

GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDAF Outcome	Pillar C: Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction Outcome 2: By end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized;
Expected CP OUTCOME:	Environment sustainability and climate change resilience integrated into pro-poor (socio-economic) development policies and programmes;
EXPECTED OUTPUTS:	1. Approaches to Low carbon emission development promoted; 2. Transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation strategies supported; 3. Principles of sustainability integrated into selected sectoral natural resources management and local development plans.
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Brief description:

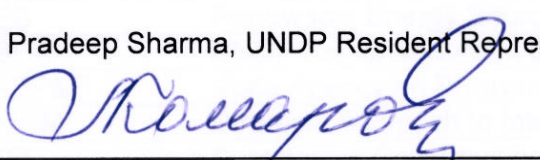
The main Programme goal is to support and strengthen capacities of the state institutions and the civil society of the Kyrgyz Republic for integration of environmental sustainability and climate change resilience into pro-poor (socio-economic) development policies and programmes. The achievement of the above will be accomplished via efforts aimed at promoting approaches to low carbon development, sustainable natural resource management and support provided to facilitate transition to climate resilient economies via development of climate change adaptation strategies.

Programme Period:	2011-2016
CPAP Programme Component:	Environment
Project Title:	Environment Protection for Sustainable Development
Atlas Award ID:	00062205
Atlas Project ID:	00079587
Start date:	August 1, 2011
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LPAC date:	June 29, 2011
Management:	DIM

Total budget:	\$ 10,196,790
Total TRAC required	\$ 1,096,790
Indicative resource mobilization for the next programme cycle	\$ 8,680,000
In-kind contribution of:	
Government of KR	\$ 240,000

Agreed by UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic;

Mr. Pradeep Sharma, UNDP Resident Representative a. i.



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Acronyms

ACC	Adaptation to Climate Change
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BD	Biodiversity
BRC	UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre
CA	Central Asia
CA CRM	Central Asia Climate Risk Management (Multi-country project)
CACILM	Central Asia Countries Initiative on Land Management
CARNet	Central Asia Regional Informational Network (internet based)
CC	Climate Change
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDS	Country Development Strategy
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CA CRM	Central Asia Climate Risks Management project of UNDP BRC
CPD	Country Programme Document
CT	Carbon Trade
DAO	Delivery as One – One UN approach of UN Agencies joint initiatives
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DFES	Debts for Environment Swap
DRMP	UNDP Disaster Risks Management Programme
EPSD	UNDP Environment for Sustainable Development Programme
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism (under UN Convention to Combat Desertification)
GIZ	German International Cooperation
IO	International Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IT	Information Technologies
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JK	Jogorku Kenesh
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
LCD	Low carbon (emission) Development
LSG	Local Self Governance
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NCCC	National Committee on Climate Change
NAMA	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
NPD	National Programme Director
NSCCA	National Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation
PB	Programme Board
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PT	Protected Territories
QPR	Quarterly progress report
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RBEC	UNDP Regional Bureau on Europe & CIS
SAEP&F	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production

SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SSM	Sustainable spatial management
SHP	Small Hydro Power
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNCCC	Second National Communication on Climate Change
SNRM	Sustainable Natural Resource Management
SPNA	Specially Protected Nature Areas
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCBDC	UN Convention on Biodiversity Conservation
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Introduction

(2). The Environment Programme of the UNDP Kyrgyzstan was initiated in 2005 as a two-year project “Capacity Building and Environmental Governance Strengthening for Sustainable Development” aimed at supporting the State Agency on Environmental Protection & Forestry (SAEP&F) in launching a dialogue with different stakeholders applying a participatory cross-sectoral approach to improve the environmental governance.

(3). The project contributed to strengthening of civil society, mass media and government institutions’ capacity to ensure access to and exchange of environmental information, promotion of Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and integration of concepts of sustainability in development policies and programs at the national and local levels.

(4). Besides that, it helped national partners to understand the importance of sustainable environmental governance policy at all levels. In order to raise public awareness on sustainable development, the regional information network titled CARNet was established in 2006. Since then, this informational network has been providing informational support to portray sustainable development issues through the prism of environmental protection in the entire CA region. In addition, CARNet has become informational platform for initiation of discussions on new ideas and concepts, ranging from legislation to public information campaigns on environment & natural resource management.

(5). Within the previous GEF-4 cycle, The UNDP Environment Programme has been able to attract most of funding in the areas that were suggested for the country, which had resulted in a number of approved projects that are currently under implementation. As of today, some of these projects have already been completed, with the rest of the projects being under implementation. To enhance potential of the state partners, a series of capacity building events were carried out under the aegis of the UNDP Environment for sustainable development Programme with the goal to enhance state partners’ capacity to mobilize both external and internal funding for their own projects and instil them with expertise needed to commence dialogue on the external debt for nature swap mechanism for Kyrgyzstan, that had been requested by the leadership of the country.

(6). In 2007, Project achievements were positively assessed by the Team of international evaluators. Recommendations issued laid the ground for the development and start of the second phase for the UNDP Environment Protection for Sustainable Development Programme (EPSD) 2007-2010.

(7). In this new phase, the EPSD continued its active cooperation with the SAEP&F in building capacity for of the relevant state bodies and equipping them with skills and knowledge related to coordination in the realm of sustainable development initiatives both at the national and local levels. Among major achievements, Programme’s interventions led to the endorsement of the Concept on Environmental Security of the country enacted through Presidential Decree in the second half of 2007. As a result of systematic efforts aimed at capacity building the above mentioned concept on environmental sustainability was further integrated into country development priorities and properly reflected in the Country Development Strategy (CDS) for the period of 2009-2011.

(8). Resource mobilization efforts during this period resulted in numerous successes with increase of funding of the UNDP environmental projects from the GEF starting with 500,000 USD in 2005 to 8,340,000 USD in 2010. Besides that, another 4,307,000 USD were attracted from the European Commission (EU), Montreal Protocol, SAICM, and Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA), MDG Carbon Fund, UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative, and Finnish Government. In total, about 13,000,000 USD were mobilized in addition to the core UNDP funding that was allocated on a regular basis during the above mentioned period.

(9). In the second phase the Programme had actively supported institutional development and establishment of a national coordinating body on sustainable development through building and strengthening of partnership among all state and non-state stakeholders. Building national partners’ capacity for implementation of the main international conventions signed by Kyrgyzstan was also an important focus during that phase. For instance, UNDP supported the development process of the Third and the Fourth National Reports on Biodiversity Conservation; Initial National Report on the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Decision-Making and Justice in Envi-

ronmental Matters; and First and Second National Communications of Kyrgyzstan for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Within the frames of support provided for implementation of Kyrgyzstan's obligations under the Convention on Climate Change, the Law on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Law on Renewable Energy Sources, as well as several by laws were developed jointly with the SAEP&F. As part of implementation of obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity Conservation, the UNDP Environment Programme supported enactment of the amendment to the Law on "Specially Protected Nature Territories", as well as initiation of a new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) development process.

