to the grazing of livestock ready for sale and milk production.
139. *Other Income Generation Options:* People in the area are aware of other options for income generation including: processing of meat and wool products to get added value, bee keeping, fisheries, medicinal herb and vegetable dye production, national hand crafts, and tourism. Currently, none of these are significantly pursued or have a significant impact on incomes.
140. *Types of Fuel Used:* To heat houses in fall-winter period people use all types of fuel equally, except for electricity, which is not so accessible or affordable for most residents of this mountain valley. During spring-summer period wood and pressed dung, stocked up by the residents themselves, are main source of heating for houses. An identical trend is observed in relation to types of fuel used for food preparation. In many cases this could be explained by the fact that usually the house is built in such a way that food is prepared on the same fire/stove as that which is being used to heat the house. While pressed dung is stocked up by the families themselves, 43% of wood is bought at the local market. Coal, which used in the past to be significant, is now difficult to get and expensive.
141. Fuel wood is partly sourced from inside the valley and partly from outside. Nearly 80% of Susamyr residents realize the importance of conserving woodlands in the valley for future generations. Some residents cut down trees but every year plant new ones, giving themselves assurance of availability of wood for heating in the future. At the same time about one out of five were driven by necessity to cut down trees without replacement due to urgent heating / food preparation needs.

Pasture Management Description and Issues

142. The Susamyr valley is used as pasture by both the resident population in the Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu (based on the two sovhoz of FSU era) and by farmers of other parts of the region, mainly from lower lands in Chui and Talas valleys, for summer pasture.

Specifically, pastures are allocated to (see also map in Annex a):

Table 3

#	Land users	area, hectare	Est. Animal no. of heads (conventional sheep)
1	Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu	100,871	268,989
2	Chui Rayon	6,100	16,267
3	Ysyk – Atin Rayon	9,381	25,016
4	Alamudun Rayon	7,562	20,165
5	Sokuluk Rayon	26,977	71,939
6	Moskow Rayon	19,769	52,717
7	Jaiy Rayon	21,937	58,434
8	Panfilov Rayon	13,956	37,216
9	Talas Oblast	25,877	69,005
10	Toktogul Rayon	7,784	20,757

Institutional Roles and actual practice in Susamyr Valley:

143. In accordance with existing legislation (particularly Decree 360) responsibilities for leasing of pastures depends on their use classification i.e. village pastures are under responsibility of AO, intensive use pastures under each relevant rayon and distant pastures under Oblast Authorities. Thus in order to lease pasture land individuals have to first prove eligibility and then tender for a lease from whichever authority is responsible for a particular category of pasture. For example, a farmer from the Susamyr OA who needs to lease village pasture (i.e. pasture near settlements) must go to the AO but if he wants to additionally lease intensive use pasture or distant pasture he must then also go to his rayon authorities and Oblast authorities respectively. This is a significant disincentive to farmers to legally pursue seasonal transhumance. Besides the difficulties this system entails for farmers, it also makes the unified application of regulation (inspection) and management difficult, particular in the context of a system which should be based on seasonal movement up and down altitude (i.e. between winter, intensive use and distant pastures).
144. Furthermore, responsibility for regulation (inspection) of whether farmers meet management obligations under the lease and monitoring of pasture conditions, are also the responsibility of other institutions at national level i.e. the Dept. of Pastures of MAWRPI and Kyrgyzgiprozem. In all cases resources to undertake functions effectively are minimal.

Pastures Infrastructure and Support Services

145. In the past extensive infrastructure for facilitating and supporting use of remote summer pastures was in place both through the relevant sovhozes and the Dept. of Pastures. This included roads and bridges, watering points, veterinary services (including improved breeds), and the so called Cultural Centres. The latter were equipped with the following: Health Care Points; radio stations for communication; zoo-veterinary units; special facilities called Mechanized Livestock Stations for making reserve stocks of forages in case of severe winter; sheep-folds; accommodation; boarding schools for children and shops (mobile shops), etc. At the present time these Cultural Centres do not function, the majority of buildings and constructions have been destroyed. All infrastructure is in decline as sovhoz no longer exist to maintain them and the Dept. of Pastures and other institutions have inadequate resources. No new mechanisms (such as investment by farmers) has been developed either deliberately or ad hoc to replace them.
146. According to information provided from State Registry, no regions which have long-term exploitation areas in Susamyr Valley have rangeland redistribution, management and conservation projects, including Chui oblast Administration. The main reason for non-fulfilment of this legal obligation is lack of funding for relevant institutions and low interest of regional administrations due to current limited demand for pastures (due to comparative low density of livestock).
147. Chui oblast administration, though responsible for carrying out full economic management of all distant pastures of Susamyr Valley, has never conducted any investment or commercial tenders for leasing of distant pastures. This is mainly due to limited interest to rent pasture and which in turn caused the passiveness of oblast administrations, agricultural departments and State Registry. The complicated requirements for applicants (place of residence, work experience, means of production) were also obstacle for formation of a market for pastures.

Actual Pasture Use and Management:

148. Findings during the PDF-A assessment work revealed the following regarding farmers knowledge about the main legal tools and instruments for managing pastures (Decree 360, etc) and their practical application:
- People are poorly informed about the legislation on pastures generally,
 - Poor awareness of rights and obligations dominates among tenant farmers,
 - Legislation concerning length of grazing, change of grazing sites, creation of stalls is practically not observed,
 - Tenant farmers could not name activities for protection of pastures from wind, water and other types of erosion,

- Pastures are not monitored for purposes of rotation or other management obligations.
149. In practice therefore, transhumance practices have ceased, with most farming households in settlements in the Susamyr AO tending to use only easily accessible pastures close to the village or pastures close to trading points along the Bishkek / Osh road. They rarely, if at all, use more distant pastures. Rent for village pastures is low (23 som / m) and not effectively collected and thus provides no incentive to use other pastures. Likewise there is limited or no regulation of management (i.e. meeting of lease obligations in terms of stocking densities and rotation etc). More remote pastures lack infrastructure and support services and farmers lack resources to provide them. The net result is inevitable overgrazing of the most accessible pastures.
 150. Farmers from the other rayons (see list above) also make only limited use of the Susamyr summer pastures mainly because they no longer have access to the infrastructure and support services that existed before and the farmers themselves lack the resources to cover transportation and living/equipment costs involved in distant livestock migration. There appears to be virtually no effective collection of rents for users of summer pastures from other rayons and a similar level of regulation or enforcement of management requirements and obligations.
 151. The actual field situation in terms of pasture use can therefore be summarized as follows:
 - Currently, livestock farmers of all categories and origins, only practices transhumance to a very limited extent
 - Village pastures and pastures close to trading points (i.e. the Bishkek/Osh road) are overgrazed because the majority small household farmers have no incentive, face administrative obstacles, and limited actual physical or economic ability, to use more distant pastures
 - Intensive use and distant pastures, which were previously over used in FSU times, are currently under used because neither potential users from Susamyr or other areas have adequate resources or support to do so.
 - The lack of any effective system for regulating, monitoring or advising farmers contributes to the lack of any effective management and results both in current degradation in some areas and potential threat of unsustainable use in others, due to lack of any effective tools to manage.
 152. PDF-A baseline survey made a difference for baseline assessment made in PDF-A application. The reason for such difference is in time and resources shortage in use of which PDF-A document was drafted and it does reflect mainly the interests of Department of Pastures and Veterinary Institute of MAWRPI, specialists of which were interviewed during PDF-A preparation. That's why watering and breeding of camels and yaks were counted among key issues of pasture management and balanced livestock breeding. However, watering, meant by Department of Pasture as rehabilitation of water pumping systems on wells in remote pastures, doesn't mean organisation of watering and its regulation on rivers and springs' banks, which is real problem for conservation of river's bottomland ecosystem in Susamyr Valley. Watering on wells isn't key problem for Susamyr, but real issue for other places in Kyrgyzstan. Camel breeding isn't feasible in Susamyr. Yak breeding is highly problematic because of very high snow in winter time. All those baseline differences were found, while ensuring baseline surveys for development of MSP brief.

Local Populations Farmers Attitude and Opinion regarding the current situation:

153. During the PDF-A assessment process residents of the Susamyr valley were ask a number of questions regarding their attitude to pasture use and management. Important responses to these questions were:
154. Responsibilities for pasture management: The majority of people in Susamyr valley (76%) hold that all pastures should be managed by Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu in order to ensure better management and to make it more practical. The opinion of other rayon users was unfortunately not gathered and is thus not known.
155. Rent revenues: 82% of people thought that rent revenue of distant pastures should go to the local budget. According to Aiyl Okmotu representatives, at present money from lease of near-village pastures stays within the Aiyl Okmotu, but the rent fee is too small even to maintain small staff.

156. Length of Leases: Change in pastures management regime should allow for long-term leasing and development of community-based pasture management. 68% and 76% of respondents, respectively, hold this opinion. New form of management and long-term use of pastures will encourage higher responsibility for pasture use, greater control from the community, and higher consciousness of every community member.
157. Regulation of watering points: Although people do not create facilities at livestock watering sites and most do not see the need in doing so due to small number of livestock compared to the Soviet times, 85% of Susamyr valley residents think that creation of facilities at livestock watering sites and their regulation is needed.
158. User Associations / cooperatives: Creation of pasture users association was supported by people along with improvement of existing system of pasture management. Associations, it was felt, would help producers not only to sell their products in an organized matter and find large buyers for meat, milk, kumys (fermented mare's milk), but also raise quality of produce and develop support services.
159. However, the survey revealed that people are not ready to unite into associations on their own. Residents are poorly aware of modern forms of cooperation and association. Thus, some respondents associate any form of unification with collectivization of property and no right to exist such associations. Associations should be created only after proper explanatory work, provision of legal support, improvement of legislation, creation of mechanisms for legal protection of association members and property of each member. It was clear that poor people were more eager to join associations than rich residents. Overall, 48% of respondents said that they could unite their land plots and about the same number (45%) was not ready to do that. 7% of surveyed had not made their minds on this issue.

Problem Analysis and Key Barriers

160. The main land degradation problem being addressed by this project is the degradation of the most accessible pastures in highland valleys (i.e. village pastures) of which the Susamyr Valley is a typical example. A Problem Analysis and Root cause Matrix is provided in the annex b.
161. The direct cause of this degradation is the breakdown of historical transhumance practices resulting in overgrazing of most accessible pastures and under use of less accessible pastures (intensive use and distant pastures) which results in numerous direct threats including:
 - Disruption of ecosystem functions and integrity
 - Water and wind erosion
 - Watershed impacts including reduction of water quality and availability
 - Increased vulnerability to natural disasters such as land slips.
162. The root causes of the cessation of transhumance and the unbalanced use of the highland pastures can be broken down into the following:

Within Highland valleys

163. Pasture Management gaps: As has been described in previous sections the collapse of the FSU resulted in the almost simultaneous collapse of the centralized livestock and pasture management system and appearance of a *pasture management and regulatory gaps*. There are no specially developed and planned long-term strategies at household level, if households are considered as a system taking into account the use of all existing resources in correlation, due to a lack of planning experience, knowledge and understanding the need to do so. Lack of planning at farm level makes it hard to understand the process of planning at village level. Even when they acknowledge its necessity rural citizens still can't use development plans in the life of their villages. A single tax for different quality land leads to more intensive exploitation of degraded land areas that yield poor harvests. To date no effective replacement for this system which would encourage a return to transhumance practices has been put in place due to *lack of appropriate experience or examples* of how such a new

system should work in the new political and economic environment of transition and *limited resources with which to test and develop new mechanism*.

164. Unsustainable Pasture Use: Another feature of the FSU collapse was that the population went from being “cogs” within a centralized livestock and pasture use ‘machine’ to being individual farmers living on a subsistence basis. As a result they *no longer had access to the services and infrastructural support* needed to utilize less accessible pastures. Furthermore, due to a drastically declined socio-economic condition *they lacked the assets to invest in these services and infrastructure themselves*. As a result they only utilize nearby accessible pastures and *the profitability of their activities is low*, further reinforcing their inability to invest and opportunity to use other pastures. Contributing to this vicious cycle are a number of additional factors: firstly, most individual *farmers lack of knowledge and experience of modern sustainable livestock farming* (including business and marketing aspects) as previously they had specific narrow tasks within a wider management system (shepherds, clerks, shop keepers, etc); secondly, limited *traditional knowledge of local conditions* as they were relocated to the valley from elsewhere right 50-60 years ago; thirdly, there is limited *experience and knowledge of collaborative effort and self-reliance* as previously within the former system this was not necessary and or encouraged; fourthly, there is a *lack of other income generating opportunities and lack of economic incentives to bring herds at distance places*; lastly, *lack of cultivated fodder plants as additional fodder*.

National level

165. Poor or insufficient Institutional and Legal mechanisms (or frameworks): There is still major problem at the national level that different pastures are under the control of different layers of the administrative structure: close-in pastures under the rural municipalities, intermediate pastures under the rayon, and distant pastures under the oblasts. Only limited and piecemeal reforms to the institutional and legal framework to-date means that currently many of the institutions involved in the livestock and pasture use sector retain similar mandates and roles as they did under the former system. However, the former system no longer exists and thus *the practical function and role of many institutions is unclear*. There is an understanding that in many cases they need to adapt from playing a centralized command role to a more decentralized and supportive/facilitative role but there is a *lack of experience and knowledge within institutions themselves, senior policy and decision makers* of how this practically can be achieved. Exacerbating this dilemma *is a lack of financial and human resources needed to take the necessary experimental steps* needed to gain appropriate experience and learn the necessary lessons of what does and does not work. Furthermore, even if this was done there are *no mechanisms for ensuring this experience could be feed back into the decision making and reform process effectively*.
166. Lack of Awareness: *Awareness of the current land degradation threats and causes, its implications and impacts, and approaches by which to achieve long term solutions is inadequate* at all levels of society, from senior policy and legislative decision makers, to national institutions, regional and local administrations and particularly rural populations. Farm reforms in Kyrgyzstan created a new class of landowners – farmers. Teachers, tractor drivers, workers all became farmers. Lack of knowledge of elementary land management skills, lack of experience in organizing farms and domestic output, practical knowledge and skills, have all complicated the situation for rural citizens. To date many people have become landowners but there are still few true farmers. Therefore, without improving the common understanding of the dangers and key issues / solutions, achieving concerted and effective effort to address issues will be slow and inefficient.
167. In the light of the root causes for the cessation of transhumance elaborated above, the following key barriers to improving the sustainability of pasture use in highland pastures and addressing current and future land degradation have been identified as:

Barrier 1: No effective pasture management mechanism available and no examples or experience of how to create such a mechanism exists;

Barrier 2: Individual household farmers lack economic and organizational capacity which would allow use of less accessible pastures and a return to transhumance practices;

Barrier 3: Outdated or insufficiently refined institutional mandates / roles / legal instruments and a lack of resources and experience needed to effectively undertake change;

Barrier 4: Limited awareness at all levels of pasture use issues and approaches to address them.

Baseline Situation

168. The Baseline is a description of the programs, initiatives and projects that are related to sustainable pasture use and related issues and that would take place even in the absence of this proposed, GEF funded demonstration project for sustainable land management (SLM). After the Baseline is presented, it is then analyzed to identify gaps in terms of practical experience and knowledge for enhancing pasture regulation and sustainable use needed to overcome the root causes of current and likely future land degradation.

Baseline Activities with Regard to Relevant Policies, Legislation and Institutions

169. In May 1997, at the National Forum of the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Strategy on Sustainable Development was approved. The aim of this strategy is to develop and implement national programs in the areas of governance, decentralization and the overcoming of the main threats to human security including poverty, economic development, environmental protection, human and social capacity development and the integration of society.
170. As described previously, in regard to legislation the Kyrgyz government has been active in the development of key framework laws and decrees of which the most important have been: Law on State registration of Immovable Property; Land Code of Kyrgyz Republic; and Decree 360 on Regulations for Rangeland Management and Lease. In the context of these laws and others related to decentralization, some substantial changes to the roles of regional, district and local authority roles have been made with these levels of government gaining substantially more control in theory over pasture use.
171. The major limitation of current general policy baseline is a limited recognition of the central role livestock and pastures have in terms of long term sustainable economic growth and alleviation of rural poverty. In this context the importance of re-establishing transhumance in order to sustainably increase production and prevent land degradation is not specifically recognized.
172. From the legislative point of view the current major weaknesses are a) that in practice they are extremely difficult to implement effectively and there is a lack of incentive for all parties to do so b) they failure in important aspects to articulate sufficiently the practical steps and approaches for their implementation c) they fragment responsibilities for pastures making integrated management extremely difficult, if not impossible. The net result is that very few leases are actually issued properly, almost no fee revenue is generated by authorities and thus they have no incentive to undertake the process or resources to plough back into management, there is little or no incentive for pasture users not to overuse “convenient” pastures or to make more use of distant ones, there is little or no awareness among pasture users of good practices or legal obligations in this regard and little or no effective regulation to enforce it.
173. From the wider institutional view point the necessary reforms of the mandates and roles of institutions in line with changes in legal obligations, greater decentralization and economic realities has in parvo progressed. However, there is a need to clearly define what the function of all relevant national level institutions should be, the realistic scope and level of their actions as apposed to regional/district/local ones, and practical operational means to fulfil those actions. One example of several possible is the Dept. of Pastures which currently has a mandate to regulate and enforce pasture use and maintain all pasture use related infrastructure in the country. However, its resources include only 7 personnel in Bishkek and one in each oblast, plus a budget (including salaries) of approx. USD 75,000 per year. Clearly it cannot meet it mandate effectively with such resources and this mandate in any case does

not fit within current decentralization and market economy policy frameworks – thus its role needs to be re-evaluated and identification of how it can most effectively ensure national interests are met found. A similar situation exists for the Dept. of Veterinary Services, and others. At the regional, district and local level there is also a need to clarify roles and operational capacities required to effectively implement legislation in a meaningful and adaptive way.