(10). In September 2010, activities and achievements of UNDP Environment Protection for Sustainable Development Programme were reviewed and positively assessed by the external evaluation team, which provided a number of recommendations for the outline of a new Programme cycle beyond 2010. Evaluators have specially noted the efficacy of the "Umbrella" approach that has been the core guiding principle of the Programme in terms of internal coordination and cohesion. This approach became an important tool in promoting environmental issues into the country development policy, legislation and planning during the transition period. The given approach ideas allowed to broaden the Programme portfolio, helped to increase mobilization of donor funds, and provided informational, administrative and technical support to the other UNDP environmental projects by ensuring linkages and synergy to achieve corporate and aligned programmatic goals and objectives.

(11). Successes outlined as above have paved the way for elaboration of this present programme document for the next 2011-2016 programme cycle, with incorporation of recommendations elaborated by independent evaluators that has been conducted in 2010, results of the survey of international environment trends with account of national peculiarities as recommended by the international consultants, provisions of the UNDP RBEC Strategy & recommendations of the UNDP BRC practice leaders and experts. Participatory planning process assured correlation of new Programme document outputs with country development priorities, thus promoting national ownership, as well as incorporated the regional experience.

II. Situation Analysis

(11). According to the data of the National Statistics Committee of the KR, GDP of Kyrgyzstan in 2009 made up 196,423.1 mln. som (\$4,591.5 mln.), while GDP per capita made up 38.3 thousand som or 888 USD.¹ However, the low economic development and high poverty level are still limiting equitable access of population to natural resources, safer livelihoods and sound environment. This situation has affected status of most vulnerable groups such as women and children in terms of broadening the gap in unequal access to resources of human development, feminization of poverty and high mortality rate.

(12). Limited natural resources of Kyrgyzstan do not allow relying on their capacity for achievement of rapid and environmentally safe development. The existing management and use practice of natural resources is inefficient for ensuring necessary economic growth. Moreover, there is a risk that it can lead to depletion and loss of natural resources and to the environment being made unsuitable for future generations.

(13). Despite their significant degradation natural ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan, especially in places of active human activity, they did not lose their self-regulation capacity of biological resources regeneration processes, as well as for maintenance of environmental balance. However, their further exploitation in the same mode will certainly lead to the loss of their self-regulation and regeneration capabilities..

(14). The total area of Kyrgyzstan is 199,100 km². Almost all of its territory is occupied by mountains - more than half of Kyrgyzstan's territory is located at higher than 2,500 m. and only 1/8 of the country is located lower than 1,500 m. above sea level. Seismic belt underlying the country causes frequent earthquakes, resulting in landslides, floods and avalanche.

(15). Water ecosystems play an important role in environmental and economic stability of the country and overall Central Asian region. There are more than 30,000 rivers and 1,923 lakes in Kyrgyzstan. Total annual volume of river run-off is about 50 km³. A capacity of hydropower resources is estimated at 15,500 thousand kWatt. Of high significance in water supply and climate regulation are the mountain glaciers and snow caps. There are 8,200 glaciers in Kyrgyzstan with a total surface area of 8,169.4 km², what makes up 4.2 % of the country territory. According to estimations of National Science Academy of Kyrgyzstan glaciers of the country hold 650 bln.m³ water reserves².

(16). Forest areas occupy 864.9 thousand ha or 4.32% of all of the country territory. The state forest lands managed by SAEP&F make up 3,279.3 thousand ha (16% national territory), including 1,130.5 thousand ha of forest pastures, 9 thousand ha of arable lands, 14.8 thousand ha of hay-fields, 1.2 thousand ha of orchards and gardens and 4.5 thousand ha of farmstead.

(17). Specially protected nature territories (SPNT) occupy 1,189,360 ha or 6.3 % of the national territory. They include: 10 state reserves (600.4 thousand ha), 9 state nature parks (287.2 thousand ha), 10 forest, 23 botanical, 19 geological, 2 complex and 14 hunting sanctuaries with a total area of 301.4 thousand ha.

(18). The population of Kyrgyzstan as of 01.01.2010 is 5,368,000 people. Bishkek is the capital of the country (population is 819 000 people). 65% of population lives in rural and 35% in urban areas. The country has 1835 settlements, including 1810 villages and small towns and 25 cities, which are governed by 472 village administrative boards - aiyl okmotu (local self-governance (LSG) bodies) and 25 municipal administrations under management of 1339 heads of LSG bodies. More than 300,000 reside in state forest areas and more than million live 5 km away from the forest boundaries.

¹ www.stat.kg

² Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan (1987), *Atlas of the Kyrgyz Republic*, Moscow.

(19). Gross industrial output, in 2009, was 97,249 mln. som or 2,254 mln. USD (this is 93.6% of 2008).³ Gross production in agriculture, hunting and forestry sector in 2009 made up 110,100,2 mln. som or 2,573,6 mln. USD (107.4% of 2008).⁴

(20). Total crop area in 2009 was 1,169.6 thousand ha, where 97.4 thousand ha of arable land was not used for different reasons: 53.2 thousand ha due to hard boghara; 18.9 thousand ha due to remoteness and rockiness; 11.2 thous. Ha. – due to lack of irrigation because of deteriorated irrigation system; 5.7 thous. ha. – salinity, bogginess, 0.2 thous. ha – due to lack of financial resources.⁵ Total area of arable lands in the country is 1,267 thousand ha or 6.38% of national territory

(21). Livestock breeding (sheep breeding, horse breeding, dairy livestock breeding) is traditionally the main area of agricultural activity of Kyrgyz farmers. Total area of pastures is 9.1 mln. ha or about 45 % of national territory, with more than 3.2 mln. ha or 29 % of total pasture area depleted and degraded.⁶

(22). UNDP and the Government of Kyrgyzstan initiated a United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2005-2010, which addresses four development priority needs of Kyrgyzstan, namely: i) poverty reduction through sustainable development; ii) promoting good/democratic governance; iii) strengthening human security (e.g. HIV/AIDS prevention, conflict prevention; disaster management); and iv) enhancing regional cooperation. However, environment sustainability is not a core part of this plan. The next UNDAF 2011-2016 has been developed in 2011, and includes environmental issues.

(23). Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes the main principles of environmental and natural resources management. They served as a basis for 26 main environmental laws and more than 150 by-laws, which regulate natural resources and environment management, as well as legal relations between users of natural resources and the state.

(24). Environmental legislation identifies management procedures and modalities, such as rules and standards for the use of resources, monitoring and control of environmental pollution, and environmental impacts' assessment of planned activity, environmental standards and expertise. However, the majorities of laws have a framework character, weak financial grounds and lack implementation mechanisms.

(25). A number of environmental sectoral strategies, concepts and programs have been developed based on the country development priorities and implementation of obligations under the international conventions, to which Kyrgyzstan has become a party since 1991. The country signed 13 global environmental conventions and 3 protocols. Currently, the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEP&F) KR under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is the main authority under the Law responsible for implementation of the relevant state policy and ensuring coordination between various state and non state actors as pertains to environmental activities being undertaken in the country.

(26). Other authorities implementing functions related to state regulation and control of natural resources as well as environmental management are listed as given below:

- Ministry of Economic Regulation;
- Ministry of Finance;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Ministry of Emergency Situations;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Natural Resources;

³ National Statistics Committee of the KR, (2010), *Socio-Economic Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic: January-December 2009*. Bishkek.

⁴ www.stat.kg

⁵ www.stat.kg

⁶ SAEP&F, GEF, UNDP (2008), *Fourth National Report on Biological diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic*. Bishkek.

- Ministry of Energy;
- State Committee on Water and Melioration;
- National Statistics Committee;
- National Agency of Local Self-Governance Affairs;
- State Agency for Architecture and Construction under the GKR
- Local self governance bodies (local authorities) that are in charge of regulating use of natural resources within the scope of their authority.

(27). The country has a vibrant environmental NGO community, which takes a participatory approach and influences the decision-making process as regards sustainable environmental and nature management area in close coordination and consultation with all relevant actors.

(28). The existing funding scheme of environmental activities is inefficient for many reasons. First of all, it is because of many ministries and agencies are responsible for the environmental activities, which have no common vision and proper coordination and promote narrow departmental interests. In this regard, the need for establishment of a cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism becomes relevant. This authority could ensure more effective implementation of Kyrgyzstan's obligations under the international conventions and agreements, and identification of the country priorities in environment and sustainable natural resource management area.

(29). At the moment, Kyrgyzstan is an active participant of the regional environmental initiatives, such as the Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management (CACILM) (supported by ADB/GIZ/GM/UNDP), UNDP/UNEP joint "Environment and Poverty" initiative, EU regional project on Integrated Water Resources Management, etc. The UNDP Environment Programme will closely coordinate its activities with these regional initiatives and national projects, as well as with other parties of the development process on a regular basis by employing existing coordination mechanisms as pertains to donor community and in particular, making full use of the existing Donor Board in the Kyrgyz Republic.

(30). Today it is widely perceived that climate change ceased to be an environmental issue and has become a global development challenge. All countries will be affected by climate change, but the poorest countries are most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. They are the most exposed to extreme weather and disasters, the least able to recover losses caused by these events, and the most dependent upon the environment for resources and economic development. As a result, climate change poses a serious risk in many developing countries to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

(31). Adaptation to climate change is necessary to ensure sustainability of all MDG achievements. Adaptation is necessary due to the impacts of climate change on various sectors. These impacts have major implications to rural-urban migration, social service provisions, natural resource conflicts and livelihoods. IPCC is stating that existing patterns of failure in achieving the MDGs correlates with areas where high climate vulnerabilities are expected. What is important is applying a pro-poor focus in all three areas – the MDGs, the mitigation and the adaptation to climate change processes – to generate substantial synergies.

(32). The recent World Bank publication "Adapting to climate change in Europe and Central Asia" (2009) reported the relative vulnerability of Europe and Central Asian countries to climate change using a vulnerability index. Based on this vulnerability index, Kyrgyzstan was ranked as the third among the countries (out of 28 countries) most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

(33). As stated in the Second National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2009), Kyrgyzstan is likely to experience considerable economic loss, humanitarian stresses and environmental degradation as a result of current climate variability and future climate change impacts. The future climate change impacts likely to adversely affect Kyrgyzstan might include:

- an increase in average annual air temperature of 4.6°C by 2100;
- an increase in the variability of rainfall patterns, with average seasonal rainfall likely to increase during winter by 13-27% by 2100 and decrease during summer by 25-38% by 2100;
- an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, including heat

- waves, extreme cold days and heavy rain falls.
- an increase in intensity and frequency of climate-related disasters, including floods, mudflows, droughts and landslides.⁷

(34). If timely climate adaptation and mitigation measures combined with suitable policy and institutional changes are not implemented in Kyrgyzstan, many hard-won development gains and achievement of the MDGs are likely to be jeopardized.

A Barriers

(35). In order to achieve its objectives, the Environment Protection for Sustainable Development (EPSD) Programme will address the following barriers to promote climate resilient, low carbon (emission) (emission), good environment and natural resource governance in Kyrgyzstan:

Barrier 1: Kyrgyzstan does not have an institutional framework that incorporates a climate change adaptation in a holistic, integrated and comprehensive manner.

(36). Coordination and linkages among ministries and institutions is limited. Kyrgyzstan has minimal capacity in climate change adaptation. The National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) established by the Presidential Decree back in 2006 is yet to assert itself as a fully incapacitated organ in charge of climate change issues. The SAEPF is the leading agency in the NCCC; however, currently it does not have sufficient political influence to assure comprehensive country led approaches to climate change adaptation as well as low carbon (emission) development processes. Furthermore, there is a poor communication among state authorities themselves, as well as between the central and local government due to weak linkages and insufficient coordination mechanisms for CC adaptation. Inter-agency and inter-sectoral communication on climate change is something to be yet promoted at a high political level whose absence prevents the mainstreaming of CC adaptation & mitigation at the national level. Land-use decisions, for example, are made on a sectoral ad hoc basis, as opposed to using integrated cross-sectoral approaches that have been institutionalized and thus bear potential for conflicts. At the present time, many line ministries do not even have the mandate to solve CC related dilemmas and therefore are not able to address new climate change adaptation measures or provide an impetus to the respective state organs to allocate appropriate funds meant to address CC challenges. In addition, certain ministries are unable to perform their mandated functions due to their insufficient technical capacity. The EPSD Programme will overcome this barrier by strengthening political & institutional framework and enhancing capacity at the country level to effectively manage climate change impacts and threats. Specifically, performance of NCCC will be assessed, existing regulations revised, and adjustments made as appropriate.

Barrier 2: Technical capacity, information and tools for climate resilient development planning are limited in Kyrgyzstan.

(37). There is a limited understanding among both the state and the public of a climate change issues in general, in particularly when it comes to adaptation in the public and private sectors and, most importantly, among the state key-decision-makers, as related to: i) the cross-sectoral nature of the climate change impacts; and ii) specifics of mitigation and adaptation measures, with the necessity to have both in the first place. There is also a considerable lack of relevant data in certain key sectors, and a lack of coordination of data collection. In general, the existing data are difficult to locate and it cannot be easily obtained from the existing central databases. Insufficient funding and capacity are frequently defined as the cause behind these data gaps. The EPSD will, continue to provide its services aimed at improving national capacity on climate databases management and contribute to provision and maintenance of the up-to-date and accurate information that is required for the state officials during the national decision making process on the subject.

⁷ UNDP Kyrgyzstan (2009), *Kyrgyzstan Second National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, Bishkek.

Barrier 3: There is a limited knowledge both among the state and the public with regard to which strategy, policy and legislation amendments are required that would promote cross-sectoral climate change adaptation & mitigation measures.

(38). The root cause of this is a limited knowledge on: i) adaptation to CC; and ii) limited technical capacity (mentioned above) as well as a lack of specifically focused CC strategies, policy and legislation. In order to overcome these barriers the EPSD Programme will undertake an extensive review of existing strategies, policies and legislation in key relevant sectors, and propose appropriate changes in close collaboration with the respective government and scientific institutions. Training workshops will be conducted to enhance capacity of policy- and decision-makers to properly revise outdated strategies, policies and legislation. Furthermore, the EPSD Programme will assist in the development of Kyrgyzstan's National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (NSCCA).