Baseline Activities on Land Assessment, Registration and Regulation

174. In order to meet the requirements of new legislation the State Agency on the Registration of Rights to Immovable Property was established, as were the State Agency for the Organization of Land Use, Geodesy and Cartography, and town and rayon technical inventory bureaus.
175. In accordance with Decree 360 “Regulations on rangelands management and leasing” (see above) the State Registry was given the task of establishing local registration bodies, area centres on immovable property and land resources and organizations carrying out development, geodesic and cartographic work. The inspection function of the registry was clearly separated from its other functions and this task is performed by the organization for the Inspection on State Control over the Use and Protection of Lands. In this context the government developed and adopted the State ‘Land’ Program. This program was implemented in three stages: 1998, from 1999 to 2000 and from 2001 to 2005. Through this program, the State Registry organizations conduct soil surveillance and salination surveys of agricultural land. Efforts are made to determine the quality of agricultural land and assess its natural soil fertility (the growth score class) – the main criteria needed to determine the land tax rates for agricultural areas and the introduction of property markets in rural areas. This work is also necessary for the maintenance of land cadastres, the organization of soil-reclamation and the development of recommendations for land protection and use. Also, within the framework of a completed project between the government and WB, a data base listing all properties was formed.
176. In addition, under the new laws, clear responsibilities of Oblast, Rayon and Ayl Okmotu’s were defined with the latter being given an increased role in management and regulation of village pastures. An important aspect of this was an effort to increase the role of rural self-governmental bodies and strengthen their financial base by transferring the rights of land management, and the disposal of fund accruing from this, to the jurisdiction of the executive administrative bodies of the Ayl and village councils. These laws and practices have been put into practice, though with mixed results (see legislative baseline).
177. Thus, though much progress has been made since independence to properly demarcate and register land as a basis for ensuring the development of a property market and user rights and obligations, this has been mostly aimed at urban and arable land but not pastures. Though pastures remain state property they can be leased and thus the requirements for the development of a market for pasture leasing needs to be created. Currently pastures are demarcated on the basis of former sovhoz rights and large tracts that were convenient for large scale centralized management purposes that previously applied. These however, do not lend themselves to the demands of small scale pheasant farmers or to on ground topographical or ecological features. There remains a need therefore to further demarcate and register pasture with the specific aim of creating units of practical interest to potential leasers and which can be more easily monitored and regulated.

Baseline activities in regarding to Land Degradation

178. The Kyrgyz Republic joined UNCCD in December 1997 and ratified it the Convention in accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic 85 dated July 21, 1999. In accordance with its obligations, in November 1999 the Kyrgyz government conducted the first National Forum, attended by government officials, parliamentary deputies, the heads of major ministries and agencies and representatives from NGOs and the community, at which the Coordination Committee for the Implementation of the Convention was established and the ‘Concept Paper of the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification’ was approved. This body was created under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries (MAWRPI) of the Kyrgyz Republic. Since then, all decisions on

the implementation of UNCCD commitments have been made by the Coordination Committee, headed by MAWRPI.

179. The 'National Action Plan' was developed by the Office of the National Coordinator of UNCCD and approved on December 8, 2000 by the Coordinating Committee. The same year, the plan was submitted to the Secretariat of UNCCD and presented on their website. The 'National Action Plan' 2000 identifies the major causes of desertification, program participants and the factors restricting progress in this area. The plan also recommends responsive measures in the form of pilot proposals and projects to monitor and prevent land salination and swamping, erosion and landslides, excessive land clearing and deforestation and to improve the economic ability of local communities to combat desertification.
180. The main gap in baseline activities regarding land degradation to date has been the absence of practical field level actions and the gaining of practical experience and lessons on what approaches and mechanisms actually work.

Baseline Activities in regard to improving Pasture use and Livestock Sector

181. The government has since independence taken courageous strides to dismantle the former centralized system and build a new one on the basis of private enterprise and market economics. To date its role has been principally in terms of creating the legal framework and implementing field redistribution of resources and some institutional creation or adjustment of responsibilities.
182. Actions in regarding to improving the productivity of the livestock sector or developing practical instruments and mechanisms for management and regulation have been more limited. However, it has in the past undertaken one large project with WB loan assistance and IFAD grant funds related to improving the livestock sector and pasture monitoring, namely the "Sheep Breeding Development and Pasture Monitoring" Project which was implemented between 1996-2001 with a total budget of USD15m (WB 11.5, IFAD 3.5). The objective of the project was to "Improve the profitability and efficiency of sheep and wool farming, increasing the efficiency of the use and preservation of natural pasture resources". Its main achievements were a Pasture Monitoring Unit equipped with GIS facilities and the establishment of a Livestock Breeders Association. Project lessons learned included the following⁶: a) the project was appraised in a country that was used to a centrally planned investment climate and that paradigm persisted in many minds and in the procedures of the implementing agencies. Ministries, stakeholders and the general public were not well informed about development in general, or about the specific development objectives of the project; b) investment in hardware (laboratory equipment, liquid nitrogen machine, etc.) without investment in operating skills leads to procurement of goods that are either not suitable or are under-utilized and as such a waste or resources; c) the formulation of appropriate by-laws and a clear definition of objectives are necessary to maximize the capacity of farmer groups and associations; d) training in animal production should be complemented by training in finance, management and marketing that is aimed at empowering the individual rural farmer and farmer groups.
183. In addition to this past activity the government is currently pursuing two projects, also with international assistance, which addresses more specifically the practical development of viable and sustainable rural economies based on pasture use/livestock raising. These include:
 - Community Based Rangeland Management in Temir Village, Kyrgyzstan 2005-2007, UNDP/CIDA/GM (USD 213,000) – The overarching goal of this project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of community based natural resources management as a means for meeting the dual objectives of improved environmental stewardship and poverty alleviation.

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<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=305761&menuPK=305795&Projectid=P008513>

- Promoting Community Based Sustainable Land Management and Capacity Building in Central Asia, 2005-2007, UNDP/GM (USD 200.000) The project covers five countries of Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Within a 18 month period, the project aims to promote community based sustainable land management through capacity development of local communities, rural farmers, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and governments on participatory methodologies to combat desertification and drought, and to pursue alternative sustainable livelihood options at the community level.
- Sustainable Livelihoods for livestock producing Communities, 2002-2006, DFID (£2million). This project aims to improve the coping strategies of poor rural communities in Kyrgyzstan. The project is a rural development initiative designed to promote the creation of economic coping strategies and income generating activities that can be exploited on a sustainable basis by livestock producing communities. The project has also worked in Susamyr Valley and mobilized local community for income generating activities in use of micro credit facility established by below mentioned ADB/WB project. Capacity built by the project is to be used within this project.
- CHEMONICS, USAID, ongoing (USD 2.649.640). Rural Land Market Development Facilitate changes in policy and procedures in the management of the state-owned Land Redistribution Fund Legislative reform to stimulate effective rural land markets Legal and consulting services on land issues to rural communities.
- Agricultural Support Services Project, World Bank, 1998-2007 (USD 14.980). The project seeks to improve the incentive framework for, and productivity, profitability, and sustainability of Kyrgyz agriculture by assisting the borrower in: (a) implementing land and agrarian reform and providing support for farm restructuring; (b) providing emerging private farms with advisory and development services and training in appropriate improved production technology and practices;(c) promoting the development of a viable seed industry;(d) establishing the legal framework institutions and procedures for plant protection and plant quarantine services;(e) establishing an agricultural market information system;(f) enhancing the institutional capacity of MAWRPI.

184. The major gap in the baseline situation for pasture use has been the absence to date of a strategic focus on addressing the major problem faced i.e. the collapse of the traditional transhumance practices, and development of practical field actions to rectify this in a manner that has both economic benefits for the rural population and can also be effectively regulated in order to ensure sustainability / presentation of degradation. Efforts so far to create a new model of livestock farming and pasture use, that takes the positive aspects of the former system and utilizes the opportunities and strengths of the new market based environment, have somewhat floundered due to a lack of experience and knowledge of what this actually entails and how it can in practice be achieved. There have been no targeted efforts to date to try to knit together the reforms already instigated into an integrated working mechanism that is practically applicable in the field. Thus, there is a critical need to try to develop such an integrated mechanism through the removal of key known barriers and field level testing of new approaches that can provide practical lessons on how to further streamline the existing management and regulatory framework for pasture use and make it economically, environmentally and financially sustainable.

Baseline Activities in Regard to Cooperative Mechanisms for Livestock farmers

185. With the purpose of supporting the development of agricultural orientated cooperative societies in Kyrgyz Republic a “State Program on Development of cooperative activities in the Kyrgyz Republic” was approved by the Decree of Government on December 24, 2002 № 875. This creates the legal, organizational and social-economic parameters and objectives concerning to their development.
186. In this context the government is working with international development agencies to test and develop viable models for cooperative farming which can better achieve the successful economic growth of the

sector by overcoming many of the barriers faced by individual peasant farmers, including livestock farmers. Specific projects include:

187. Promotion of Trade and Service Cooperatives, GTZ, 2003-2005 – This project aims to create and support sound and sustainable cooperative structures. There is an interest of GTZ to work with Susamyr project assisting to set up cooperatives.
188. Kyrgyz-Swiss Agricultural Programme (1995-2005) Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation (USD14 million): The project's goal is to contribute to poverty alleviation and to improve the living conditions in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan. The project consists of several components with the main emphasis on the development of the Rural Advisory Service.
189. Central Asian Mountain Partnership (CAMP), (2000-2008), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation promotes the sustainable development of Central Asian mountain regions by encouraging the multifunctional and sustainable use of resources through different stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan. CAMP works in four tightly interconnected fields: Resource use, village development, product development and marketing and policy dialogue.
190. The focus of all these initiatives is general agricultural cooperatives development and agricultural services for the new peasant farmers which is of significant relevance to the establishment of more sustainable and productive livestock breeding and pasture use. However, none of these activities or initiatives is specifically targeted to addressing economic / knowledge barriers identified as root causes for the re-establishment of transhumance.

Baseline activities in Regard to Rural Development / Poverty Reduction

191. Since 2000 the main focus and emphasis of government efforts has been towards improving the economy and reducing poverty. In this context the Kyrgyz Government has approved a basic political scheme for the development of the country and the implementation of a reform program. ‘The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) of the Kyrgyz Republic through to 2010 was developed with the assistance of the World Bank and others, and lists the main objectives of the program and outlines a long-term national strategy. The first stage of the Comprehensive Development Framework is the ‘National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS)’, which contains detailed political and program activities from 2003 to 2005. This document is based on the ‘Medium-Term National Strategy’ from 2001 to 2003. The NPRS contains a detailed assessment of the scale and causes of poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic and recommends the undertaking of a number of measures aimed at reducing land degradation by five percent per year. The next stage of CDF is CDS that mentioned in above paragraphs.
192. In order to practically pursue this target the government has developed a number of initiatives with development partners of whom the following are most directly related to pasture use and the livestock sector or relevant alternative livelihoods:
 - Rural Financial Institutions Project (2002-2008) ADB (USD12.5m loan) - Poverty reduction through the strategy on poverty mitigation. The creation of viable and sustainable financial and credit institutions that can provide financial services to the rural population. In accordance with 2002 data, through the project 293 credit unions made up of 23,479 participants were developed in the Kyrgyz Republic. This facility for rural development is available for Susamyr population as well, but special co-financing for Susamyr project isn’t found possible due to fixed project outcomes and activities design.
 - Community Based Tourism Support Project (2003-2005) Helvetas (USD 156,000). To date, the CBTSP has assisted local stakeholders (mostly family-run enterprises, conservation organizations and local authorities) in their efforts to develop tourism at local and regional level. The Community based tourism approach helps local communities promote cultural and adventure tourism – trained 12 people in Susamyr in 2004.

- Community Based Infrastructure Services Sector Project (ADB 36,000,000 USD): The Project supports the Government's objectives of decentralization, poverty reduction, and human development. The Project is providing basic infrastructure services, including water supply, sanitation and drainage, to a population of about 1.5 million approximately, 65 percent of whom are below the poverty line. Villages in Susamyr valley have benefited and will further benefit from this project particularly in regard to water supply infrastructure. Special co-financing for Susamyr project wasn't found possible.

Summary Analysis of Gaps in Baseline Situation

193. On the basis of the baseline actions and activities described above the following key gaps in terms of achieving sustainable use of pasture resources and livelihoods for rural livestock farmers can be identified. These are:
- There has not been sufficient recognition at the general policy level, and in the context of planning for combating land degradation, of the central role effective pasture use can play in rural socio-economic development / poverty alleviate and preventing critical natural resources degradation. In particular the significance of transhumance in this context has been under appreciated.
 - No targeted efforts towards the development of practical approaches and mechanisms for management and regulation of pasture use and the reestablishment of transhumance practices – though major legislative reform has occurred and efforts to implement a new pasture leasing system has been tried this was not accompanied by the practical on-ground development of pragmatic mechanisms to do it or the necessary capacity building of government structures expected to put them in practice i.e. there is a gap between law and practice that neither the government of international development partners have effectively targeted attention to as yet.
 - An absence of serious effort to reform outdated institutional structures in accordance with needs and on-ground requirements: accompanying this lack of practical instruments to put laws into practice is the fact that many of the institutions involved still retain their original Soviet era mandates or lack a clear mandate at all. Thus the crucial support needed to make pasture level reforms work is not available.
 - Inadequate focus on supporting livestock farmers to overcome economic and infrastructural barriers to transhumance and more balanced use of pastures: though there are a growing number of projects aimed at supporting rural socio-economic development, none currently recognize the direct linkage between addressing these issues and re-establishing traditional and more sustainable use of pasture resources.

Logical Framework Matrix

Project Title: <i>Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamy Valley, Kyrgyzstan</i>					
Project Goal: Functional integrity of mountain rangelands in the highlands of Kyrgyzstan as a contribution to greater ecosystem stability, reduced soil erosion and enhanced food security.					
Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Objective of the project: To develop in the Susamy Valley a cost-effective and replicable pasture management mechanism which reduces the negative effects of livestock grazing on land and which improves rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>Pilot measures which can serve as models in other areas of Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Surface area of degraded village and roadside rangeland</p> <p>Livestock-based revenues of rural population</p>	<p>Only scattered experiences</p> <p>70,714 ha of degraded pastures around six villages</p> <p>46% of families in Susamy Valley are considered as poor</p>	<p>At least 3 successful comprehensive pilots by end of project</p> <p>At least 50% show signs of recovery</p> <p>Percentage decreased by 10%</p>	<p>Project reports, evaluations</p> <p>Assessments, reports</p> <p>Assessments, reports</p>	<p>– Political stability</p> <p>– Ability of the government to overcome inter-agency competition</p> <p>– Timely delivery of co-financing and baseline financing</p> <p>– Influence of overall economic development may conceal project achievements</p> <p>– Poor people unable to make even minimal investments</p>
<p>Outcome 1: A set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management.</p>	<p>– Innovative approaches and technologies</p> <p>– Cost-effectiveness of sustainable rangeland management</p> <p>– Participatory approach</p>	<p>- None</p> <p>- Annual income of rural population through livestock</p> <p>- Not applied</p>	<p>- At least 3 demonstrated by end of project</p> <p>- Revenues from livestock increased by 10% until end of project</p> <p>- Applied in all</p>	<p>- reports</p> <p>- Survey</p> <p>- Meeting reports</p>	<p>- Pilot areas reveal as unsuitable for technical, political or socio-economic reasons</p> <p>- Innovations reveal as non-viable without project support</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
			pasture management measures by end of project		- Little interest by local people
Output 1.1: Knowledge of the potential of the rangeland for livestock grazing in different parts of Susamyr Valley.	– Rangeland map showing the rangeland quality (rough classification of rangeland)	- Knowledge dispersed over many individuals	- Consolidated knowledge	- Map, report	- Local people ready to share their knowledge
Output 1.2: Grazing plan for village pastures that has been developed and introduced in a participatory manner.	– Series of workshops – Management agreement	- No such plan - No such agreement	- Grazing plan - Grazing agreement	- plan, map, report - signed agreement	- Local communities not interested - Individual interests stronger than interest for common welfare
Output 1.3: Basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places.	– Programme of Infrastructure – Infrastructure is available at distant pastures according to programme	- no such intact infrastructure	- infrastructure functioning	- assessments, reports	Unsolved ownership questions regarding existing, but damaged infrastructure
Output 1.4: Feed production (cultivation of fodder plants) introduced and promoted.	– Surface area used for fodder plant production	None	500 ha.	- assessments, monitoring reports	No land available for fodder plant production (subsistence farming only providing crops for human consumption)
Output 1.5: Storage of hay and other feed for supplementary feeding in winter promoted.	– Amount of hay available in winter – Number of fodder silos – Amount of fodder stored in silos in winter	- to be determined - none - none	- increase by 20% - to be determined	- monitoring report - assessment, report	Local population not ready to invest in silos
Output 1.6: Improved shelters/stables which allow livestock to stay there longer during the cold season (avoidance of early grazing).	– Average period of herds staying in shelters/stables	- to be determined	- average period prolonged in spring by 3 weeks by end of project	- questionnaire among livestock farmers, monitoring report	

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 1.7: Village and roadside pastures improved with forage plants and fertilizer.	– Relative productivity of vegetation on village pastures	- productivity in untreated pasture (trial plot)	- increase by 15%	- vegetation assessment on sample plots, monitoring report	- species of forage plant not carefully selected - climate conditions do not allow to grow additional plants
Output 1.8: Enhanced marketing channels for livestock and livestock products.	– Efforts and resources required for marketing of livestock	- to be determined	- decrease of time and financial resources by 30% until end of project	- questionnaire among livestock farmers	
Outcome 2: Capacity and awareness of rural communities and local governments for monitoring, planning and regulating the use of pastures in a sustainable way.	– Public awareness for rangeland degradation – Implementing rangeland management issues by local administrations – Provision of human and financial resources by local administration and user associations	- no. of news in the media - local administrations less interested - no resources provided	- no. of news in media increased by 100% by end of project - 5 significant decisions successfully implemented - amount to be defined	- evaluation of media - project reports - project reports	- political framework conditions do not allow the development of broad public awareness for environmental issues - lack of funds
Output 2.1: Pasture User Association (PUA) founded to advocate for the interests of herders and livestock owners.	– Legally registered PUA	- no PUA	- founded by end of year 2	- legal registration documents	- members cannot afford membership fee - PUA unable to hire professional staff
Output 2.2: Farmers and livestock owners trained in professional livestock and rangeland management.	– Training in various aspects of rangeland management and livestock breeding.	- no such training	- at least 70% of livestock owners took part in training by end of project	- reports on training	- livestock owners want to continue “as usual”

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.3: Decision-makers fully aware of the negative environmental impacts of poor livestock husbandry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public statements - Decrees related to livestock husbandry - Reports in media 	- no environmental concerns in statements and decrees	- 80% of all statements reflect both environmental and livelihood concerns	- decrees, circulars, media reports	
Output 2.4: Greater responsibility of local governments for rangeland management.	- civil servants in local governments who assume responsibility for rangeland management	- no civil servants exclusively responsible for rangeland management	- at least one person per community (local administration)	- reports	- newly appointed civil servants may be inactive
Outcome 3: An enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on rangeland - Regulations - economic incentives for sustainable rangeland management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information not available, at least not in practicable form - regulations complicated and responsibilities spread over different organisations - no incentive system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - up-to-date information easily accessible for users - regulations supportive to sustainable rangeland management - 20% of livestock owners benefit from economic incentives (micro credits and others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reports, information systems - regulations, reports - reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government not fully supportive - delay in political decision-taking
Output 3.1: Clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities at national and local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative procedures for range-leasing - description of institutional functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complicated procedures - unclear responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simplified procedures - responsibilities 		

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	- job descriptions	-	without duplication		
Output 3.2: Participatorily designed leasing system for rangeland.	- Workshops - Leasing plan	- no such plan	- plan available at the end of year 2	- plan	
Output 3.3: Economic incentives for leasing rangeland distant from home villages.	- Number of livestock owners leasing distant rangeland	- almost none	- 40% of village livestock owners (directly or indirectly through PUA)	- reports	
Output 3.4: Conflict resolution/arbitration system.	- Successful cases of conflict resolution	- conflicts need to be solved by the court	- 3 successful cases per year (starting from year 2)	- reports	- PUA decisions may not be respected by non-members
Output 3.5: Access to micro-credits.	- Micro credits for rangeland rehabilitation and revival of transhumance	- no micro credits are given for this purpose	- 25 micro credits per village during life span of project	- reports by credit-giving institution	- general reservations against credits - credit-giving institutions not prepared to give micro credits to individual livestock owners of PUA
Output 3.6: Legal framework reflecting the challenges of modern pasture management.	- Draft regulations (decrees, circulars), bills	None	- drafts of 3 legally binding instruments	- documents	- bill will not be ratified - regulation will not be issued by political body
Output 3.7: Detailed proposals for institutional reforms.	- Institutional capacity assessment	- no such assessment	- assessment	- assessment report	- it is a political decision beyond the project's direct influence to put the recommendations into practice

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 4: Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – M&E system – Evaluation of experiences in other areas – Replication of project achievements in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no such system - not used - no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - system in place and functional - experiences evaluated and transformed into practical actions - Lessons learnt available to interested parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports - expert reports - roundtables, meetings, etc. at national level 	
Output 4.1: Project management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Workplans, reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no workplans, no reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - timely implementation and delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - workplans - project reports 	
Output 4.2: Experiences with measures against overgrazing in high altitudes evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Learning from other projects and experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no building on international experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange with at least 5 similar projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activity report 	
Output 4.3: Outputs and activities adapted continuously according to achievements and failures of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work plans; – Annual project reports – Project implementation review – project indicators are of high quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rigid 5-years work plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adapted work plans as needed - all indicators and targets to comply with SMART principles by the end of the first year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work plans - revised logframe 	
Output 4.4: The project’s performance is monitored and evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PMU in place – M&E system established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -none - none 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – office operative by month 3 – according to M&E plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reports - reports 	

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 4.5: Project results and lessons learnt disseminated for replication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regional symposium conducted – Report on lessons learnt – Participation of experts and decision-makers in international events - Replication strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - none - none - none - no replication strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 symposia by the end month 6 and month 30 – one report – participation of at least 10 experts throughout life of project - strategy drafted and discussed at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proceedings - report - mission reports - strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partnership for the conduction of symposia could not be established - key individuals not available

Incremental Cost Analysis

194. Baseline Activities and Costing: The baseline activities described previously will contribute to the project objectives by:

- Providing an appropriate policy environment for undertaking and replicating project activities and an established legal framework which can be fine tuned on the basis of project experience and lessons learned. Investment by the government in terms of legislative changes, both pilot and permanent, during project implementation are estimated to total around USD 15,000 (legal document drafting and processing).
- Providing a basis for country wide (and potentially regional) dissemination and replication of project experiences and lessons learned through government structures and through mechanisms developed within the framework of the Central Asian Initiative for Land Management of which USD 40,000 is non-GEF co-financing.
- Providing existing institutions, infrastructure (buildings), equipment and most importantly personnel at national, oblast, rayon and local level (Aiyl okmotu). It is estimated that at national level this is equivalent to at least USD 1,815,222 over five years of the project consisting of MAWRPI inputs of USD 190,660/ annum (Dept. Pasture, Dept. Veterinary Services), and the State Register USD 172,384/ annum (Kyrgyz Republic State Registry and Institute “Kyrgyzgiprozem, State Land Inspection). At Chui Oblast level it is estimated that this is equivalent of USD 170,517 over 5 years consisting of State Registry inputs approximately USD 5,850 / annum and MAWRPI inputs equivalent to USD 141,268 / annum. At Rayon (District level) it is estimate that the baseline inputs from the 11 relevant district users of Susamyr pastures⁷ over 5 years will be equivalent of approximately USD 9,402,057 consisting of about USD1,500,759 / annum from MAWRPI and USD 379,653 / annum from State Agencies for Regulation of Land and Real Estate. Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu inputs are estimated as approximately USD 86,415 over the 5 years of the project.
- Average lease cost of Susamyr pastures per annum is USD 58,000 (302,000 ha of pastures for lease multiplied to USD 0.20 of 1 ha cost). Chui Oblast State Administration together with State Registry working with the Government to provide pilot status to the Susamyr valley and to utilise whole lease cost of its pastures for pilot project’s purposes. Total cost of pasture lease for five years is to be USD 290,000.
- Providing, through related community empowerment, farmer cooperative and rural socio-economic development initiatives, practical lessons which can be incorporated into project activities and strategic directions. These include at least USD 273,000 in relevant inputs from: the Community Based Rangeland Management (USD 213,000), GTZ Agricultural Cooperatives Project (USD 60,000).

195. GEF Alternative: The GEF Alternative will compliment the baseline by addressing gaps related to the development of practical “pasture level” mechanisms and instruments for effectively management, the reform of related national regional and local institutions, and the practicality of the existing legal framework. The GEF builds on an estimated baseline of about USD 11,7 m. of which USD 170,000 is considered co-financing from GoKR⁸. This will be complimented by cash funds from GEF and UNDP. The GEF increment will focus mainly on the development of a pilot Susamyr Valley Management mechanism, and the dissemination and replication of the experience and lessons learned throughout the

⁷ Alamundun, Jaiyl, Issyk-Atin, Kamin, Moskov, Panfilov, Sokuluk, Chui, Toktakul/Jalla-Abad, Kara-Burin and Manas.

⁸ The USD 170,000 government in-kind financing consists of a substantial building within the project area as a project office and training centre, the provision of national, oblast, rayon and AO personnel and infrastructure for project activities and the provision of some logistic support. More detailed breakdown is provided in the Annex e.

KR and region. The UNDP co-financing of USD 310,000 will be targeted entirely to the development of the Pasture Users Association and related community and rural socio-economic aspects of the project, which though key supporting activities for the pasture management mechanism development, are nonetheless of more national interest than global. The total value of the Alternative scenario is USD 13,010,000. The GEF increment is therefore USD 950,000.

196. The global benefits that GEF will generate from this increment will be:

- Degradation of Productive Pastures prevented and / or reversed thus preserving the functional integrity of mountain highland ecosystems in Kyrgyzstan
- Protection of the watershed areas of important transboundary rivers
- Prevention of aridization of microclimate and maintained or improved carbon sequestration
- Preservation of habitat for globally important biodiversity

Sustainability (including financial sustainability)

197. During project formulation emphasis was placed on ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project. Key design features incorporated to ensure this were:

- Utilization and/or enhancement of existing institutional and legal resources wherever possible rather than the creation of new ones.
- Training, strategic capacity building and institutional reorientation to ensure that long-term skills and institutional strengths are put in place.
- Support to the implementation of pilot management and resource use activities during the project to ensure practical lessons are learned and appropriate adjustments in approaches and actions can be made.
- Emphasis on the use of incentive based management options rather than control based ones (i.e. provide when possible incentives to sustainable use resources in preference to mechanisms for punishing unsustainable use).
- Incorporation of practical implementation lessons and positive experiences of related projects, past and present, both in Kyrgyzstan and neighbouring republics.
- Building of support and commitment in the long term for project activities and aims by improving awareness and understanding of all (from decision makers to local farmers) and providing basis for better education of future generations.
- Financial Sustainability: During the project it is intended to undertake the identification of long term financial arrangements in support to the key management activities identified. This financing plan will include both the operation costs involved in effectively administering the leasing system but also other extension and support services from AO, rayon, oblast or national level. The former will be covered, after the initial start up period, entirely from funds generated from leasing fees. The latter (extension and support) will be covered by a combination of lease fee incomes and local, rayon, oblast and national budgets. During the development of the financing plan details of what is realistically practical in this regard will need to be carefully investigated. Government's existing project related expenditures are as follow:
 - MAWRPI and its departments (pasture management and veterinary) spends USD 200,000.00 annually
 - State Register (land monitoring and inspection) – USD 170,000.00 annually
 - Chui oblast and Jaiyl district and other districts authorities spend around USD 20,000.00 annually

- Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu budget on project related activity is about USD 3,500.00 per annum.
198. In addition, support will be provided to the PUA's in order that they establish robust and transparent financing mechanisms and planning in order that they should be able to properly sustain the services and benefits to members.

Replicability

199. This project is a demonstration project and thus its raison d'être is replication. To achieve this efforts have been made:
- To choose a representative location and situation
 - To pursue key outputs which will generate experience and lessons directly relevant and applicable to a significant, if not majority, of other pasture use areas in Kyrgyzstan
200. In addition to this the second major outcome of the project is devoted entirely to Outputs and activities intended to ensure that replication will occur if the project has successfully demonstrate positive examples for improving the sustainability of pasture use and improving farmers livelihoods. The first output in this context is to develop a strategy by which the lessons learned and experience gained can be replicated and to get the agreement of the government to this strategy. If there is really going to be follow through by the government on this strategy it will be important to a. provide a clear road map of actions required b. make it realistic in terms of governments financial and technical capacity, c. identify mechanisms for harnessing international support.
201. In regard to the latter (harnessing international support) it should be noted that this project will be implemented under the umbrella of the GEF/ADB CACILM which should help insure that outputs from the project are taken and made use of not only within Kyrgyzstan but the region as a whole. Experiences and lessons learned during the project implementation will be widely disseminated through the planed CACILM Multi-country framework project.

Stakeholder Involvement

202. PDF-A activities were executed and coordinated by the Centre to Combat Desertification with the support of the UNDP Environment Programme in Kyrgyzstan. All major institutional stakeholders were fully consulted during the project development process including:
- State Registry - KR government agency on registering of ownership for immovable property
 - State Institute for Land Use Monitoring “Kyrgyzgiprozem”
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry (Department of Rangelands)
 - Scientific Livestock Breeding, Veterinary and Rangelands Research Institute
 - State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry
 - Oblast State Administrations
 - Rayon (district) level administrations
 - Elected Local self-government bodies (Aiyl Okmotu)
 - NGO CAMP Ala-Too
 - CCD Focal Point and Centre for Combating Desertification
203. A wide stakeholder consultation exercise was undertaken in the Project site and relevant national institutions, and oblast and rayon administrations aimed at gathering and discussing ideas and proposals for inclusion in the project. Of major importance in this regard was a seminar held in Susamyr to discuss practical issues and ideas for addressing the main issues identified. As broad a range as possible of regional and local stakeholders were involved in the process - at a rayon level this included the relevant rayon administration staff from relevant rayons, the local government in Susamyr (Aiyl Okmotu), local village leaders, farmers and civil society groups.

204. A detailed Socio-economic Assessment was carried out by an experienced Kyrgyz organization (the Centre for Public Opinion Survey “El-Pikiri”) and covered all the villages within the Susamyr valley plus key individuals from rayon and oblast administrations. In total 3,162 residents were interviewed or responded to questionnaires (800 interviewed) from 1,354 households (over 40% of all households). The assessment was targeted towards understanding the needs and interests of the local population in respect to pasture use and livelihoods. The assessment also actively sort feedback from the local population on their recommendations / points of view regarding improving the situation and ideas raised by the project / national experts.
205. There were arranged four workshops with invitation of all stakeholders representatives and chaired by CCD Focal Point, while developing PDF-A.
206. 1st Workshop has defined clear objectives of assessments and analysis to be done for development of MSP document and for development of questioner to interview stakeholders during baseline socio-economic survey (Problem Analysis);
207. 2nd Workshop has discussed preliminary results of baseline survey, institutional and situation analysis
208. 3rd Workshop was held within extended number of participants in Susamyr, where local community’s representatives were actively involved into discussion over project outcomes and activities
209. 4th Workshop was held involving key stakeholders and international consultant to clearly identify project outcomes, outputs and activities (Log-Frame Meeting)
210. Individual meetings with officials representing key stakeholders were arranged as well.
211. Within the project itself a deliberate strategic approach to be integrated into all major steps is full stakeholder involvement and participation wherever possible. For example, the inclusion of stakeholders in the proposed pasture management mechanism development processes will be an integral part of the process. Local pasture users, village leaders, local government administrators, etc. will participate throughout the design process to ensure a) it has consensus and commitment b). they are aware of what it contains. Furthermore, through the development and capacity strengthening of the Pasture Users Associations the ability of these stakeholders to play a decisive role in the management of resources they ultimately depend on will be empowered. Finally, via both local and national public awareness and dissemination efforts all relevant stakeholders will become better aware not just of the issues and best practices for addressing them but also their potential role and opportunity to contribute to this.

Monitoring and Evaluation

212. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding sources of verification. The Work Schedule in Annex c and Project Cost provide delivery and disbursement targets. These elements form the basis on which the project’s Monitoring and Evaluation system will function.
213. The following sections outline the principle components of Monitoring and Evaluation. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation approach will be discussed during the Project's Inception Report so as to provide a means of verification, and an explanation and full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities. The M&E Plan and Budget is attached in Annex d and shows that \$70,000 of the Project funds will be going toward Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring and Reporting

Project Inception Phase

214. A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted with the full project team, National Project Director (NPD), relevant government counterparts and National Focal Points, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit as appropriate.
215. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalise preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logframe matrix. This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.
216. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) introduce project staff to the UNDP-GEF expanded team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible PMU staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and PMU staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing.
217. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events

218. The Inception Workshop will present a Schedule of M&E-related meetings and reports. This will have been developed by the PM in consultation with UNDP. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, PSC Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.
219. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PM based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. PM on behalf of the PMU will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.
220. The PM will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the Project Team, and agreed with the Executing and Implementing Agencies.
221. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through the provision of quarterly reports from the PM. Furthermore, specific meetings can be scheduled between the PMU, the UNDP CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant (e.g.

PSC members, Focal Points, Co-funding partners, etc). Such meetings will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. A Mission Report will be prepared by the PMU in coordination with the UNDP CO, and circulated (no less than one month after the Mission) to the PMU, all PSC members, UNDP-GEF and any accompanying stakeholders.

222. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Tripartite Review (TPR). This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Tripartite Review (TPR) at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months following the Inception Workshop. The project proponent will prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.
223. The APR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The PM and PMU will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The PM and PIU also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project Outcome may also be conducted if necessary. Details regarding the requirements and conduct of the APR and TPR are contained with the M&E Information Kit available through UNDP GEF.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR)

224. The terminal tripartite review is held in the last month of project operations. The PM is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to the relevant UNDP-COs and GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation. The TTR should refer to the Independent Terminal Evaluation report, conclusions and recommendations as appropriate.
225. The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met as per delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

Project Monitoring Reporting

226. The PM in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

Inception Report (IR)

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

228. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation, including any unforeseen or newly arisen constraints.
229. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR)

230. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office and provides CO input to the reporting process and the ROAR (Results Oriented Annual Report), as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. These two reporting requirements are so similar in input, purpose and timing that they have now been amalgamated into a single Report.
231. An APR/PIR is prepared on an annual basis following the first 12 months of project implementation and prior to the Tripartite Project Review. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed in the TPR so that the resultant report represents a document that has been agreed upon by all of the primary stakeholders.
232. A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP GEF. This includes the following:
- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
 - The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
 - The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
 - Annual Work Plans and related expenditure reports ;
 - Lessons learned;
 - Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.
233. The UNDP/GEF M&E Unit analyse the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The Reports are also valuable for the Independent Evaluators who can utilise them to identify any changes in project structure, indicators, workplan, etc. and view a past history of delivery and assessment.