Barrier 4: There is a limited funding for CC adaptation, and there is a limited knowledge of innovative financial instruments and legal incentives that can sustain adaptation measures in the long-term.

(39). This is largely related to limited capacity in the field of CC, which is partly a result of a lack of economic data to substantiate CC arguments and provide decision-makers with the economic evidence for inducing budget changes and allocations in the area of CC Adaptation as well as Low Carbon (Emission) Development. Neither national budget is supportive of adaptation interventions and climate-related disaster risk reduction. For example, less than 1.2% of Kyrgyzstan's national budget is allocated towards environment protection. The field of CC and the use of financing tools to fund CC Adaptation and Low Carbon (Emission) Development are at emerging stage, and there are many aspects that need to be researched in Kyrgyzstan, such as the capacity of using carbon finance to finance adaptation, or identification of possibilities for entering into public-private partnerships to tackle the CC related challenges. The EPSD will analyse and make researches as appropriate to integrate and introduce innovative financial instruments and develop recommendations, on a close basis with the national partners to test their efficacy, in an effort to boost capacity of the state to handle these processes on its own already in the foreseeable future.

Barrier 5: Low Carbon (Emission) Development planning tools have not been developed for Kyrgyzstan.

(40). This is due to insufficient political will in Kyrgyzstan to deal with difficult trade-offs between short-term and long-term sustainability when it comes to the CC; indeed this is a challenge that many governments face, so the issue of typical not just for the Kyrgyz Republic.. By promoting economic analysis of climate change impacts in the main sectors, the EPSD Programme will promote gradual policy aimed at bringing appropriate changes at the country-level, thereby promoting low carbon (emission) approaches to Kyrgyzstan's development investments. Specifically, development of the National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) could be supported in the certain sectors.

Barrier 6: There is a limited awareness of CC adaptation and Low Carbon (Emission) approaches and few interventions to showcase the benefits of adaptation in order to attract Government attention.

(41). In particular, there is a lack of awareness and knowledge of CCA approaches and options in Kyrgyzstan. This is particularly the case in sectors where technology and engineering solutions (e.g. hydropower plants and dams, mining) are being proposed without the assessment of other options. The introduction of water demand management as well as the improved awareness among water-users are examples of no-regret, soft adaptation measures. The CA-CRM project will be researching potential on-the-ground adaptation interventions in terms of their *inter alia* cost-effectiveness, ability to address cross-sectoral impacts, relevance to rural livelihoods. Interventions that are identified as high priority based on the above factors will be implemented as demonstration projects. Importantly, interventions implemented will be those with the potential for further national up scaling. The Programme, in close collaboration with the CA CRM Project, will uphold efforts of the relevant stakeholders and advocate for policy level support at the national level to ensure that efforts in this realm are supported in a coordinated programmatic manner.

Barrier 7: Natural resource management is still implemented unsustainably thus making insufficient contribution to improvement livelihoods of local communities.

(42). Almost 65% of the total population of Kyrgyzstan lives in the countryside. These people are directly dependent upon natural resources to maintain their daily livelihoods. At the same time, there is official data that 88% of land in Kyrgyzstan is classified as degraded. This suggests that the opportunities for these citizens are limited: they are dependent upon the natural resources that have already been degraded. More than 70% of land area in Kyrgyzstan is dependent on irrigation, even while 34% of water is lost due to outdated irrigation infrastructure. Sustainability requires that we increase communities' capacities and productivity of available natural resources. This involves a fair distribution of natural resources and equitable access to assets across the country and evenly spread across generations.⁸

(43). Throughout the world, in countries of every category and income, the threat of climate change has highlighted the connection between environment and poverty. As a global demand for natural resources continues to rise, climate change will impose new constraints on the availability of water and land, affecting the productivity of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Since the poor have the fewest assets and the highest reliance on nature for their livelihoods, they will suffer more in the end. The EPSD Programme will contribute to promotion of a sustainability concept in the main sectors of natural resource governance policies, thus establishing an enabling environment for sustainable inclusive & pro-poor development.

Gender balance

(44). Based on UNDP corporate gender mainstreaming methodology a gender analysis will be conducted for programme activities and include the following: establishment of a baseline of gender related information; generation of equal resources (e.g. opportunities, knowledge, and skills) for men and women in the target beneficiary groups; contribute to developing positive gender-related norms & values in the environmental protection area; allocate separate lines in the Programme budgets in order to increase awareness of key national stakeholders' and partners on gender related issues concerning Programme activities. In order to better incorporate gender issues into sustainable development, indicators should be disaggregated where possible. This will enable the EPSD Programme to track how many women are being capacitated and involved at both decision making and community levels. Furthermore, men and women are likely to be affected differently by climate change impacts. For this reason, the Programme will investigate a gender aspect of climate change adaptation in order to address the social dimensions of climatic changes

⁸ Neal Walker, UN RR in Kyrgyzstan. *Speech on the Donors Coordination Round Table on 28th February 2011*. Bishkek.

III. Strategy

(45). Strengthening inter-agency and inter-sectoral mechanisms to promote environmental sustainability of country development within the frames of enhancement of country climate change resilience through development of CC adaptation measures, low carbon (emission) development and sustainable natural resource management is a basis on which the EPS Programme will contribute to the UNDP Country Document (CPD) for the period 2012-2016. Thus, systemic, institutional and individual capacity building in the field of environment and natural resource management as well as adaptation to and mitigation of climate changes becomes even more important for ensuring a smooth transition from maintenance of a national environmental balance to environmentally sustainable development already in the foreseeable future. The Programme is a response to UNDP corporate requirements on gender mainstreaming; the Programme's interventions will contribute to equal access of women and men to resources of human development and promote positive gender-related norms & values in the environment protection area.

(46). This will require more efforts in terms of coordination and approval of actions by all governmental institutions, broader and substantive involvement of civil society and the private sector, effective interaction and partnership of the UNDP Programmes within the scope of CPD and with other donor organizations and development agencies. It is necessary to adjust best practices within the realm of integrated financing mechanisms (mobilization of external and internal resources) to suit local conditions. All this can be implemented only with flexible programme approach, with full and efficient usage of previous experience and achieved capacity.

(47). The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has approved the Country Development Strategy (CDS) for 2009-2011 where the topic of Environmental Security was set as one of the priorities for the country development. After the political upheavals of last year and changes that had followed, the new Government of the country has planned certain reforms and embarked upon a revision of major strategic documents. Thus, the Programme will support this innovative approach as it concerns rational natural resource usage, environment protection, and integration of climate change issues, low carbon (emission) development practices, sustainable consumption and production approaches into national and local development policies. Besides, the Programme will continue promotion of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), building of evaluation capacity and reserves of renewable as well as non renewable resources and other aspects of natural resources and environment management with the ultimate purpose to ensure sustainable country development.