Quarterly Progress Reports

234. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

Periodic Thematic Reports

235. As and when called for by UNDP, UNDP-GEF or the Implementing Partner, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered

Project Terminal Report

236. During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

Technical Reports (project specific- optional)

237. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Project Publications (project specific- optional)

238. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Independent Evaluation

The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

Mid-term Evaluation

239. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

Final Evaluation

240. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

Audit Clause

241. NPD on behalf of the Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

Financing

Award ID: 00046221

Award Title: PIMS 3220 LD MSP SLM in Kyrgyzstan

Project ID: 00054913

Project Title: PIMS 3220 LD MSP SLM in Kyrgyzstan

Project costs

Project Components/Outcomes	Co-financing (\$)	GEF (\$)	Total (\$)
1. Outcome 1:	458,216	704,000	1,162,216
2. Outcome 2:	221,000	130,000	351,000
3. Outcome 3:	178,000	50,000	228,000
4. Outcome 4:	82,000	18,000	100,000
5. Project management budget/cost*	50,000	48,000	98,000
Total project costs	989,216	950,000	1,939,216

* This item is an aggregate cost of project management; breakdown of this aggregate amount should be presented in the table b) below.

TOTAL BUDGET PER ILLUSTRATIVE OUTPUT (IN US\$)

Outcomes/Outputs	GEF	UNDP	GoK	Others	Total
Total Outcome 1 (A set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management).	704,000	193,000	257,000	8,216	1,162,216
1.1 Knowledge of the potential of the rangeland for livestock grazing in different parts of Susamyr Valley.	55,000	5,000	45,000		105,000
1.2: Grazing plan for village pastures that has been developed and introduced in a participatory manner.	15,000	15,000	50,000	8,216	88,216
1.3: Basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places.	221,000	70,000	120,000		411,000
1.4: Feed production (cultivation of fodder plants) introduced and promoted.	117,000	50,000	15,000		182,000
1.5: Storage of hay and other feed for supplementary feeding in winter promoted.	117,000	20,000	20,000		157,000
1.6: Improved shelters/stables which allow livestock to stay there longer during the cold season.	30,000	3,000	2,000		35,000
1.7: Village and roadside pastures improved with forage plants and fertilizer.	78,000	13,000	3,000		94,000
1.8: Enhanced marketing channels for livestock and livestock products.	71,000	17,000	2,000		90,000
Total Outcome 2 (Capacity and awareness of rural communities and local governments for monitoring, planning and regulating the use of pastures in a sustainable way).	130,000	57,000	124,000	40,000	351,000
2.1: Pasture User Association (PUA) founded to advocate for the interests of herders and livestock owners.	16,000	9,000	26,000	40,000	91,000
2.2: Farmers and livestock owners trained in professional livestock and rangeland management.	92,000	35,000	53,000		180,000
2.3: Decision-makers fully aware of the negative	14,000	8,000	23,000		45,000

Outcomes/Outputs	GEF	UNDP	GoK	Others	Total
environmental impacts of poor livestock husbandry.					
2.4: Greater responsibility of local governments for rangeland management.	8,000	5,000	22,000		35,000
Total Outcome 3 (An enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures).	50,000	19,000	159,000	–	228,000
3.1: Clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities at national and local level.	11,000	8,000	24,000		43,000
3.2: Participatory designed leasing system for rangeland.	5,000		42,000		47,000
3.3: Economic incentives for leasing rangeland distant from home villages.	14,000		21,000		35,000
3.4: Conflict resolution/arbitration system.	7,000	3,000	10,000		20,000
3.5: Access to micro-credits.	5,000		20,000		25,000
3.6: Legal framework reflecting the challenges of modern pasture management.	5,000	5,000	20,000		30,000
3.7: Detailed proposals for institutional reforms.	3,000	3,000	22,000		28,000
Total Outcome 4 (Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management).	66,000	41,000	91,000	–	198,000
4.1: Project management	48,000	15,000	35,000		98,000
4.2: Experiences with measures against overgrazing in high altitudes evaluated.	1,000	1,000	8,000		10,000
4.3: Outputs and activities adapted continuously according to achievements and failures of the project.	1,000	2,000	12,000		15,000
4.4: The project's performance is monitored and evaluated.	15,000	20,000	20,000		55,000
4.5: Project results and lessons learnt disseminated for replication.	1,000	3,000	16,000		20,000
GRAND TOTAL	950,000	310,000	631,000	48,216	1,939,216

Cost effectiveness

242. The project design is intended to achieve the desired outputs with the least unnecessary expense. It thus strives were ever possible to utilize existing institutional or infrastructural resources and capacities. In addition, through close linkage with other international donor efforts such as the CACILM project and the Community Based Rangeland Management Project, etc, related to ensures that costs are only occurred for those additional actions required to achieve global and national environmental benefits.

Project management Budget/cost⁹

Component	Estimated staff weeks	GEF(\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Personnel*	832	28,000	30,000	58,000
Local consultants*				
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		10,000	10,000	20,000
Travel		5,000	7,000	12,000
Miscellaneous		5,000	3,000	8,000
Total		48,000	50,000	98,000

* Local and international consultants in this table are those who are hired for functions related to the management of project. For those consultants who are hired to do a special task, they would be referred to as consultants providing technical assistance. For these consultants, please provide details of their services in c) below:

⁹ For all consultants hired to manage project or provide technical assistance, please attach a description in terms of their staff weeks, roles and functions in the project, and their position titles in the organization, such as project officer, supervisor, assistants or secretaries.

Consultants working for technical assistance components:

Component	Estimated staff weeks	Other sources	Project total
		GEF(\$)	
Personnel	0	0	0
Local consultants	352	139,300	221,760
International consultants	96	81,000	90,000
Total	448	220,300	311,760

Co-financing Sources¹⁰ (expand the table line items as necessary)

Co-financing Sources					
Name of co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount (\$)	Status	
				Confirmed	unconfirmed
UNDP	in cash	Impl. Agency	310,000	Confirmed	
MAWRPI	in kind	Exec. Agency	191,000	Confirmed	
Chui Administration	in kind	Nat'l Gov't	290,000	Confirmed	
Gosregister	in kind	Nat'l Gov't	150,000	Confirmed	
Local Authority	in kind	Local Gov't	40,000	Confirmed	
CAMP Ala-Too	in kind	NGO	8,216	Confirmed	
Sub-total co-financing			989,216		

Institutional Coordination and Support

Core Commitments and Linkages

243. UNDP has been the major partner for the government in terms of developing and implementing GEF projects and undertaking other environmental initiatives. The joint UND/Government GEF/LIFE programme UNDP has assisted the government to develop and implement the "First National Communication to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and provided support to the development of the National Desertification Action Plan on behalf of UNSO. The Environment programme has also assisted in the development and approval by GEF of a National Capacity Self assessment Project, which has identified capacity constraints preventing effective implementation of environment conventions, including the UNCCD and CBD. The GEF/LIFE programme is extremely active currently in the development of a number of new GEF MSP's related to biodiversity (Kyrgyz south mountains project and Lake Issyk-Kul Fisheries) and renewable energy initiatives. Kyrgyzstan also has a GEF Small Grant Programme which is supporting a wide range of small environmental initiatives by civil society groups.
244. In addition to GEF initiatives UNDP is also actively supporting projects to address sustainable rural livelihoods and in the context of this project the most pertinent is the CIDA/GM co-financed Community based Rangeland Management project in Timur village.

Other Relevant GEF Activities

245. ADB- Central Asia Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) - CACILM is a multi-country and donor partnership to support the development and implementation of national level programmatic frameworks for more comprehensive and integrated approaches to sustainable land management in the region. In May 2004 the GEF Secretariat approved the inclusion of CACILM into the pipeline for funding consideration. Subsequently, an application for co-financing from GEF of the design phase of CACILM, in the form of the PFD-B document was submitted, was approved and is currently under implementation. The final project proposal will be submitted for approval by GEF in early 2006.

¹⁰ [Refer to the paper on Cofinancing, GEF/C.206/Rev. 1](#)

246. Currently, National programmatic frameworks are being elaborated as a result of national consultation through the specially formed national working groups and a donor partnership (SPA) with overall supervision and guidance by the CACILM Task Force. “Through the NPFs, CACILM will support the implementation of a 10–year program of country-driven activities and resource mobilization (2005–2014)¹¹ to (i) strengthen policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks to create conditions conducive for sustainable land management; (ii) increase the capacity of key institutions responsible for planning and implementing land management interventions, and of local communities directly affected by land degradation; and (iii) improve land management and natural systems through the combined impact of appropriate enabling conditions and targeted project investments. Thus, CACILM will encourage the adoption of a comprehensive and integrated approach to sustainable land management, build synergies between the environment and other sectors of the economy, and consolidate and coordinate external financing while reducing transaction costs through the streamlining of partners’ project cycle procedures”.
247. *World Bank* – The WB has initiated a number of biodiversity related projects with GEF support, one regional (transboundary Biodiversity Project for Western Tien Shan) and one national (biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan). In addition to GEF activities the WB, together with IFAD, has also been involved in support to the livestock sector with a major project on Sheep Breeding Development and Pasture Monitoring Project (1996-2001), the purpose of which was to improving the profitability and efficiency of sheep and wool farming, increasing the efficiency of the use and preservation of natural pasture resources. The main outputs included: A Pasture Monitoring Unit equipped with GIS facilities was organized and Sheep-Breeders Association was established.

Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration between IAs, and IAs and ExAs, if appropriate

248. Overall coordination will be achieved through the establishment of a Project Steering Committee which will include members of all the major stakeholders (see Implementation Plan section).
249. In the preparation of this project stringent efforts have been made to communicate and coordinate with the ADB CACILM initiative and to ensure that this project is properly dovetailed within that. The lead role of the GEF CCD focal point and the Centre for Combating Desertification in both projects should ensure that both projects coordinate effectively and are mutually supportive. UNDP will however, work with the ADB mission in Bishkek and the CCD Focal point to establish more effective mechanisms for ensuring this during the project.
250. Though the CACILM GEF proposal is still underdevelopment, including the National Programme Framework for Kyrgyzstan, some provisional ideas on the NPF’s organizational and financial structure have been elaborated. In brief it is proposed to have a SLM Umbrella Programme with investment and pilot projects, some financed and managed by the CACILM others financed and managed by other partners such as GTZ, UNDP/GEF, etc., which will be managed / coordinated by a CACILM Project Secretariat. Over this will be a CACILM Project Steering Committee. In addition, there will be two supportive structures i.e. a Technical Screening and Review committee and a Multi-country/donor Task Force.
251. The Susamyr Valley project will be one of the pilot projects within the CACILM umbrella programme and will through the secretariat report and coordinate with other related initiatives. Furthermore, experience and lessons learned will be directly taken up by the secretariat and, after screening of the Technical Committee and with the approval and oversight of the CACILM Steering Committee, opportunities to replicate them on a wider scale, either with CACILM resources or funds from other sources, should be possible. In this context the CACILM multi-country/donor Task Force will be invaluable. Thus, the main output of the Susamyr project, a Government approved strategy for

¹¹ While the resource mobilization period is 10 years the implementation of various investments in the enabling environment and on the ground development will be over 15 years.

replicating experience and lessons learned, will be provided by the CACILM with an effective mechanism to ensure its practical replication.

252. Dedicated efforts to integrate and share the experience of other related UNDP initiatives will also be made, specifically the Community Based Rangeland Management Project and relevant social and poverty alleviation activities. Likewise, UNDP will actively liaise with other international development partners in Kyrgyzstan, such as GTZ and DFID, to ensure cross-fertilization and coordination of efforts.

Project Implementation Arrangement

253. The project will be executed in accordance with UNDP's national execution (NEX) modality by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries (MAWRPI). The National Project director (NPD), who will be responsible to oversee the project implementation, will be the UNCCD Focal Point
254. Project Steering Committee (PSC): PSC chaired by the Minister of MAWRPI or one of his/her Deputies and co-chaired by Director of the State Registry will include officials from MAWRPI, State Registry, Chui Oblast Administration, local authorities and UNDP and other major stakeholders will meet on a regular basis to review project implementation and endorse / approve significant decisions and outputs.
255. The Project Management Unit (PMU): will be one an administrative extension of CACILM umbrella programme and will through the secretariat report and coordinate with other related initiatives. This management arrangement is proposed for most importantly reason that the proposed UNDP/GEF project is directly linked to the CACILM programme and it constitutes to provide capacity building support to the MAWRPI.
256. A PMU will be established in Susamyр to manage the major field activities of the project. For this purpose the executing agency and local government authorities will ensure the provision of suitable office and training space.
257. A full time project manager (PM) will be employed on the project in Susamyр to oversee and ensure the timely implementation of project activities in accordance with the project document and work-plans approved by the UNDP office. The project manager will be directly responsible for achievement of the project activities and all reporting requirements. Administratively, s/he will be supported by project support staff, including a Field Admin/Logistic Clerk in Susamyр, a Finance / Admin Assistant in Bishkek and two drivers (for one road vehicle and one 4x4 minivan).
258. Technical Staff: During the project part-time consultant will be hired to provide overall technical advisory guidance to the project – i.e. a “Project Chief Technical Adviser” (CTA). He/she will help to ensure an effective technical guidance from the project's start up stage, when detailed Pasture Management Mechanism is to be developed on participatory approach, guidance on deeper analysis of local pasture management experiences and its promotion is crucial, capacity of project key operational personnel is tuned and targeted on project outcomes . As the project progresses and its technical capacity grows, the CTA will work on advisory ensuring project sustainability and its replication nationwide and its input to CACILM in overall and in particular aspects.
259. Provisionally it is envisaged that national technical staff will include a team of permanent national team leaders for the Pasture Management Mechanism and Pasture User Association components of the project plus relevant short term team members as and when required to meet technical tasks. A more specific identification of national staff needs will form a part of the UNDP project document for implementation.

Attachments and Annexes:

6. Required Attachments	<i>Error!</i>
<i>Bookmark not defined.</i>	
a) Report on the Use of Project Preparation Grant (if used)	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
b) Country Endorsement Letter	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
c) Confirmed letters of commitments from co-financiers	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
7. Annexes	<i>Error!</i>
<i>Bookmark not defined.</i>	
a) Map of the Project Area	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
b) Susamyr Valley Pasture Degradation Problem Analysis	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
c) Work Schedule	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
d) Total Budget and Work Plan	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
e) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
f) Breakdown of Government, local authorities and NGOs In-kind Co-financing	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
g) Details on Relevant International Baseline Activities	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
h) Important Species in Susamyr Valley	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	

Required Attachments
Report on the Use of Project Preparation Grant (if used)



PDF COMPLETION REPORT



GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3220
 UNDP PROJECT ID: 00045608
 COUNTRY: Kyrgyzstan
 PROJECT TITLE: Mountain Pasture Management in Valley of Susamir in Kyrgyzstan
 OTHER PROJECT EXECUTING AGENCY(IES):
 GEF FOCAL AREA: Land Degradation
 GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 15
 STARTING DATE: June 2005
 ESTIMATED DATE OF OPERATIONAL CLOSURE: Dec. 2005
 ESTIMATED DATE OF FINANCIAL CLOSURE: May 2006

<u>Signatures:</u>				
Organization	Name	Title		Date
UNDP		Neal Walker	Resident Representative	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification, National Focal Point in Kyrgyz Republic		Kubanychbek Kulov	Director of Kyrgyz Research Irrigation Institute	2.03.2007

PART I - PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

A- SUMMARY OF ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF PREPARATORY PHASE (OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES), AND EXPLANATION OF ANY DEVIATIONS FROM EXPECTED OUTCOMES

PDF A was successfully conducted with the help of local and international consultants. The draft project proposal for MSP was elaborated. This proposal envisages 4 main project outcomes and 24 outputs. During the preparation of the draft MSP it was decided to refrain from watering and breeding of camels and yaks, which were counted among key issues of pasture management and balanced livestock breeding in the initial PDF-A application. The reason for such difference is in time and resources shortage in use of which PDF-A document was drafted and it does reflect mainly the opinion of the Department of Pastures and Veterinary Institute of MAWRPI, specialists of which were interviewed during the PDF-A preparation. However, watering, meant by Department of Pasture as rehabilitation of water pumping systems on wells in remote pastures, doesn't mean organization of watering and its regulation on rivers and springs' banks, which is real problem for conservation of river's bottomland ecosystem in Susamyr Valley. Watering on wells isn't key problem for Susamyr, but real issue for other places in Kyrgyzstan. Camel breeding isn't feasible in Susamyr. Yak breeding is highly problematic because of very high snow in winter time. All those baseline differences were found, while ensuring baseline surveys for development of MSP brief.