(48). Taking into account dispersion of environment related functions among numerous state institutions, the Programme will provide special support in order to strengthen interagency and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms related to promotion of environmental sustainability and priorities for development. This will require combination of many similar efforts to ensure concerted actions with relevant line ministries and agencies as well as wider involvement of civil society and private sector, an efficient interaction and partnership with UNDP Programmes in frames of the CPD and synergetic collaboration with other donor organizations and development agencies.

(49). Based on the above, the Programme is hence based on the country's national priorities and, therefore, its main tasks are intertwined with the relevant on going activities of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular with the UNDP CPD that is meant to address a complex portfolio of projects, which includes environment management, poverty reduction, social and economic development and democratic governance reforms.

(50). By encouraging integrated approach and with support of NGO community, private sector and gender development, the Programme will reinforce a dialogue between the relevant stakeholders and create incentives for establishing a more effective partnership both at the central and local levels. Improved cooperation between various programs and on-going projects in this area will serve as a very important factor to assess Programme efficiency versus set goals and tasks.

(51). As it was noted above in the section on "Situation Analysis", still much needs to be done in order to enhance legal framework for sustainable environment and natural resources management to assure climate resilient development. A "Mixed model" that will be pursued by the Programme

will be initiated as a conceptual framework with the purpose to develop the new environmental policy and legislation. Programmatic approach will focus not only at the national level, but also at the grass-root level to mainstream relevant expectations into policy and legislation formulation process, which in turn will help to develop, revise and adapt enabling frames to the needs and challenges in the environment area. The Programme has also taken into account sector's external relations and links, cross sectoral cooperation, as well as national stakeholders' interests. Each of Programme's main area of intervention will be piloted in the field that will enable to receive feedback on political processes at the level of communities and households.

(52). The Programme will position itself as a Partner of Choice to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in supporting transition to low carbon emission and climate resilient development. While pursuing these, the Programme will contribute to two main objectives: (i) market transformation towards low emission (carbon) economies – covering climate change mitigation projects; (ii) capacity development for climate resilient communities, economies and ecosystems – covering ecosystem, natural resources, water and climate change adaptation. However, cross cutting issues of environmental finance, poverty environment nexus and national partners' initiatives will be also in the focus of EPSD as the third objective. Consequently, the assistance provided by the Programme in the area of environment covering policy advice and capacity building, project development and implementation services, knowledge management and advocacy services will be more focused and aligned with Kyrgyzstan's development priorities, country obligations to meet the requirements of the ratified international environmental conventions and UNDP's corporate priorities on climate change.

(53). Under the objective of promoting of low-carbon (emission) development, the Programme will (i) support policy framework development and capacity building for investment in low-carbon technologies and practices in energy efficiency & renewable energy; (ii) facilitate the development of low emission strategies; and (iii) develop capacities of the country for chemical and waste management.

(54). Under the objective of capacity development for climate resilient communities, economies, ecosystems, the Programme will be promoting interventions aiming at improving ecosystem resilience, maintaining and enhancing the beneficial services provided by natural and semi-natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health, reduce vulnerability and disaster risk, storing carbon and avoiding emissions from land use change and forestry.

(55). Under the objective of integration of sustainability principles into sectoral natural resource management & local development planning, the Programme will be filling gaps in sectoral & local policies promoting equal access to natural resources, assuring sustainable land, water, & forest use and covering other related cross-cutting environmental topics outside the previous two outputs.

(56). The goal of the Programme for 2011-2016 is to support and strengthen capacity of state institutions and civil society of the Kyrgyz Republic for integration of environment sustainability and climate change resilience into pro-poor (socio-economic) development policies and programmes through:

1. Promotion of approaches to Low Carbon (Emission) Development;
2. Support to country transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation strategies.
3. Integration of principles of sustainability into selected sectoral natural resources management and local development plans.

(57). **Outputs, baselines and indicators results**

Output 1: Approaches of Low carbon (emission) development (LCD) promoted in Kyrgyzstan.

Baselines:

1. ***Lack of LCD perspective in strategies and policies:*** *The concept of Low carbon (emission) (Emission) Development is also relatively new in Kyrgyzstan. Strategies, policies and legisla-*

tion do not fully take LCD (E) into account institutions and their key stakeholders (including policy-makers, decision-makers and legislators) lack LCD(E) perspective.

- a. *Comprehensive by nature LCD(E) does not fall under the SAEPF competences only and presupposes cross-sectoral, as well as comprehensive coherent oversight. Planning development is a competence of the Ministry of Economic Regulations; therefore a close cooperation with this entity is a driving force.*
 - b. *However, construction sector plans to start development process on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), other promising sectors could be energy and "green" tourism.*
 - c. *Knowledge, expertise and skills are dispersed to various governmental, research and non-governmental institutions, with each entity focused in their mandated own sectoral areas. Baseline data that does exist is dispersed across multiple entities with no effective information exchange platform to enable development of operational system of Monitoring, Reporting & Verification.*
2. **Lack of understanding and mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production:** *Likewise, the concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is among innovative approaches to development in this country. Certain legal framework already exists in the country, however, it is not yet translated into development policies and strategies, and absence of proper Institutional & sectoral coordination leads to inefficient commodity production.*
3. **Weak capacity to implement international conventions:** *As a signatory of 13 international environment conventions, Kyrgyzstan is obliged to produce regular reports or communications on the status of their implementation. However, weak institutional capacity of state line ministries and agencies causes delay and prevents Kyrgyzstan from active participation in the international environment processes.*

Indicators:

1. a. LCD(E) Concept is elaborated and at least two NAMAs are developed;
1. b. Number of LCD(E) measures/demonstration projects supported;
1. c. Amount of financial resources mobilized for LCD(E) measures;
1. d. Number of lessons-learned, case studies and best practices disseminated;
2. Existence of SCP Concept developed in a participatory process by all stakeholders;
3. a. Number of activities/events capacitating Kyrgyzstan to implement the global environment conventions;
3. b. Number of women who will have participated in the Programme activities is at least 30%.

Output 2: Transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems supported through development of climate change adaptation strategies.

Baselines:

1. **Lack of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) perspective:** *As per findings of the Second National Communication on Climate Change (SNCCC) 4 main sectors have been identified as most affected by climate change (CC): Agriculture, Health, Water and Disasters Management. So far Kyrgyzstan has not yet started development of CC adaptation (CCA) framework. The concept of adaptation is virtually unknown in Kyrgyzstan. Strategies, policies and legislation do not fully take climate change into account and institutions and their key stakeholders (including policy-makers, decision-makers and legislators) lack an adaptation perspective. Rural women and children are most vulnerable groups affected by climate change. However, these groups have limited access to information and decision making processes when it comes to adaptation measures. Women NGOs are not involved into the national discussion on CCA in a sufficient way.*
2. **Lack of participatory approach in CCA strategy:** *In Kyrgyzstan, CCA is, for all practical purposes, dealt with by separate institutions and addressed through separate strategies. CCA largely falls under the remit of SAEPF; however it does not have sufficient political*

power to lead the process effectively. Competition is the norm, rather than cooperation, on issues at the nexus between climate change and development.

3. **Isolated expertise without exchange platform on CCA:** *Expertise is dispersed to various governmental, research and non-governmental institutions, etc. each one isolated in their own sectoral areas. Baseline data that does exist is dispersed across multiple entities with no effective information exchange platform to enable stakeholders to take into account CCA issues. There is a lack of gender disaggregation of baseline data, and therefore, it is difficult to identify and address specific gender related needs and evaluate the impact of stakeholders' activities on women and men in each sectoral area.*
4. **CCA financing options are limited:** *There exist cross-sectoral bodies whose responsibilities are relevant to the challenges presented by climate change. The National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) is under the SAEPF, but the 3rd level governmental body status of SAEPF is insufficient to enable a comprehensive approach to CCA across Kyrgyz Government institutions. CCA financing options are limited in extent and CCA interventions are ad hoc, localised and lacking finance for up scaling and further research.*
5. **Weak capacity to implement international conventions:** *As a signatory of 13 international environment conventions, Kyrgyzstan has to produce regular reports or communications on the implementation progress. Insufficient capacity of line ministries and agencies cause delays and prevents Kyrgyzstan from active participation in international environment processes.*
6. **CCA is not integrated into UNDP programming:** *Climate Change adaptation has not yet become a cross-cutting topic for the UNDP Kyrgyzstan programmes (Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Peace & Development, HIV/AIDS, Disaster Risks Management, and EPSD).*

Indicators:

1. a. Existence of an operational cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on CCA
1. b. Conducted awareness campaign on CCA
1. c. Number of women who will have participated in the Programme activities is at least 30%.
2. a. Existence of a draft National Strategy on CCA, developed in a participatory way by all the stakeholders
2. b. Number of policy- & decision-makers capacitated on CCA.
3. a. Number of CCA measures/demonstration initiatives supported
3. b. Number of lessons-learnt, case studies and best practices disseminated
3. c. Women NGOs involved into the Programme activities.
4. Amount of financial resources mobilized for CCA measures (USD)
5. Number of activities/events capacitating Kyrgyzstan implementation of global environment conventions.
6. a. At least two UNDP Programmes incorporated CCA into their programming documents (AWPs and joint activities).
6. b. Amount of financial resources mobilized for UNDP Kyrgyzstan environment projects (USD) in the area of CCA.

Output 3: Principles of sustainable natural resources management integrated into selected sectoral and local development plans.

Baselines:

1. **Uneven levels of natural resource management:** *So far Kyrgyzstan has quite developed enabling frameworks to promote sustainable management of natural resources (SNRM). Some sectors also have reasonably developed strategies, policies and legislative gains (arable land, forestry). However other sectors still have certain gaps either in policy or legislation (water, biodiversity). This systemic discrepancy coupled with mismanagement and intensive use of natural resources leads to rapid depletion & degradation of country's natural resources.*

In Kyrgyzstan, SNRM is implemented by multitude governmental institutions that have varying legal status, uneven degree of capacities and resources and which are addressed through inconsistent separate strategies. Activities related to environment, biodiversity & forestry fall under the scope of the SAEPF. However, this particular governmental entity does not enjoy sufficient political authority (because of its lower status) to ensure proper management of these resources on its own. Arable lands and pastures fall under the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture, which also lacks overall strategy on sustainable land management. Water resources come under the scope of the State Committee on Water and Melioration, which has just started developing its strategy on the issue. Mining licensing is within the competence of the Ministry of natural Resources. Competition is the norm, rather than cooperation, on issues that come at the nexus between natural resource management & environment protection both at the national and especially at the local level.

2. **Weak integration of environmental sustainability into policies and cross-sectoral initiatives:** *Current cross-sectoral practice of collaboration & coordination to integrate SNRM into national development planning seems to be insufficient to enable development of a comprehensive approach to SNRM for all state institutions.*
3. **Lack of available financing for SNRM measures.**
4. **Lack of understanding of SNRM:** *SNRM practice is underdeveloped both in terms of the concept and operational managerial approach. The primary level to probate SNRM is a community one; however diverse theoretical approaches of Landscape/Spatial/Ecosystem Management promoting integrated development of a territory based on SNRM are rather new for Kyrgyzstan. The EPSD will try to bridge this conceptual and practical gap by promoting Sustainable Landscape Management integration into local development planning processes and insure involvement of vulnerable and excluded groups (such as women, youth ethnic minorities) in the decision making process.*
5. **Debts for Environment Swap:** *In 2010, in the speech to the UN General Assembly, President of Kyrgyzstan has expressed an idea on Debts for nature swap. In 2006, the EPSD has gained experience by developing a proposal in this area; however, the process was not formalized because of the lack of political will from the country's government. With the new wave of interest to this initiative expressed by the highest echelons of power, the EPSD will present its experience and launch a discussion on the matter among key governmental institutions with the goal to develop wide range of environmental project concept notes that will be presented to loaners. It needs to be noted, however, that continuation of work in the area is fully contingent upon the presence of political will of the state, since UNDP, by its mandate, is tasked to provide technical level support only based on the formal request of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic.*
6. **Support to SAEPF initiative on environment sector Donors' Coordination:** *There are more than 60 environmental projects currently implemented in Kyrgyzstan by various implementing agencies, and funded by different donors. The SAEPF has requested UNDP's technical assistance to improve an internal state coordination mechanism of rendering external support in the environmental sector. The EPSD, based on the formal request of the government, will provide technical level support to creation and regular update of a Data Base as well as support organization of bi-annual round tables under the aegis of the SAEPF for information exchange and proper coordination of donor support in the environmental sector. Such meetings will allow avoiding duplication and overlap, and allowing the government speak with one coherent and coordinated voice on issues related to sustainable environmental protection.*

Indicators:

1. Existence of key strategies for natural resource management:
 - (a) National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation developed through participatory approach and is transferred to the national partner for further action and enactment at the state level;
 - (b) Concept of Joint Forest management promoting involvement of communities into decision making on equitable access to forest resources developed and presented to relevant line agencies and ministries.

- (c) Concept of Sustainable Landscape/Spatial Management advancing integrated multi-functional natural resource management to sustain local development elaborated and piloted;
 - (d) Concept of Integrated Water Resource Management developed through participatory approach and sent to national partners' for further action and enactment;
 - (e) Concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services is developed and proposed for public debate and sent to line ministries for further action and enactment;
2. a. Level of integration of environmental sustainability in selected national, sub-national and sectoral development planning processes;
 2. b. Number of SNRM measures/demonstration initiatives supported that promote cross-sectoral mainstreaming;
 2. c. Number of women who will have participated in the Programme's activities is at least 30%.
 3. Amount of financial resources mobilized for SNRM measures (US\$)
 4. Number of lessons-learned, case studies and best practices disseminated
 5. Number of UNDP experts included into Governmental WG on DFES
 6. a. Number of Donors Coordination events supported.
 6. b. Number of activities/events capacitating Kyrgyzstan implementation of global environment conventions.