Table 1: Completion status of Project Activities

Approved			Actuals			
Proposed Activities at Approval	GEF Financing	Co-financing	Completion status	GEF financing	Co-financing	Uncommitted GEF funds
Household survey	8,000		Household survey	6,500		
Feasibility analysis	1,500		Feasibility analysis	5,800		
Consultation process	2,000		Consultation process	3912.79		
Draft pasture management regime	3,000		Draft pasture management regime	3,840		
Draft pasture management regime	800		Draft pasture management regime	900.00		
International travel (2; fees and DSAs included)	4,500	8,250	International travel (2; fees and DSAs included)	1278.30	8,831	
Preparation of the MSP prodoc	4,200	3,100	Preparation of the MSP prodoc	1925.73	939.07	
PIU	1,000		PIU	843.18	546.52	
Total	25,000	11,350		25,000	10,316.6	

B – RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT PREPARATION

During the PDF-A the following stakeholders were involved:

- State Registry - KR government agency on registering of ownership for immovable property
- State Institute for Land Use Monitoring “Kyrgyzgiprozem”
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry (Department of Rangelands)
- Scientific Livestock Breeding, Veterinary and Rangelands Research Institute
- State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry

- Oblast State Administrations
- Rayon (district) level administrations
- Elected Local self-government bodies (Aiyl Okmotu)
- NGO CAMP Ala-Too
- CCD Focal Point and Centre for Combating Desertification

PART II - PDF FINANCIAL DELIVERY

Table 2 – PDF Input Budget – Approvals and commitments

Input Description*	Approved			Committed		
	Staff weeks	GEF funds	Co-finance	Staff weeks	GEF funds	Co-finance
Personnel						
Local consultants		16,500			18,892.03	202.5
International consultants		4,500	10,250		1,524.77	8,574.08
Training						
Travel		4,000			3,589.66	735
Office equipment					453.55	544.02
Misc			3,100		539.99	260.99
Total		25,000	11,350		25,000	10,316.6

Additional information as relevant :

- Indicate PDF delivery rate (funds disbursed at time of operational closure as percentage of total GEF allocation) - *PDF-A delivery rate was 101%*
- Indicate whether it is expected that there will be unspent PDF funds at the time of financial closure - *No*
- Provide justification for major deviations of actual disbursement from what was planned *No major deviations were made during the PDF-A stage.*

TABLE 3 : ACTUAL PDF CO-FINANCING

Co-financing Sources for Project Development Preparation (PDF)				
Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount	
			Expected (\$)	Actual (\$)
UNDP/Kyrgyzstan	Executing agency	In-kind	11,350	10,316.6
Total co-financing			11,350	10,316.6

Additional information as relevant:

Provide explanation for major deviations from what was planned - *No major deviations were made during the PDF-A stage.*

Country Endorsement Letter

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ЭКОЛОГИЯ ЖАНА ӨЗГӨЧӨ
КЫРДААЛДАР МИНИСТРЛИГИ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭКОЛОГИИ
И ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ЭКОЛОГИЯ ЖАНА
ЖАРАТЫЛЫШТЫ ПАЙДАЛАНУУ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТИ

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ЭКОЛОГИИ
И ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

Кыргызская Республика, 720005, г. Бишкек, ул. М. Горького, 142 Тел./Факс: (0-312) 549218, Тел: 428866

дд. 11.05 № 15-01/1007

To: Mr. Jerzy Skuratowicz
Resident Representative
UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Dear Mr. Skuratowicz,

In my capacity as Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operational Focal Point for the Kyrgyz Republic, I hereby endorse the enclosed proposal to access GEF funding to develop medium size project on Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyр Valley through the United Nations Development Programme.

An importance and timeliness of sustainable land management and especially on pastures management as well as compatibility of key project features with appropriate country's development strategies and programmes and country's international obligations within appropriate international conventions is major reason for the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to endorse this project proposal and request its funding.

Pursuant to GEF Guidelines, the UNCCD National Focal Point has been fully consulted and its view taken into consideration while completing this proposal.

Looking forward to have a positive consideration of yours,

Sincerely,

Omor Rustembekov,
GEF Operational Focal Point,
The Kyrgyz Republic

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Omor Rustembekov', written over a horizontal line.

Confirmed letters of commitments from co-financiers

FROM : ADMINISTCIY

FAX NO. : 631272

Mar. 09 2006 04:53AM P1

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЧҮЙ ОБЛУСУНУН
ГУБЕРНАТОРУ

Мамлекеттик администрация
башчысы
11/12



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ГУБЕРНАТОР
ЧУЙСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Глава
государственной администрации

г. Токмок.
ул. Ленина, 303
9.03.06г.
ТК-1/199

Телефакс: 6-22-04.
Телефон: 6-22-10.

Г-же Сезин Синаноглу
Исполняющей обязанности
Постоянного Представителя
ПРООН в Кыргызской Республике

Уважаемая г-жа Синаноглу,

Чуйская областная государственная администрация подтверждает интерес в реализации средне-размерного проекта ГЭФ в Кыргызской Республике «Устойчивое управление пастбищами Суусамырской долины» исполнительным агентством, которого является ПРООН в Кыргызстане. С учетом необходимости в предоставлении Суусамырской долине пилотного статуса для реализации вышеуказанного проекта, Чуйская областная государственная администрация, по мере утверждения и подписания проекта, проработает данный вопрос на уровне Правительства Кыргызской Республики. В качестве своего вклада в проект, Чуйская областная государственная администрация готова предоставить территорию Суусамырской долины с площадью пастбищных угодий 302 тысяча гектаров на весь период проекта. Вся расчетная сумма арендных взносов, с учетом расчетной цены 8 сом за 1 га пастбищ, за пять лет реализации проекта, будет эквивалентна 290,000.00 долларам США и будет рассматриваться, как материальный вклад Чуйской областной государственной администрации в проект. Все фактические взносы за аренду пастбищ Суусамырской долины, в пилотном порядке, будут собираться согласно процедурам, предусмотренным проектным документом и использоваться для достижения целей проекта.

С уважением,

Глава
государственной администрации –
губернатор Чуйской области

Т. Кулмурзаев

**To: Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu,
a.i. Resident Representative
UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Dear Ms. Sinanoglu,

The Chui Oblast State Administration confirms its interest in participation in the GEF Medium Size Project “Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan”, an implementing agency of which is UNDP in Kyrgyzstan.

Due to necessity of Susamyr Valley’s pilot status assignation the Chui Oblast State Administration will ensure initiation and obtaining such pilot status in consultation with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As its contribution to the project Chui Oblast State Administration will provide the Susamyr Valley’s pastures of 302,000 hectares for the whole project period. Total rated rental cost of those pastures for five project t years, calculated on the base of rental cost of 8 soms per 1 ha, in the amount USD 290,000.00 (two hundred ninety thousand) is to be considered as in-kind contribution to the project. Factually collected fee for rent of Susamyr Valley pastures within this period is to be spent entirely for project purposes.

Sincerely,

T. Kulmurzaev
Head of State Administration,
Governor of Chui Oblast

КЫРГЫЗ
РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
АЙЫЛ, СУУ ЧАРБА ЖАНА
КАЙРА ИИТЕТУУ СЫБАР ЖАЙ
МИНИСТРЛИГИ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО,
ВОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И
ПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

720040, Бишкек ш., Клек көчөсү, 96 "А"
Телефон: - (996 312) 62-36-16
факс: + (996 312) 62-36-32

720040, г. Бишкек Ул. Киевская, 96 -А'
Телефон: - (996 312) 62-36-16
факс: -М996 312) 62-36-32

23-мартте 2006 г. № ат- 4/639

№ № _____

Г-же Сезин Синаноглу,
Исполняющей обязанности
Постоянного Представителя ПРООН
в Кыргызской Республике

Уважаемая г-жа Синаноглу,

При этом Министерство сельского, водного хозяйства и перерабатывающей промышленности Кыргызской Республики (МСВХиПП) подтверждает свой интерес в реализации средне-размерного проекта ГЭФ в Кыргызской Республике «Устойчивое управление пастбищами Суусамырской долины» в качестве инициатора и исполняющего агентства проекта от Правительства Кыргызской Республики. В качестве своего вклада в проект, МСВХиПП готово внести материальный вклад офисными помещениями в Бишкеке для команды проекта, участием (рабочее время сотрудников) Департамента пастбищ и Научно-исследовательского института животноводства, ветеринарии и пастбищ, а также выполнением мероприятий и практических работ на месте реализации проекта за период с 2006 по 2010 годы включительно. Сумма материального вклада МСВХиПП КР и его подразделений за вышеуказанный период будет эквивалента 191,000.00 (сто девяносто одна тысяча) долларам США.

С уважением,

Абдыматик Аварбаев
Министр сельского, водного хозяйства
и перерабатывающей промышленности
Кыргызской Республики

**To: Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu,
a.i. Resident Representative
UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Dear Ms. Sinanoglu,

Hereby the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry (MAWRPI) confirms its interest in implementation of the GEF Medium Size Project “Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan” as an initiator and executing agency on behalf of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As its contribution to the project MAWRPI is ready to provide office premises in Bishkek for project team, labor resources and facilities of the Department of Pastures and Research Institute of Livestock, Veterinary and Pastures and field project activities of these institutions within the project period from 2006 to 2010. The total amount of MAWRPI and its subsidiaries in-kind contribution is to be USD 191,000.

Sincerely,

**A. Anarbayev,
Minister**

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ОКМОТУНУН АЛДЫНДЫГЫ
КЫЙМЫСЫЗ МУЛККЕ УКУКТАРДЫ
КАПОО БОЮНЧА МАМЛЕКК ИИК
АГЕНТТИГИ
(КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН М.АМКАТООСУ)
720040 Бишкек ш.
Орозбков кечесу, 44
тел.: (312) 66 76 70, факс: (312) 66 49 34
e-mail: gosreg@bishkek.gov.kg
с/с № 1020002080120868
ФАЖ коду 102001 БОБ ААК К6 КБ Бишкек ш.
21572999 0253101 2



ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ПРАВ НА
НЕДВИЖИМОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО ПРИ
ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ (ГОСРЕГИСТР
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ)
720040 г. Бишкек
ул. Орозбкова 44
тел.: (312) 66 76 70, факс: (312) 66 49 34
e-mail: gosreg@bishkek.gov.kg
р/с № 1020002080120868
Код МФО 102001 ГОНУ ПСБ. г. Бишкек
21572999 0253101 2

№

**Г-же Сезин Синаноглу, Исполняющей
обязанности Постоянного
Представителя ПРООН в Кыргызской
Республики**

Уважаемая г-жа Синаноглу,

При этом Государственное Агентство по регистрации прав на недвижимое имущество при Правительстве Кыргызской Республики (Госрегистр) подтверждает интерес в участии в реализации средне-размерного проекта ГЭФ в Кыргызской Республике «Устойчивое управление пастбищами Суусамырской долины» исполнительным агентством которого является ПРООН в Кыргызстане. В качестве своего вклада в проект, Госрегистр готов внести материальный вклад участием (рабочее время сотрудников) института «Кыргызтипрозем», центрального аппарата, Чуйского областного и районных управлений Госрегистра на весь период реализации проекта с 2006 по 2010 годы включительно. Сумма материального вклада Госрегистра и его подразделений за вышеуказанный период будет эквивалента 150,000.00 (сто пятьдесят тысяч) долларам США.

С уважением,

А.Ж.

**Жолдошев
Директор**

**To: Ms. Sezin Sinanoglu,
a.i. Resident Representative
UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic**

Dear Ms. Sinanoglu,

Hereby, the State Agency on the Registration of Immovable Property Rights under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (Gosregister) confirms its interest in participation in the GEF medium size project “Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan” implementing agency of which is UNDP in Kyrgyzstan.

As its in-kind contribution to the project the Gosregister will provide facilities, labor resources of “Kyrgyzgiprozem” Institute, its Central Office as well as Chui oblast and districts Departments for the project implementation period (2006-2010). Total in-kind contribution for the project period will be equal to USD150,000 (one hundred fifty thousand).

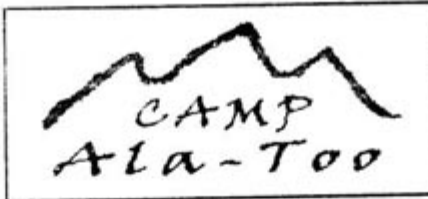
Sincerely,

**A. Joldoshev
Director**

ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ ФОНД

«CAMP ALA-TOO»

Кыргызская Республика,
720035, Бишкек, ул. Ошская, 36.
Тел.: 996 (312) 54 05 73, 54 23 46, 90 97 03.
Факс: 996 (312) 90 97 04.
Эл. адрес: camp@elcat.kg; http://www.camp.kg



PUBLIC FOUNDATION

«CAMP ALA-TOO»

36, Oshskaya str., 720035,
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Tel.: 996 (312) 54 05 73, 54 23 46, 90 97 0
Fax: 996 (312) 90 97 04.
E-mail: camp@elcat.kg; http://www.camp.kg

20.01.2006 - 7 /uk

**To: Mr. Jerzy Skuratowicz
Resident Representative
UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic**

*11856
09/1301*

Unofficial translation

21

SS

22 2006

Dear Mr. Skuratowicz,

Hereby, "CAMP Alatau" public foundation confirms its commitment to co-finance and participate in the implementation of the GEF medium size project "Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan", an implementing agency of which is UNDP in Kyrgyzstan.

As a contribution to the project "CAMP Alatau" public foundation will conduct a "Case study to develop the tool for Collaborative pasture management" for 4 years on village level

Co-financing contribution of "CAMP Alatau" public foundation for 2006 is 6320 Euro (Six thousand three hundred twenty Euro) which constitutes 50% of the Case study costs for 2006.

Sincerely,

Ulan Kasumov

Director,

"CAMP Alatau" public foundation



23 March 2006

ref. 1325

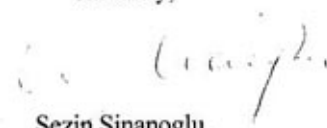
Dear Mr. Pinto,

Hereby UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic as an implementing agency for the GEF medium size project "Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Suusamyр Valley" confirms its commitment to implement said project in partnership with local stakeholders and as it's contribution to the project is ready to fund USD 310,000.00 for the period of 2006-2010 years in addition to USD 1,000,000 from GEF.

Above amount is to be mainly spent for mobilization of local community and extending its livelihood, ensuring of local participatory development planning.

For PDF-A stage UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic has already co-funded USD 11,350.00. Total UNDP co-financing for the project is USD 321,350.00.

Sincerely,



Sezin Sinanoglu,
Resident Representative a.i.

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator EEG Deputy Leader
The United Nations Development Programme –
Global Environment Facility Unit (UNDP-GEF)

**Kyrgyz Republic
Chuy Oblast
Jayil rayon**

Suusamyр local self-governance
Chief

Suusamyр village
Phone # 107 1-17

12 December 2005

To: Jerzy Skuratowicz
UNDP Resident Representative
in the Kyrgyz Republic

Suusamyр ayil okmotu (SAO) confirms its participation in implementation of GEF "Sustainable pasture management in Suusamyр valley" project whose executive agent is UNDP Kyrgyzstan. As its material contribution to the project, SAO offers a complex of premises (250 m²) with the adjoining territory (10 ha²) to set up the local project office and training center for pasture users of Kyrgyzstan. The material contribution to the project considering its duration of 4-5 years is estimated at 40 thousand USD. As the pasture associated structures are being formed, the complex of premises will be transferred for long-term use after the project completion as well.

Respectfully,

S. Aytbayev
Chief, Suusamyр ayil okmotu

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ЧУЙ ОБЛУСУ
ЖАЙЫЛ РАЙОНУ

СУУСАМЫР ЖЕРГИЛИКТҮҮ
ӨЗ АЛДЫНЧА БАШКАРУУСУНУН
БАШЧЫСЫ

Суусамыр айылы
тел.: 107 1-17



КЫРГЫЗСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА
ЧУЙСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ
ЖАЙЫЛСКИЙ РАЙОН

ГЛАВА
СУУСАМЫРСКОГО МЕСТНОГО
САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ

с.Суусамыр
тел. 107 1-17

№х - 148 / 01
от 02.12.2005г.

Господину Ежи
Скуратовичу
Постоянному представителю
ПРООН в КР .

Суусамырский айыл Өкмөтү подтверждает свое участие в реализации проекта Г Е Ф " Устойчивое управление пастбищами в Суусамырской долине " исполнительными органами которого является ПРООН в Кыргызстане. В качестве материального вклада в проект С А О предлагает комплекс помещений / 250 м² / с прилегающей территории / 10 га / для организации местного офиса проекта и тренингового центра для пастбище пользователей Кыргызстана. Материальный вклад в проект с учетом его продолжительности / 4 - 5 лет / оценивается в 40 тысяча / сорок / долларов США. По мере формирования ассоциированных структур пастбищ многолет, комплекс помещений будет передающим на долгосрочное пользование и после завершения проекта .

11241

05/150/2

27 / 110

43/35 С уважением ,

Глава Суусамырского айыл Өкмөтү :

С. Айтбаев.

Annexes

Map of the Project Area

The Susamyr valley lies within the Central Tien Shan mountains. It is located in the South West of the Chui Oblast approximately 70 km from Bishkek (160 km by road via the Bishkek-Osh highway through the Kara Balta pass). The total area covers 4,673 km², with 3,180 km² within the Panfilov Rayon (district), and 1,493 km² within the administrative borders of the Jaiyl Rayon. The valley is approximately 200 km from west to east and about 25 km from north to south and is formed by the Kyrgyz range of mountains to the north, Susamyr-Too range to the east and Talas Ala-Too range to the west. The altitude of the valley lies within about 2,100 to 3,000 metres ASL, with the lowest point being 1,900 m (the point where Susamyr and Karakol rivers merge). The surrounding peaks are of between 4,000 and 4,500 m. ASL.