IV. Results and Resources Frameworks

UNDAF Outcome. By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized
Country Programme Outcome A.2.9: Environment and climate change integrated into pro poor (socio-economic) development policies and programmes
Outcome indicators: :% of people who have equitable access to eco systems services by provinces; % of water use efficiency for agricultural and energy production; % of population benefiting from non carbon energy sources
UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2013 (F): Environment and sustainable development
Partnership Strategy: UNDP works with national, regional and local state bodies, self governance bodies and community institutions, private sector and civil society organizations. Main national partner: State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the KR
ID (ATLAS Award ID): 000

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1: Approaches of Low Carbon (Emission) Development promoted				
<p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of LCD perspective in strategies and policies Lack of understanding and mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production. Weak capacity to implement international conventions. <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. LCD(E) Concept is elaborated and at least two NAMAs are developed; b. Number of LCD(E) measures/demonstration projects supported; c. Amount of financial resources mobilized for LCD(E) measures; d. Number of lessons-learned, case studies and best practices disseminated; Existence of SCP Concept devel- 	<p>Targets for 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Legal, political & institutional framework to promote LCD analyzed, corresponding recommendations elaborated; b. Training needs on CC mitigation (CCM) & LCD identified, training materials elaborated; c. Project proposal (s) on LCD developed. d. Awareness campaign on CCM for mass media conducted. <p>Targets for 2012</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support to development of policy guidance to promote LCD in the country; Multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral coordination mechanism on CCM established and operational; Capacity building process for the main line governmental agencies on approaches to LCD & NAMA started; NAMA development process launched, relevance & international experience being presented to policy makers; 	<p>Activity Result 1.1: International experience on LCD studied, corresponding possibilities presented to decision makers</p> <p>Activity Result 1.2: Favourable framework for LCD implementation established</p> <p>Activity Result 1.3: Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on Low carbon (emission) Development established and operational</p> <p>Activity Result 1.4: Training needs for LCD & NAMAs development promotion identified, training material elaborated.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.5: Capacity of public servants of sectoral agencies & policy makers on LCD & NAMA thematic fostered</p> <p>Activity Result 1.6: Awareness campaign for the mass media, private entrepreneurs and civil society on LCD initiated</p> <p>Activity Result 1.7: Carbon finance</p>	<p>SAEPF, other environment & natural resources management related ministries, committees and agencies, research & education, private sector and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>- International and national consultants.</p> <p>-- Financial resources Core - \$260,597; Other- \$160,494.</p> <p>- Workshops, surveys, training programmes, knowledge exchange sessions.</p> <p>- Training materials.</p> <p>- Staff time.</p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>oped in a participatory process by all stakeholders;</p> <p>3. a. Number of activities/events capacitating Kyrgyzstan to implement the global environment conventions;</p> <p>3. Number of women who will have participated in the Programme's s activities is at least 30%.</p>	<p>5. Resource mobilization activities of local partners in promotion LCD supported.</p> <p>Targets for 2013</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and tourism sectors NAMAs developed, presented to wider public & sent to SAEPF for endorsement; 2. Carbon finance mechanism studied and presented and adapted for national use; 3. Capacity of the main stakeholders on Carbon finance fostered; 4. Awareness of the main stakeholders in Carbon finance raised; 5. Project proposals on LCD developed and submitted to donors. <p>Targets for 2014</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceptual basis for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) established; 2. Capacity of the main stakeholders on SCP fostered; 3. Awareness of mass media in SCP raised; 4. Resource mobilization activities of local partners in promotion LCD supported. 5. Pilot measure/activities on SCP supported. <p>Targets for 2015</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft National Programme on SCP elaborated 2. Pilot project on promotion LCD in KR is implemented 3. Overview of Programme experience capitalization on LCD, NAMA, Carbon Finance & SCP developed 4. Pilot project on promotion of LCD in KR 	<p>mechanism presented as innovative mechanism for CC mitigation</p> <p>Activity Result 1.8: Capacity of national partners to develop NAMAs enhanced.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.9: Draft of National Concept on LCD participatory elaborated and debated, & integrated into the national development strategy.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.10: Educational Module on CCM & LCD developed & used by the Academy of Management.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.11: Pilot sectoral NAMAs developed in a participatory way.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.12: New mitigation project proposals developed & presented to donors</p> <p>Activity Result 1.13: Project proposals on chemicals developed and presented for donors.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.14: Demonstration LCD measures supported.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.15: Concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) developed in line with the LCD</p> <p>Activity Result 1.16: Capacity of decision makers in SCP national frames improved.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.17: SCP concept provision integrated into country development documents.</p> <p>Activity Result 1.18: Pilot actions/measures on SCP supported</p> <p>Activity Result 1.19: Overview on programme experience in LCD,</p>		<p>- Equipment and office space, transport & travel expenses</p> <p>- Operational informational environment network covering CA region – CAR-Net</p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
	is implemented. Targets for 2016 1. Programme experience on LCD, NAMA, Carbon Finance & SCP capitalized, best practices being presented to wider public; 2. Programme lessons on LCD promotion formulated, recommendations for the new phase being proposed.	NAMA, Carbon Finance & SCP capitalization developed, best practices presented to wider public Activity Result 1.20: New projects on LCD launched in Kyrgyzstan Activity Result 1.21: National Chemical Profile upgraded: Activity Result 1.22: Programme experience on LCD capitalized, best practices presented to wider public		
Output 2: Transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation strategies supported;				
Baselines: 1. Lack of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) perspective. 2. Lack of participatory approach in CCA strategy. 3. Isolated expertise without exchange platform on CCA. 4. CCA financing options are limited. 5. Weak capacity to implement international conventions. 6. CCA is not integrated into UNDP programming Indicators: 1. a. Existence of an operational cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on CCA 1. b. Conducted awareness campaign on CCA 1. Number of women who will have participated in the Programme's activities is at least 30%. 2. a. Existence of a draft National Strategy on CCA, developed in a participatory way by all the stakeholders	Targets for 2011 1. Inter-agency coordination of CCA in Kyrgyzstan operationalized; 2. Development of the Strategic Document on CCA process launched; 3. Informational and training material on CCA for civil service and LSG developed; 4. Capacity of minimum 30 policy- & decision-makers and legislators on CCA fostered; 5. One project proposal developed to mobilize resources for CCA measures 6. Awareness campaign on CCA started; 7. New UNDP Kyrgyzstan UNDAF, CPD incorporate CCA aspects; 8. Global conventions National Reports/Communications development processes supported; Targets for 2012 1. Inter-agency coordination of CCA in Kyrgyzstan facilitated; 2. Draft Strategic Document on CCA presented to public & officials, finalized and sent for political endorsement; 3. Capacity of minimum 30 public servants from line governmental agencies on CCA strengthened;	Activity Result 2.1: Kyrgyzstan's enabling environment framework for CCA analyzed, gaps being identified, and recommendations presented. Activity Result 2.2: Activity of current coordination mechanism on Climate Change Adaptation in Kyrgyzstan evaluated in a participatory way, recommendation to enhance the status presented to public and officials. Activity Result 2.3: Governmental officials capacitated to participate in international CC processes and events Activity Result 2.4: Cross-sectoral body on CC issues resuming activities supported Activity Result 2.5: Strategic document on CC adaptation drafted and presented to officials & a wider public. Activity Result 2.6: Participatory process of the Third National Report on UN Framework Convention CC (UNFCCC) development supported	SAEPF, other environment & natural resources management related ministries, committees and agencies, research & education, private sector and civil society organizations.	- International and national consultants. -- Financial resources: Core - \$400,597; Other- \$160,494. - Workshops, surveys, training programmes, knowledge exchange sessions. - Training materials. - Staff time. - Equipment and office space, transport & travel