Susamyr Valley Pasture Degradation Problem Analysis

Problem	Root Causes	Barriers	Management Response
	Lack of sustainable pasture management	Administrative burden to rent more than one grazing area (one each at a close and a distant place)	Simplify administrative procedures
		Outdated institutional mandates and roles and legal instruments and experience needed to effectively undertake change	Strengthening and capacity building for monitoring, control and surveillance including stock assessment and setting of fees
	Collapse of the transhumance practices as a consequence of centralized pasture management system	No pasture management mechanism available and no examples or experience of how to create	Development and implementation of a Sustainable Pasture Management Mechanism based on a cross-sectoral stakeholder approach
	Farmers lack of knowledge and experience of new methods of sustainable livestock farming	No trust in farmers	Train farmers
Degradation of village and roadside pastures by livestock	Subsistence and commercial cattle-breeding essential in face of high level of poverty in local communities	Small herd sizes, not worthwhile (cost-effective) to bring to distant places	Form cooperatives, public association, and PUA
	Farmers lack of appropriate or traditional experience and knowledge of collaborative effort and self-reliance	Lack economic incentives to bring herds to distant areas	Introduce fee system (rental cheaper at distant places)
		No intact infrastructure (incl. housing for farmers) at	Repair/construct infrastructure

	distant places	
	Inappropriate grazing rotation	Develop and introduce grazing plan in a participatory way
	No cultivated fodder plants as additional fodder (to take the pressure from natural rangeland)	Promote cultivation of fodder plants
	Farmers need to be hired who bring the herds to distant places (economic aspect)	Develop cost-effective way by working through cooperatives
Awareness of the current land degradation threats and causes, its implications and impacts, and approaches by which to achieve long term solutions is inadequate	Limited awareness at all levels of pasture use issues and approaches to address them	Ensure appropriate public awareness, showcasing, practice study and its nationwide promotion and dissemination

Work Schedule

		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5					
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Outputs	Outcome 1: A set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management.	Activities																					
1.1	Knowledge of the potential of the rangeland for livestock grazing in different parts of Susamyr Valley.	Defined Terms of Reference developed for Review on a Pilot Basis	■																				
		Selection of Review on a Pilot Basis Expert/Team		■																			
		Draft Review on a Pilot Basis document shared with stakeholders			■																		
		Stakeholder Workshop for Review on a Pilot Basis				■																	
		Final revision and endorsement of Review on a Pilot Basis					■																
		Defined Terms of Reference developed for inventory and classification of pastures	■																				
		Selection of Expert Team for inventory and classification of pastures		■																			
1.2	Grazing plan for village pastures that has been developed and introduced in a participatory manner.	Inventory of pastures		■																			
		Participatory classification of pastures with definition of use norms and delineation of rent lots			■																		
		Participatory development of grazing plan				■																	
		Presentation of grazing plan to stakeholders					■																
1.3	Basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places.	Adoption of grazing plan by Steering Committee				■																	
		Adoption of ToR and selection process for Technical Advisor	■																				
		Review and cost-analysis of infrastructure (capturing 1.5 -1.6)		■																			
		Presentation of Draft Programme to Stakeholders			■																		
1.4	Feed production (cultivation of fodder plants) introduced and promoted.	Adoption of Draft Programme by Steering Committee		■																			
		Implement the Programme			■				■				■			■							
		Develop the assessment on cultivation of fodder plants (using input 1.2.)	■																				
1.5	Storage of hay and other feed for supplementary feeding in winter promoted.	Training workshops for farmers			■																		
		Promote to store fodder in silos				■						■				■							
1.6	Improved shelters/stables which allow livestock to stay there longer during the cold season.	According to Programme developed by Technical Advisor improve shelters/stables (using input 1.3 and 1.5)						■			■			■			■			■			
1.7	Village and roadside pastures improved with forage plants and fertilizer.	Develop the assessment on improvement village and roadside pastures (using input 1.2.)				■																	
		Implementation the recommendation of assessment (e.g. forage plants, fertilizers)								■				■			■						
1.8	Enhanced marketing channels for livestock	Defined ToR developed for market study for			■																		

		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	and livestock products.	livestock and livestock products																			
		Selection of Expert on market study for livestock and livestock products																			
		Review and cost-analysis of market for livestock and livestock products																			
		Presentation of market study to Stakeholders																			
		Enhance marketing channels for livestock and livestock products																			
	Outcome 2: Capacity and awareness of rural communities and local governments for monitoring, planning and regulating the use of pastures in a sustainable way																				
2.1	Pasture User Association (PUA) founded to advocate for the interests of herders and livestock owners.	Adoption of ToR and selection process for Specialist Advisor																			
		Detailed participatory design of Pasture User Association (PUA) functions and operational mechanisms and the process of their establishment within the framework of current legislation																			
		Capacity building of relevant farmers in Susamyr valley for potential organization, functions, benefits and obligations of PAU																			
		Provision of initial capacity building to PUA in terms of self administration and organization and ongoing advice and operational guidance																			
2.2	Farmers and livestock owners trained in professional livestock and rangeland management.	Defined ToR for Company																			
		Selection of Company																			
		Initial guidelines on targets and types of awareness materials																			
		Draft guidelines circulated to stakeholders																			
		Stakeholder Workshop to review guidelines																			
		Guidelines adopted by Project Steering Committee																			
		Trainings in various aspects of rangeland management and livestock breeding																			
2.3	Decision-makers fully aware of the negative environmental impacts of poor livestock husbandry.	Development of awareness materials by Company																			
		Review of awareness materials by stakeholders and Steering Committee																			
		Implementation of distribution and awareness raising process																			
		Assessment of education, sensitisation and awareness raising exercises																			
2.4	Greater responsibility of local governments for rangeland management.	Capacity building of key rangeland management local operational personal																			
	Outcome 3: An enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures.																				

			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5					
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
3.1	Clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities at national and local level.	Detailed elaboration of local, regional and national institutional roles and responsibilities in operational administration of range-leasing system (using input 1.1)																						
		Stakeholder Workshops for range –leasing administrative procedures																						
		Training workshops for responsible agencies in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance																						
		Final revision and endorsement of range –leasing administrative procedures by Steering Committee																						
3.2	Participatorily designed leasing system for rangeland.	Draft leasing system including contents of leasing document (obligations of all parties in regard to use and management), process for issuing leases, for monitoring use and management, conflict resolution/arbitration, financial management and transparency																						
		Stakeholder Workshops for leasing system																						
		Finalization of Leasing system																						
		Adoption Leasing system by Steering Committee																						
3.3	Economic incentives for leasing rangeland distant from home villages.	Review of potential funding mechanisms to support various needs and activities related to the SPM mechanism																						
		Report submitted to relevant government bodies for endorsement of funding mechanisms																						
		Stakeholder meeting to discuss funding mechanisms																						
		Adoption of funding mechanisms into SPM mechanism operations																						
3.4	Conflict resolution/arbitration system.	Selection and appointment of Special Board																						
		Inception and execution of MCS agency responsibilities																						
		Initiation and implementation of pastures monitoring																						
		Specific report to Special Board on effects of set alternative pilot measures																						
		Overall reporting on SPM mechanism through the Special Board																						
3.5	Access to micro-credits.	Enhance the access to micro-credits by signed Memorandum of Understanding with micro-credits companies																						
		Building of local community’s capacity to identify feasible field of activity and obtain/operate/repay credit																						
3.6	Legal framework reflecting the challenges of modern pasture management.	Defined Terms of Reference for development of a SPM mechanism																						
		Selection of Expert Group to draft SPM mechanism (using input from 1.1)																						
		Drafting exercise for SPM mechanism																						
		Circulation of draft SPM mechanism among stakeholders																						

			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
		Stakeholder Workshop for SPM mechanism																					
3.7	Detailed proposals for institutional reforms.	Finalization of SPM mechanism for presentation to Government																					
		Adoption and endorsement of Government																					
	Outcome 4: Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management																						
4.1	Project management	Establish a Project Management Unit																					
		Selection and Recruitment of Project Staff																					
		Establishment & meetings of Project Steering Committee																					
4.2	Experiences with measures against overgrazing in high altitudes evaluated.	Adoption of ToR and selection of an Advisor to develop an Information Capture and Management Mechanism																					
		Draft guidelines for an Information Capture and Management Mechanism presented and reviewed at a stakeholder workshop																					
		Adoption of agreed Mechanism by Steering Committee and Project																					
		Formal implementation of mechanism																					
4.3	Outputs and activities adapted continuously according to achievements and failures of the project.	Revised project indicators are of high quality																					
		To document project activities and results																					
		Make analysis of key lessons learned																					
		To agree by Steering Committee outputs and activities adaptation according to analysis of key lessons learned																					
4.4	The project's performance is monitored and evaluated.	Inception Workshop																					
		Project Reporting																					
		Project Evaluation																					
4.5	Project results and lessons learnt disseminated for replication.	Stakeholder meetings to discuss and capture lessons and best practices																					
		Formal reporting from Mechanism to Project and to relevant government agencies																					
		Transfer of lessons and best practices to CACILM, UNDP and GEF																					

Total Budget and Work Plan

Award ID:	00046221
Award Title:	PIMS 3220 LD MSP SLM in Kyrgyzstan
Business Unit:	KGZ10
Project Title:	PIMS 3220 LD MSP SLM in Kyrgyzstan
Implementing Partner	MAWRPI

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
OUTCOME 1: (as per the logframe)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$30,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$48,000	15.
				71300	Local Consultants	\$40,000	\$9,800	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$0	\$58,800	16.
				72100	Contractual services	\$67,000	\$157,000	\$159,500	\$139,500	\$16,200	\$539,200	17.
				72145	Training and Education Services	\$16,000	\$0	\$26,500	\$0	\$0	\$42,500	18.
				71610	Travel	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$5,500	
				74500	Misc.	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	
					sub-total GEF	\$157,000	\$178,800	\$202,500	\$147,000	\$18,700	\$ 704,000	
		00012	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$	\$24,000	
				71610	Travel	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$4,500	
				72200	Equipment	\$23,000	\$39,000	\$39,000	\$29,500	\$6,000	\$137,000	
				72145	Training and Education Services	\$4,500	\$8,000	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$0	\$25,500	
				74500	Misc.	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500	
					sub-total UNDP	\$38,000	\$53,500	\$52,000	\$42,500	\$7,000	\$193,000	
							Total Outcome 1	\$195,000	\$232,300	\$254,500	\$189,500	\$25,700

OUTCOME 2: (as per the logframe)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	19.	
				71300	Local Consultants	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$1,500	\$35,500	20.	
				72100	Contractual services	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$43,500	21.	
				72145	Training and Education Services		\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$35,000	22.	
				71610	Travel	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500		
				74500	Misc.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$500	\$4,500		
					sub-total GEF	\$29,000	\$25,000	\$32,500	\$25,500	\$18,000	\$130,000		
		00012	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,000		
				74500	Local consultant	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$19,000		
				72500	Office Supplies	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$29,000		
					sub-total UNDP	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$17,000	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$57,000		
						Total Outcome 2	\$49,000	\$33,000	\$49,500	\$33,5000	\$22,000	\$187,000	
		OUTCOME 3: (as per the logframe)	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,000
71300	Local Consultants					\$4,500	\$21,000	\$4,500	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$35,000	24.	
72145	Training and Education Services					\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$6,000	25.	
	sub-total GEF					\$4,500	\$32,000	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$50,000		
00012	UNDP			71200	Local Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$4,000		
				72100	Contractual services	\$0	\$0	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$5,000	\$14,000		
				71610	Travel	\$0	\$0	\$350	\$350	\$300	\$1,000		
					sub-total UNDP	\$0	\$0	\$4,850	\$6,350	\$7,800	\$19,000		
						Total Outcome 3	\$4,500	\$32,000	\$11,350	\$11,350	\$9,800	\$69,000	
OUTCOME 4: MONITORING, LEARNING, ADAPTIVE FEEDBACK & EVALUATION (as per the logframe and M&E Plan and Budget)	MAWRPI			62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500	\$15,000
		71300	Local Consultants			\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	\$3,000	27.	
			sub-total GEF			\$3,000	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500	\$18,000		
		00012	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$18,500		
				72145	Training and Education Services	\$2,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2,000		
				72500	Office Supplies	\$	\$3,000	\$	\$2,500	\$	\$		
			sub-total UNDP	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$7,000	\$4,500	\$26,000				
				Total Outcome 4	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$7,000	\$12,000	\$44,000			

PROJECT MANAGEMENT	MAWRPI	62000	GEF	71610	Travel	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	28.
				72100	Contractual Services	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$7,600	\$38,000	
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	
				sub-total GEF		\$9,600	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$48,000	
		00012	UNDP	72500	Office Supplies	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000	
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500	
				71610	Travel	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$1,500	
				sub-total UNDP		\$11,800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$15,000	
				Total Management		\$21,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$63,000	
		PROJECT TOTAL						\$276,400	\$313,700	\$337,750	\$251,750	\$80,400

Budget notes:

15. *International Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) will be hired (24 staff-weeks, USD 48,000) to ensure an effective technical guidance from the project's start up stage till the project progresses and its technical capacity will be grow, then the CTA will work on advisory ensuring project sustainability and its replication nationwide and its input to CACILM in overall and in particular aspects.*

16. *Includes:*

- a. *216 staff-weeks of a group of national consultants (USD 37,800) to work on Activities 1.1.7 and 1.1.8, specifically for pastures inventory and classification*
- b. *48 staff-weeks of national consultants (USD 8,400) who will develop the Review on Pilot Basis of Suusamy Valley under Activities 1.1.1.-1.1.3. and 1.1.5*
- c. *72 staff-weeks of national consultants (USD 12,600) to work on enhancing the market cannels for livestock and livestock products under Output 1.8*

17. *Includes:*

- a. *Cost of a local company (USD 39,200) to develop a grazing plan under Output 1.2*
- b. *Costs of inception and promotional events under Activities 1.1.4., 1.3.3, 1.8.4 (USD 10,000)*
- c. *Cost of local company (USD 150,000) on cultivation fodder plants under Activity 1.4.3*
- d. *Cost of local company (USD 140,000) to store fodder in silos under Activity 1.5.2*
- e. *Cost of local company (USD 200,000) to implement the programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant pastures under Activity 1.3.5*

18. *Includes:*

- a. *A USD 16,000 contract (8 staff-weeks) for training of trainers under Activity 1.5.1*
- b. *A USD 8,000 contract (4 staff-weeks) to assist local team in set of trainings under Activity 1.4.2*
- c. *A USD 18,500 contract (9 staff-weeks) to assist local team for a set of capacity building activities and trainings within Infrastructure Programme Implementation under the Activity 1.3.5*

19. *4 staff-week of international consultant to work on Activity 2.1.2. (USD 9,000)*

20. Includes:
- a. 8 staff-weeks of local consultant to work together with international consultant and further on Activity 2.1.2 (USD 1,400)
 - b. 144 staff-weeks of local consultants group on implementation of distribution and awareness raising process under Activity 2.3.3. (USD 25,200)
 - c. 48 staff-weeks of local consultants to work on Activity 2.3.4. (USD 8,900)
21. Includes:
- a. Cost of local company (USD 6,000) on development of awareness materials for farmers and land owners (i.e. Activities 2.2.1-2.2.6)
 - b. Cost of local company (USD 5,000) on development of awareness materials for decision-makers(i.e. Activities 2.3.1-2.3.2)
 - c. Printing costs (USD 32,500)
22. Subcontracts for implementation of Activities 2.1.3-2.1.4, 2.2.7, 2.4.1 on capacity building of local communities and local government on various aspects of PUA, rangeland management and livestock breeding (USD 35,000)
23. International consultant (4 staff weeks, total cost USD 9,000) will be hired to assist with Activities 3.1.1-3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.3.1.
24. Includes:
- a. 108 staff-weeks of a group of local consultants to work on Output 3.6. (USD 18,900)
 - b. 36 staff-weeks of local consultancy to work on Output 3.1., 3.5. and 3.7 (USD 16,100)
25. Subcontract on training and education services to work on activities 3.1.3.-3.5.2 (USD 6,000)
26. Covers the cost of the international monitoring and evaluation expertise, as per Outputs 4.3 – 4.4 and M&E plan.(USD 15,000)
27. Covers 24 staff-weeks of national consultant (total cost USD 3,000) to work on Activities 4.2.1. - 4.2.2..specifically on development and Information Capture and Management Mechanism.
28. The details of the Management Budget are described in the Financing section of the project proposal.

Summary of Funds:¹²

GEF		\$203,100	\$245,400	\$258,600	\$187,100	\$55,800	\$950,000
UNDP		\$73,800	\$68,300	\$79,150	\$64,650	\$24,100	\$310,000
GoK in-kind		\$141,000	\$125,000	\$137,000	\$137,000	\$91,000	\$631,000
Others in-kind		\$8,216	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$48,216
TOTAL		\$428,616	\$445,700	\$484,750	\$398,750	\$170,400	\$1,939,216

¹² Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc. etc

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team Staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop (IW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	\$7,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP CO 	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. Cost to be covered by targeted survey funds.	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project GEF Technical Advisor and Project Manager ▪ Measurements by regional field officers and local IAs 	TBD as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Cost to be covered by field survey budget.	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	None	Annually
TPR and TPR report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Counterparts ▪ UNDP CO, Project team ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) 	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Steering Committee Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO 	None	Following IW and annually thereafter.
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team 	None	TBD by Project team and UNDP CO
Technical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team 	None	TBD by Project team and UNDP-CO
Mid-term External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP- CO ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ External Consultant 	25,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team, ▪ UNDP-CO, UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ External Consultant 	25,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ External Consultant 	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU (formats for documenting best 	3,000	Yearly

	practices)		
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ Project team 	4,000 (average \$1000 per year)	Yearly
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP-GEF RCU ▪ Government representatives 	6,000	Yearly average one visit per year
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST <i>Excluding project staff time, UNDP staff and travel expenses.</i>		US\$70,000	

Breakdown of Government, local authorities and NGOs In-kind Co-financing

Item	Institution	Amount
Staff Time, Equipment, information (cartographic /GIS)	State Registry (1 oblast, 11 rayon branches), Kyrgyzgiprozem	150,000
Staff time (2) and Logistic support	Chui Oblast Authorities	290,000
Staff time, office premises, logistic	MAWRPI	191, 000
Site office and training centre	Susamyr Aiyl Okmotu	40,000
Staff time, training sessions	NGO CAMP Ala-Too	8,216
Total		USD 679, 216

Details on Relevant International Baseline Activities

Land degradation:

The Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) 2005-2014 –GEF/ADB and others: The objective of this regional initiative is to combat land degradation and reduce poverty in the CACs. The progress already made in partnership formation provides the basis for launching a multi-country and donor partnership to apply a long term, programmatic, comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing land degradation in the region. The Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) will develop and implement a multi-country programming framework to support the mainstreaming of sustainable land management into national development planning processes, encourage the adoption of an integrated approach to natural resource management, build synergies between the environment and other sectors of the economy, and consolidate and coordinate external financing while reducing transaction costs through the streamlining of partners' project cycle procedures. Complementing the ongoing SPA efforts, the involvement of GEF through the Asian Development Bank (ADB) would help the CACs overcome political and financial barriers to progress. This project is in its late development stages and implementation phases is expected to commence in 2006. Further information of the interrelation and linkages between the CACILM and this proposal are included in Section E. As part of the project preparatory activities (PDFB) the project is developing in each country, including Kyrgyzstan a National SLM Programming Framework, into which context this UNDP / GEF project will fit as a contributory part.

Pasture Use

- Community Based Rangeland Management in Timur Village, Kyrgyzstan 2005-2006, UNDP/CIDA/GM (USD 213,000) – The overarching goal of this project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of community based natural resources management as a means for meeting the dual objectives of improved environmental stewardship and poverty alleviation.
- Sustainable Livelihoods for livestock producing Communities 2002-2006 DFID, GTZ, ARIS, (£2million)- This project aims to improve the coping strategies of poor rural communities in

Kyrgyzstan. The project is a rural development initiative designed to promote the creation of economic coping strategies and income generating activities that can be exploited on a sustainable basis by livestock producing communities. Region- Talas, Osh, Chui (including Susamyr valley and villages in rayons utilizing the valley). The project provides packages combining credit, grant, training, inputs and technical assistance in order to achieve project outputs: mechanisms for the development and support of sustainable income generation; Improved access to services; Improved national capacity to support community based rural development; improved capacity of communities to manage their own development; information dissemination to replicate project lessons. (website - <http://www.rdcelet.kg/en/>).

Agricultural Cooperatives

- Promotion of Trade and Service Cooperatives (GTZ) 2003-2005 – This project aims to create and support sound and sustainable cooperative structures. These structures should contain a three level cooperative system, with village level cooperatives (primary cooperatives) where the farmers are members, regional level cooperatives (secondary cooperatives) where the primary cooperatives are members and one or two national level cooperatives (tertiary cooperatives). Also, the structures should comprise a two-level cooperative association system with regional association and a national association.
- Kyrgyz-Swiss Agricultural Programme (1995-2005) Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation (USD14 million): The project's goal is to contribute to poverty alleviation and to improve the living conditions in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan. The project consists of several components with the main emphasis on the development of the Rural Advisory Service. Rural Advisory Service (RAS) component aims to create a farmers' association, which is a demand-driven, decentralized system steered by farmers' councils. RAS operates from 46 offices in all seven oblasts reaching 22'000 households throughout the country. The organization has 18'000 permanent clients, of which 6'000 are members of RAS. RAS offers services to farmers such as training, individual and group consultations, and organizing publicity and campaigns. RAS advisors, together with the interested farmers and involved experts, search for practical farming solutions. The main topics are crop yields, soil fertility, livestock breeding, marketing, food processing and specific problems of the rural poor. RAS advisors help farmers draft and write business plans, develop new products and search for new markets, and solve gender-related issues. Depending on the region, the "newly emerged" farmers learn how to produce soft cheese, cotton, compost, and grow sugar beets and new kinds of vegetables. The rational use of pastures, and the establishment of veterinary services is also promoted. RAS is locally organized and controlled by farmers. They select council members at local, regional, national level to serve as a link between the farmers and advisors, to determine the needs of the rural population, and to independently set their priorities. Central Asian Breeding Services This recently formed joint stock company works to improve farmers' access to good quality breeding stock. It imports high quality semen and runs village artificial insemination points and is involved in other services related to livestock breeding. As a result of its operations, the gene pool of cattle in Kyrgyzstan has improved

Rural Development / Poverty reduction

- Rural Financial Institutions Project (2002-2008) ADB (USD12.5m loan) - Poverty reduction through the strategy on poverty mitigation, a strategic direction of ADB. The creation of viable and sustainable financial and credit institutions that can provide financial services to the rural population. In accordance with 2002 data, through the project 293 credit unions made up of 23,479 participants were developed in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Community Based Tourism Support Project (2003-2005) Helvetas (USD 156,000) To date, the CBTSP has assisted local stakeholders (mostly family-run enterprises, conservation organizations and local authorities) in their efforts to develop tourism at local and regional level. The Community based tourism approach helps local communities promote cultural and adventure tourism and focuses on:

Marketing support and access to western markets through partner tour operators in Bishkek; Setting quality standards for tourism products by training service providers in planning, marketing (product development, pricing and promotion), and tourism-related services; Inter-regional tourism development: joining tourism providers in Issyk Kul, Naryn and Jalal Abad oblast and promoting their tourism products at national level. – trained 12 people in Susamyr in 2004

Community Based Infrastructure Services Sector Project (ADB 36,000,000 USD): The Project supports the Government's objectives of decentralization, poverty reduction, and human development through the provision of improved community-based infrastructure services and strengthening of institutional capacity through training programs. The Project covers 730 villages and seven towns in Chui, Jalal-Abad, and Osh oblasts. The Project will provide basic infrastructure services, including water supply, sanitation and drainage, to a population of about 1.5 million approximately, 65 percent of whom are below the poverty line. Villages in Susamyr valley have benefited and will further benefit from this project particularly in regard to water supply infrastructure.

Important Species in Susamyr Valley

	Species in Latin (English)	Kyrgyz Red Data Book	Intl Red Data Book	Remarks
FLORA				
1	<i>Tulipa kolpakowskiana</i> (Wild Tulip)	*		
2	<i>Silene susamyrense</i>	*		Endemic to Susamyr valley
3	<i>Ammopiptanthus nanus</i> (Desert Legume)	*		
FAUNA				
MAMMAL				
5	<i>Lepus tolai</i> (Tolai Hare)			
6	<i>Marmota baibacina</i> (Gray Marmot)		LR/Lc	
7	<i>Alticola argentatus</i> (Silver Mountain vole)		LR/LC	
8	<i>Meles meles</i> (Eurasian Badger)		LR/LC	
9	<i>Capra sibirica</i> (Siberian Ibex/Asiatic Ibex)		LR/LC	
10	<i>Ovis ammon</i> (Argali)	*	VU A2cde	
11	<i>Capreolus pygargus tienschanicus</i> (Eastern Roe Deer)		LR/lc	
13	<i>Ursus arcots</i> (Brown Bear)	*	LR/LC	
15	<i>Canis lupus</i> (Grey Wolf)		LC	
16	<i>Lynx lynx isabellinus</i> (Eurasian Lynx)		NT	
17	<i>Uncia uncia</i> (Snow Leopard)	*	EN C2a(i)	
BIRDS				
9	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	*	LC	
10	<i>Falco cherrug</i> (Saker Falcon)	*	EN A2bcd+3bcd	
11	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (Golden Eagle)	*	LC	
12	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> (Lammergeier)	*	LC	
13	<i>Anthropoides (Grus) virgo</i> (Demoiselle crane)	*	LC	
14	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i> (Ibisbill)	*	LC	
15	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i> (Himalayan Griffon)	*	LC	

REFERENCES:

A Practitioner's Guide. Using Indicators to Measure Impact and Performance for Capacity Development & Mainstreaming in Sustainable Land Management Project – 2006 UNDP-GEF

Assessment of Pastures and Potential for their Restoration – 2005 KyrgyzgiproZem, Bishkek (C.Kasymov, L.Penkina, C. Bozumbaeva, I. Haltaeva, N.Kitaeva, G. Koichumanova, N.Borkoev).

Country Pasture / Forage Resources Profile – 2000 FAO (Anthony Fitzherbert) Rome.

Global Environmental Conventions: Cross-Sectorial Interactions and capacity Building in Kyrgyzstan - 2005 UNDP / GEF (National Capacity Self Assessment Project)

Looking at Mammals in Kyrgyzia – 2003 G.G. Vorobeev, J. van der Ven Bishkek

Mobile Pastoralism in Kyrgyz Republic - April 2005 LEAD Electronic Newsletter, S. Kulov.

Operational Programme on Sustainable Land Management (OP15) – June 5 2003, GEF

PDFA Mountain Pasture Management in the Valley of Susamyr – 2005 UNDP, Bishkek.

PDFA Report – Pasture Management Regime for Susamyr Valley - 2005 UNDP, Bishkek.

Review Criteria for GEF Medium-sized Projects

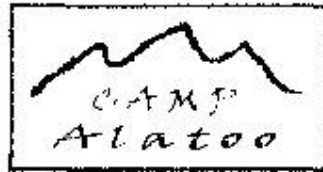
Scope and Coherence of the Land Degradation Activities in the GEF -May18 2005 GEF.

Susamyr Household Valley Survey –2005, Centre of Public Opinion Study “El-Pikir”, Bishkek.

2. Other agreements

a) *For Country endorsement letter and commitment letters please see the attached MSP proposal.*

b) Memorandum of Understanding between WB "Agricultural Support Service" project, UNDP "Capacity Building and Environmental Governance Strengthening for Sustainable Development" project, and "Camp ALA-TOO" public foundation



МЕМОРАНДУМ О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ

ПО СОВМЕСТНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОГО КРУГЛОГО СТОЛА ПО ОБСУЖДЕНИЮ ЗАКОНОПРОЕКТА «О ПАСТБИЩАХ» МЕЖДУ ПРОЕКТОМ «ПОДДЕРЖКА ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫХ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ УСЛУГ» ВСЕМИРНОГО БАНКА, ПРОЕКТОМ ПРООН «ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ УСИЛЕНИЕ И ПОСТРОЕНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ ДЛЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ» И ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМ ФОНДОМ «САМР АЛА-ТОО»

Настоящий Меморандум о сотрудничестве подписан 13 июня 2007 года между Проектом «Поддержка Вспомогательных Сельскохозяйственных Услуг» (ПВСУ), Проектом ПРООН «Институциональное Усиление и Построение Возможностей для Устойчивого Развития» (Проект ПРООН) и Общественным Фондом «САМР Ала-ТОО» (ОФ).

ПРИНИМАЯ ВО ВНИМАНИЕ, что дальнейшее развитие проектов желательно сотрудничать, в области управления пастбищами.

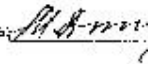
СТОРОНЫ договорились о нижеследующем:

1. ПВСУ, Проект ПРООН и ОФ согласны сотрудничать, координировать свои действия и вносить вклад по нижеследующим вопросам:
 - Совместная организация и проведение Республиканского Круглого Стола по обсуждению законопроекта «О пастбищах» с привлечением всех заинтересованных лиц на всех уровнях;
 - Подготовка необходимого раздаточного материала;
 - Обобщение результатов, выводов по итогам Республиканского Круглого Стола и предоставление их заинтересованным лицам;
 - Совместные финансовые расходы по проведению Республиканского Круглого Стола (согласно прилагаемой смете расходов);
 - Иные мероприятия, которые могут возникнуть по мере осуществления упомянутых мероприятий.
2. Каждая сторона назначает ответственного лицо по реализации целей настоящего Меморандума.
3. Споры, возникшие по исполнению пунктов Меморандума будут разрешаться путем переговоров сторон.

Проект «Поддержка Вспомогательных Сельскохозяйственных Услуг»

Подпись: 
 Удостоверенный Копировальщик

Проект ПРООН «Институциональное Усиление и Построение Возможностей для Устойчивого Развития»

Подпись: 
 Джайпирчел М.К. Менеджер

Общественный Фонд «САМР Ала-ТОО»

Подпись: 
 Квандуу Директор

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR JOINT ORGANIZATION AND HOLDING THE REPUBLICAN ROUND TABLE ON DRAFT OF LAW “PASTURE» DISCUSSION BETWEEN “AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICE ” PROJECT, WORLD BANK, UNDP “CAPACITY BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE STRENGTHENING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” PROJECT AND “CAMP ALA-TOO” PUBLIC FOUNDATION”.

Hereby Memorandum of Understanding between “Agricultural Support Service” project (hereinafter ASSP), UNDP “Capacity Building and Environmental Governance Strengthening for Sustainable Development” project (hereinafter UNDP project), and “Camp ALA-TOO” public foundation” (hereinafter PF) signed on 13 June 2007.

CONSIDERING, that given projects will collaborate in pasture management field.

Parties have agreed of the following:

1. ASSP, UNDP project and PF agree to collaborate, coordinate all activities and make a contribution on the following issues:

- Joint organization and holding of the Republican Round Table on draft law “Pastures” discussion with involvement all stakeholders of all levels;
- Development of all necessary handouts;
- Generalizing of the results, summaries according to the Republican Round Table and assignment to all involved stakeholders;
- Co-financing of the Republican Round Table (according to the enclosed budget) ;
- Other actions, that can appear within mentioned activities implementation;

2. Each party is to appoint a responsible person within the realization of the Memorandum objectives.

3. Disputes occurred within Memorandum implementation points will be settled by the negotiations of the parties.

Director WB “Agricultural Support Service” project

Signature _____

A. Usubalieva

Coordinator

UNDP “Capacity Building and Environmental Governance Strengthening for Sustainable Development” project

Signature _____ M. Djangaracheva

Manager

“Camp ALA-TOO” public foundation”

Signature _____ U. Kasymov

**MEMORANDUM
OF COOPERATION BETWEEN JOGORKU KENESH OF THE KYRGYZ
REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

I. Preamble

In view of the paramount importance of implementing Country Development Strategy (CSD) till 2010, achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Local Agenda XXI and principles of sustainable development in the Kyrgyz Republic;

In view of the common effort and interest in supporting joint activities in the frame of United National Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic new Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2006- 2010;

In view of the priorities of Country Development Strategy (CDS) till 2010 and other strategic documents of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Promoting inter-agency and inter-sector cooperation on environment and sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic;

based on mutual trust, esteem and understanding, Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and United Nations Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic hereinafter referred as "Parties" shall sign this Memorandum;

II. Cooperation goals

Parties to this Memorandum shall express their will to develop cooperation and joint activities on promoting CDS implementation process in the Kyrgyz Republic through:

- Developing Joint Action Plan on implementing goals and objectives of this Memorandum;
- Efficient cooperation in the process of strategic planning and implementation of Country Development Strategy in order to ensure its priorities, promote the Kyrgyz Republic' legislation for sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- Preserving natural ecosystems and maintaining corresponding quality of the environment;
- Expert assistance in development national laws on environment and sustainable development;
- Introducing decision making mechanisms at legislative level based on civil society participation and social partnership;
- Joint activities and knowledge exchange for efficient execution of international agreements and conventions, came into force according to legislative procedures with participatins of the Kyrgyz Republic, integration of sustainable development mechanisms into national strategic documents;

- Capacity building for partnership and cooperation between the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, civil society and business sector;
- Promotion of dialogue based on participation of civil society groups applying inter-agency and inter-sector approach;

III. Coordination of Memorandum implementation

To efficiently implementation of the Memorandum the Parties shall appoint responsible persons from each agency for representing corresponding UNDP Programmes and Jogorku Kenesh Committees, which shall be in charge of:

- Coordination and implementation of the Joint Action Plan and ensuring execution of the Memorandum objectives by both Parties;
- Arranging meetings of the Parties with participation of corresponding Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and civil society representatives not less than once in six months with required minutes taking at every meeting;

IV. Financial matters

Financial and other contributions of the Parties shall be made according to the budget of expenditures for each activity and in accordance with internal rules, procedures and statutes of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic and Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

V. Documentation and using results

All documents developed in the framework of this Memorandum shall bear reference to this Memorandum and contain logos of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic and Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic;

The Parties have the right to own the results of the joint activity and use them.

VI. Duration

This Memorandum shall come into force on the day of signing by the Parties and take effect till 2010.

The Memorandum may be reviewed or extended by written agreement of the Parties.

The Parties express their confidence in implementation of the obligations adopted in the framework of this Memorandum which was developed according to the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic and documents regulating activities of the Parties and equal participation in decision making.

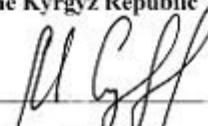
The Memorandum shall be signed in 3 (three) copies in Kyrgyz, Russian and English and shall have the same legislative validity.

**United Nations Development Programme
in the Kyrgyz Republic,
in the person of UNDP Resident
Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic**



Neal Walker

**Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic,
in the person of the Toraga of
Jogorku Kenesh
of the Kyrgyz Republic**



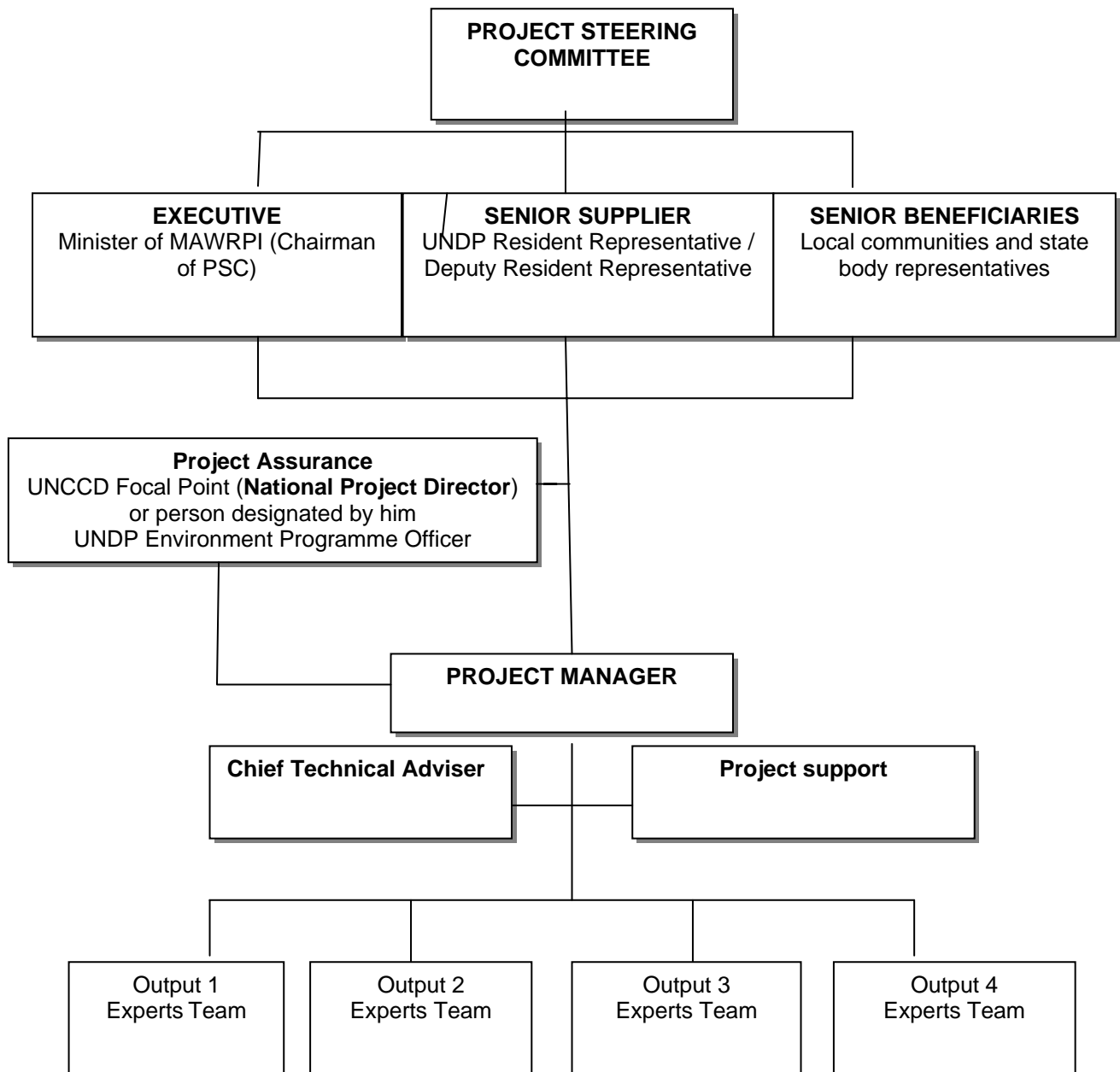
Marat Sultanov

**The Kyrgyz Republic
Bishkek**

June 15, 2007

c) *Minutes of the Local Programme Advisory Committee*
attached as a separate document

PART II: Organigram of Project



PART III: Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TERMS OF REFERENCE



I. POSITION INFORMATION	
Position Name	Project Manager (PM)
Project Name	CACILM CPP: Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyр Valley, Kyrgyzstan
Duration	5 years

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION/OBJECTIVES
<p>The main land degradation problem being addressed by this project is the degradation of the most accessible pastures in highland valleys (i.e. village pastures) of which the Susamyр Valley is a typical example. A Problem Analysis and Root cause Matrix is provided in the Project Document. Consequently the project goal is demonstrate in the Susamyр Valley cost-effective and replicable sustainable pasture management model of integrating the requirements for reducing pastures degradation into the sustainable pastures management.</p> <p>Therefore a team of national and international experts will be invited in order to provide technical assistance and advisory services to implement pilot project, create public awareness, improve institutional and regulatory framework, built local communities capacity, participatory develop and operate by Susamyр Valley Pasture Management Mechanism. The leader of this team will be a PM.</p>

III. FUNCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Supervise overall implementation of the project for its total duration term to ensure project performance in accordance with approved Project Document;2. Responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of all project activities, staff, consultants, disbursements, etc for ensuring that M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion;3. Manage the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) composed from an Administrative/Finance Assistant, a Field Admin/Logistic Clerk and a Driver.4. PM will be answerable to the UN Country Office but will be expected to work in close collaboration and cooperation with the Project Director on behalf of Executing Agency.5. PM will coordinate his work with UNDP CO Environment Programme Officer.6. Analysis of problems as well as preparation of feasibility studies for problems solution and its presentation for stakeholders;7. Analysis of obtained results and take into account the successful projects and experience of previous projects;8. Support the increasing population awareness about project activities;9. Conduct the investigation work for obtaining objective information;10. Ensure coordination of the project activities with other relevant activities and initiatives of the Government;11. Provide assistance in inventory and participatory classification of pastures, definition of use norms and delineation of rent lots;12. Provide expert advisory services in the field of existing pasture legislation, policy and

responsibilities to draft Sustainable Pastures Management Strategy for further dissemination to other highland pastures of Kyrgyzstan;

13. Build Capacity of key Susamyr Pasture Management Mechanism local operation personal;
14. Support for integration of Susamyr Pasture Management Mechanism into Local Development plan and its participatory monitoring;
15. Provision of initial capacity building to Pasture Users Associations (PUAs) in terms of self administration and organization and ongoing advice and operational guidance to PUAs during project duration;
16. Provide to PUAs technical assistance and facilitation in terms of development of livestock marketing and processing, support services and technical knowledge;
17. Provide assistance to establishment of new locally invested micro-credit Facility and its operation;
18. Support for establishment of new locally invested micro-credit Facility and its operation;
19. Provide assistance for piloting and promoting sustainable livelihood resources and activities;
20. Technical and organizational support to key institutions during initial pilot implementation
21. Regularly provide information on project progress on the portal www.caresd.net for the benefit of all stakeholders.

IV. OUTPUTS

Expected Outputs:

Successful project implementation is in accordance to objectives, scheduler and planning budget. The performance of the project manager will be assessed in successful achieving of the overall project outcomes, mainly:

Sustainable Pasture Management Mechanism for Susamyr Valley demonstrated which contributes to decrease of pastures degradation and to improve livelihoods;

Strengthened of local community capacity for Susamyr Valley Sustainable Pasture Management Mechanism implementation and ownership;

Strengthened national and local institutions capacity which are playing key role in sustainable land management and monitoring.

Further key outputs of the PM:

Annual project reports, work plans and project papers;

Documentation on awareness and information campaign;

Proposals for amendments or changes to existing regulation in pasture management;

- Formally endorsed and Government adopted Sustainable Pastures Management document;
- A number of capacity building work-shops and trainings are hold.
- Available Guidelines and Manuals according to results of project activities.
- Smooth and timely project implementation according work-plans and deadlines.

V. PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Payment schedule according to monthly remuneration scale and qualification criteria for National Personnel working in PMUs of KR

VI. REQRUITMENT QUALIFICATIONS/COMPETENCIES

Education:

- University degree in the filed of business administration or environment management with substantive knowledge in pasture management, or related fields. Advanced degree (M.Sc., PhD or equivalent) is an advantage.

Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3-5 years of working experience in the area of project/programme management. Experience in pasture management or environment management are an advantage; • Understanding of capacity development issues in the region.
Language Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. Knowledge of English is an advantage.
Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good interpersonal, facilitation and communication skills • Good decision-making skills • Good computer skills (Microsoft Office, Internet, Excel)

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
TERMS OF REFERENCE**



I. POSITION INFORMATION	
Position Name	Administrative and Finance Assistant
Project Name	CACILM CPP: Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan
Duration	5 years

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION/OBJECTIVES
Project Administrative and Finance Assistant performs a variety of information collecting, monitoring, technical and administrative and finance services in support of project activities and all national experts under the supervision of Project Manager. He/she must write and speak very good Russian and English, translate and interpret easily.

III. FUNCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Day-to-day report and coordinate its work with Project Manager (PM). 2. Assist the project officers in maintaining close contacts with the Government, Executing Agencies, donors and other counterparts through direct contacts, collection and summarizing of information, proposals, incoming and outgoing documents, drafting letters, organizing meetings under supervision of PM. 3. Provide operational support to project activities implementation as well as to project management; 4. Collect data and other information on project development and subject-matter activities (e.g. maintain, log, file and update records in prescribed format for subsequent use); 5. Contribute to the preparation of status and progress reports by collecting information, preparing tables and drafting selected sections of it. Prepare background material to be used in discussions and briefing sessions; 6. Arrange for the recording and processing of government requests for assistance; 7. Assist in identification and formulation of development co-operation projects and in preparation of draft project documents; 8. Assist in monitoring project/project activities by reviewing a variety of records, including correspondence, reports, activities, project inputs, budgets and financial expenditures in accordance with UNDP requirements. Prepare and file correspondence and materials relevant to the above; 9. Assist in translation and organization of preparation of Terms of Reference for national and international experts; 10. Assist in the organization of and logistical preparation for workshops, seminars, visiting missions, field trips and etc; 11. Coordinate its work with UNDP Environment Programme associate; 12. Assist on financial and administrative matters; 13. Prepare unofficial translations and may act as interpreter if necessary; 14. Perform other relevant duties.

IV. OUTPUTS
Accurate and efficient support for all project activities, reflected in approved Work plan.

V. PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Payment schedule according to monthly remuneration scale and qualification criteria for National Personnel working in PMUs of KR

VI. REQRUITMENT QUALIFICATIONS/COMPETENCIES	
Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University degree in field of Finance/Administration or other relevant degree
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 years work experience of fiancé and administrative expertise which at least one year with international organization; • Experience in managing finances for international projects • Administrative experience would be an asset.
Language Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency in English (spoken and written), Russian. Knowledge of Kyrgyz language is an advantage.
Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and fluent computer skills (MS Office); • Ability to handle documentation, correspondence, prepare reports; • Excellent analytical, statistical, communication and organization skills; • Excellent team working skills.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
TERMS OF REFERENCE**



I. POSITION INFORMATION	
Position Name	Chief Technical Adviser (CTA)
Project Name	CACILM CPP: Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan
Duration	16 staff-weeks in the first year, 4 staff-weeks in the second year and 4 staff-weeks in the third year (UNDP is able to employ CTA separately in every year according to functions below)
Location	Suusamyr, Jaiyl region, Kyrgyzstan

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION/OBJECTIVES
<p>The main land degradation problem being addressed by this project is the degradation of the most accessible pastures in highland valleys (i.e. village pastures) of which the Susamyr Valley is a typical example. The project goal is demonstrate in the Susamyr Valley cost-effective and replicable sustainable pasture management model of integrating the requirements for reducing pastures degradation into the sustainable pastures management.</p> <p>A team of national and international experts will be invited in order to provide technical assistance and advisory services to implement pilot project, create public awareness, improve institutional and regulatory framework, built local communities capacity, participatory develop and operate by Susamyr Valley Pasture Management Mechanism. Therefore, during the project part-time CTA will be hired to provide overall technical advisory guidance to the project. CTA will work on advisory ensuring project sustainability and its replication nationwide and its input to CACILM in overall and in particular aspects.</p>

III. FUNCTIONS
<p>During the whole hired period CTA will be undertake technical assessments as requested, and provide technical advice to Project Manager to the hired experts on deeper analysis of local pasture management experiences as required.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>I year</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective technical guidance from the project’s beginning stage, when detailed Review on a Pilot Basis 2. Revise the Draft of Review on a Pilot Basis and made appropriate comments on it 3. Technically guide the development of grazing plan, actively facilitate its development on the participatory approach 4. Review of grazing plan with stakeholders and made appropriate comments 5. Draft and approve by PSC the Programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places 6. Supervise and technically guide from start of the Programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places implementation 7. Design with Specialist Advisor on participatory manner the Pasture Users Association functions 8. Review and made appropriate comments on initial guidelines on targets and types of awareness materials 9. Review and made appropriate changes on the draft of guidelines for information capture and management mechanism

10. Coordinate with CACILM Secretariat and assist to hired experts to formulate training programmes

II year

1. Monitor and report upon execution of the work of organizations/Agencies subcontracted by Project, especially the Programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places implementation
2. Provide monitoring of, and mentoring to hired trainers rolling-out capacity-buildings training to rural communities, local government and decision-makers
3. Draft and present with national experts the leasing system on stakeholders workshop
4. Assist to develop of funding mechanisms into sustainable pasture management (SPM) mechanisms operations
5. Revise the report of funding mechanisms into SPM mechanisms operations and made appropriate comments
6. Revise the report on the draft of SPM mechanism and made appropriate comments

III year

1. Monitor and report upon execution of the work of organizations/Agencies subcontracted by Project, especially the Programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places implementation
2. Provide monitoring of, and mentoring to hired trainers rolling-out capacity-buildings training to rural communities, local government and decision-makers
3. Finalize with national experts of SPM mechanism for presentation to Government
4. Arrange PSC meeting to review efforts toward SLM implementation during 2,5 years, nature and progress of Project support according to work-schedulers and their results
5. Assist to mid-term external evaluation

IV. OUTPUTS (might be corrected in line with project needs and external circumstances)

I year

1. Comments on the Draft of Review on a Pilot Basis
2. Technically cleared grazing plan
3. Draft of the Programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places
4. Approved by PSC the Programme on basic infrastructure necessary for grazing at distant places
5. Draft of report on Pasture Users Association functions approved by NPD
6. Comments on initial guidelines on targets and types of awareness materials
7. Comments on the draft of guidelines for information capture and management mechanism
8. Mission report

II year

1. Monitoring report
2. Draft of the leasing system
3. Presentation of leasing system on the stakeholders workshop (workshop minutes)
4. The preliminary leasing system subject to comments stakeholders workshop after approved by NPD
5. Draft of report of funding mechanisms into sustainable pasture management (SPM) mechanisms operations
6. Draft of SPM mechanism approved by NPD
7. Mission report

III year

1. Monitoring report
2. Final document of SPM mechanism presented to the Government
3. Mission report

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V. PAYMENT SCHEDULE
Payment schedule according to remuneration scale for international individual consultants (SSAs holders).

VI. REQRUITMENT QUALIFICATIONS/COMPETENCIES	
Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic degree in environment (preferably, specialization in land degradation). Advanced degree (M.Sc., PhD or equivalent) is an advantage.
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 7 years working experience in the field of project management training and curricula development, including 2-3 years of managerial experience; • Work experience in CIS or Eastern Europe is an advantage; • Experience in project formulation, planning, assessment, reporting.
Language Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency in English. Knowledge of Russian and Kyrgyz languages is an advantage.
Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer literacy; • High level of interpersonal and team-working skills; • Good communication skills; • Excellent negotiation and diplomatic skills.

Terms of Reference Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is a main administrative body for the project. It implements the project and provides leadership, coordination and political support of the project. The government of Kyrgyz Republic and the Project and the UN Programme establish PSC after signing the project proposal. PSC will hold the first session as soon as the personnel is employed and work plan is signed for every year. PSC shall meet not less than twice a year.

PSC shall include equal number (by one) of representatives from each of below listed parties:

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries (Agency on coordination of the project) - Chairman
2. The United Nations Development Programme – Co-chairman
3. NGO “CAMP Ala-Too”
4. State Registry
5. State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
6. Chuy Oblast Administration
7. Local authorities
8. Representatives of business sector

Representatives of other ministries and agencies, donors, etc., can participate in PSC sessions at the recommendation of any member and preliminary approval of acting members of PSC. They can participate also as observers at meetings at the initiative of PSC Chairman.

The National Project Manager (NPM) is accountable directly to PSC.

The responsibilities of the PSC as a whole and the individual members are to:

1. Provide overall guidance and oversight on project implementation activities;
2. Approve all significant project initiatives and strategic issues;
3. Facilitate project work within each PSC member’s respective institution;
4. Annually review and assess the progress of the Project and its components;
5. Annually review and approve the work plan and updated budgets of the Project and its activities;
6. Act as the primary lobbying and coordinating body to ensure policy, legislative, and financial support on behalf of the Government of the KR; as a liaison between the Project and other national and international programs, organizations and donors;
7. Support the cross-sectoral approach of the project through creating mechanisms for interaction with NGOs and other stakeholders;
8. Assist the project on external resources mobilization
9. Continue to seek additional funding to support the outputs and activities of the Project beyond the lifespan of GEF funding.

Terms of Reference National Project Director

NPD shall bear full responsibility for implementation of project activities in compliance with the scheduled time frame and for the achievement of the expected result stated in the Project Document. The main function shall be providing for intersectional and interagency coordination and involvement of all stakeholders in the process of the project implementation.

Main responsibilities:

1. Performance as a coordinating link and a responsible person of the project in the Executive Agency of the Project to monitor progress and implementation of activities;
2. Providing assistance in coordination of the project activities with the involvement of other governmental agencies;
3. Providing of implementation of obligations of the Government on co-financing and other contributions in the project implementation;
4. Participate in selection of main project staff;
5. Delegation of certain authorities to the project manager for operational project management;
6. Coordinate over work of the project manager through verification of audits and reports, participation in the meetings of the Project Steering Committee in compliance with the Section of the Project Document on monitoring and evaluation;
7. Monitoring of the project expenditures through signing of an audit of annual expenditures signed by the project manager or UNDP Program Associate.
8. Coordinate implementation of project activities in compliance with the Project Document;
9. Jointly with the UNDP Country Office provide for the fact that Memorandums of Understanding were prepared and discussed with the project partners;
10. Actively participate with personnel in the development of good, effective work plans on all project components, in compliance with which the maximum effectiveness of the project will be provided for. Coordinate implementation of these plans;
11. Provide for regular liaising with the UNDP Country Office, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and partners of the project;
12. Carry out in a timely manner review and coordination of financial reports, submitted by Project Manager, including the coordinated Annual Work Plan (AWP);
13. Regularly report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC);
14. Identify and resolve project implementation problems as necessary;
15. Regularly report to UNDP in compliance with rules and procedures of execution.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: **The Kyrgyz Republic**

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Poor and vulnerable groups have increased and more equitable access to quality basic social services and benefits, in a strengthened pro-poor policy environment

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

Sustainable development principles integrated into poverty reduction policies and programmes

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

Integrated conservation and development policies and projects developed and piloted

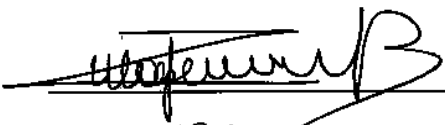
Implementing partner: **Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industries**

Other Partners: **ADB, CAMP, GTZ, WB, EEC, CIDA, GM**


Programme Period: 2007-2012
Programme Component: Environment for Sustainable Development
Project Title: CACILM CPP: Demonstrating Sustainable Mountain Pasture Management in the Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyzstan
Project ID: PIMS No.3220 (KGZ 10 /Atlas Award No.: 00046221/Atlas Project No.: 00054913)
Project Duration: 2007-2012
Management Arrangement: NEX

Total budget:	1,939,216 USD
Allocated resources:	<u>1,939,216 USD</u>
• Government	631,000
• Regular	950,000
• UNDP	310,000
• Other	48,216
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
• In kind contributions	_____

Agreed by Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of KR:


03.12.07

Agreed by UNDP/Kyrgyzstan:


03 DEC, 2007