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>2. b. Number of policy- & decision-makers capacitated on CCA.</p> <p>3. a. Number of CCA measures/demonstration initiatives supported</p> <p>3. b. Number of lessons-learnt, case studies and best practices disseminated</p> <p>3. c. Women NGOs involved into the Programme activities.</p> <p>4. Amount of financial resources mobilized for CCA measures (USD)</p> <p>5. Number of activities/events capacitating Kyrgyzstan implementation of global environment conventions.</p> <p>6. a. At least two UNDP Programmes incorporated CCA into their programming documents (AWPs and joint activities).</p> <p>6. b. Amount of financial resources mobilized for UNDP Kyrgyzstan environment projects (USD) in the area of CCA.</p>	<p>4. CC topic incorporated into public service education & training programmes;</p> <p>5. Gender & Climate Change adaptation training Module development started</p> <p>6. Awareness campaign on CCA issues for mass media initiated;</p> <p>7. Two project proposals developed to mobilize resources for CCA measures</p> <p>Targets for 2013</p> <p>1. Capacity building campaign for Local Self Governance bodies on CCA started;</p> <p>2. CCA pilot measures/initiatives supported;</p> <p>3. Gender & Climate Change adaptation training Module published</p> <p>4. Awareness raising campaign for civil society and wider public on CCA implemented.</p> <p>5. Resource mobilization initiatives of national partners on CCA supported;</p> <p>6. Participatory process of Third national communication on UNFCCC development supported;</p> <p>Targets for 2014</p> <p>1. Capacity of the Local Self governance bodies on CCA strengthened;</p> <p>2. CCA pilot measures/initiatives supported;</p> <p>3. Resource mobilization initiatives of national partners on CCA supported;</p> <p>4. New CCA project launched;</p> <p>5. Awareness of the stakeholders and wider public on CC issues and adaptation raised;</p> <p>6. Two project proposals developed to mobilize resources for CCA measures</p> <p>Targets for 2015</p> <p>1. Capacity of the private sector on CCA strengthened.</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.7: Strategic document on CC adaptation finalized and presented to officials</p> <p>Activity Result 2.8: CCA issues integrated into sectoral & local strategic development plans</p> <p>Activity Result 2.9: Training programmes on CC and adaptation developed, respective trainings being conducted</p> <p>Activity Result 2.10: Gender & Climate Change adaptation training Module developed & published, corresponding training conducted</p> <p>Activity Result 2.11: Educational Module on Climate change and adaptation developed & included into the Programme of the Academy of Management</p> <p>Activity Result 2.12: Awareness of the main stakeholders and public on CC adaptation raised supported</p> <p>Activity Result 2.13: National project portfolio for implementation of NSACC developed</p> <p>Activity Result 2.14: Project proposals on CCA developed & presented to donors</p> <p>Action Result 2.15: Business consulting firms' collaborators trained to integrate CCA into private entrepreneurs business development planning</p> <p>Activity Result 2.16: Organization of pilot activities on CCA supported</p> <p>Activity Result 2.17: New project on CCA launched in the KR</p> <p>Activity Result 2.18: Project proposals for the Fourth National Re-</p>		<p>expenses</p> <p>- Operational informational environment network covering CA region – CAR-Net</p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
	2. Adaptation measures integrated into private sector activities. 3. Methodology on CCA Programme experience capitalization developed; 4. Project proposals for the Fourth National Report on UNFCCC developed. Target 2016 1. Experience accumulated by the Programme in ACC systematized and capitalized 2. National seminar on UNDP ACC experience conducted	port on UNFCCC developed & sent to GEF. Activity Result 2.19: Programme experience on CC capitalized		
Output 3: Principles of sustainable natural resources management integrated into selected sectoral and local development plans.				
Baselines: 1. Uneven levels of natural resource management. 2. Weak integration of environmental sustainability into policies and cross-sectoral initiatives. 3. Lack of available financing for SNRM measures. 4. Lack of understanding of SNRM. 5. Debts for Environment. 6. Support to SAEPF initiative on environment sector Donors' Coordination: Indicators: 1. Existence of key strategies for natural resource management: (a) National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation developed through participatory approach and transferred to the national partner for further action and	Targets for 2011 1. a. National strategic document on biodiversity conservation finalized and submitted for approval; 1. b. Concept of JFM developed in a participatory way; 1. c. Training needs on CBD & JFM assessed, training materials for different target groups being developed; 1. d. Capacity of policy makers & national partners involved in BDC & JFM strengthened; 1. e. Awareness of media, private and civil sector on BDC & JFM fostered; 2. a. Inclusion of environmental sustainability into Country Development Strategy 2012-2014; 2. b. Cooperation with environment committee of Parliament started, new Memorandum on Cooperation being concluded; 2.c. National State of Environment Report debated & drafted; 3. Two project proposals on Biodiversity Conservation & Land Degradation developed & presented to GEF Sec within GEF 4. KR President's initiative on DFES sup-	Activity Result 3.1: Initiative of the KR President on Debt for Environment Swop supported; Activity Result 3.2: Cooperation and coordination of different donors' projects of environment sector become operational; Activity Result 3.3: Biodiversity conservation system of protected areas analyzed and presented to public; Activity Result 3.4: National biodiversity strategy and action plan finalized presented on the national workshop to start endorsement; Activity Result 3.5: Current practice of forest lands and pastures use assessed; Activity Result 3.6: The concept of Joint forest Management (JFM) developed and sent to SAEPF for adoption; Activity Result 3.7 "Gender and Biodiversity Conservation" issue studied and transformed into Training Module, corresponding trainings conducted:	SAEPF, other environment & natural resources management related ministries, committees and agencies, research & education, private sector and civil society organizations.	- International and national consultants. -- Financial resources: Core - \$435,596; Other- \$478,095. - Workshops, surveys, training programmes, knowledge exchange sessions. - Training materials. - Staff time. - Equipment and office

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>enactment at the state level; (b) Concept of Joint Forest management promoting involvement of communities into decision making on equitable access to forest resources developed and presented to relevant line agencies and ministries. (c) Concept of Sustainable Landscape/Spatial Management advancing integrated multi-functional natural resource management to sustain local development elaborated and piloted; (d) Concept of Integrated Water Resource Management developed through participatory approach and sent to national partners' for further action and enactment; (e) Concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services is developed and proposed for public debate and sent to line ministries for further action and enactment;</p> <p>2. a. Level of integration of environmental sustainability in selected national, sub-national and sectoral development planning processes; 2. b. Number of SNRM measures/demonstration initiatives supported that promote cross-sectoral mainstreaming; 2. c. Number of women who will have participated in the Programme activities is at least 30%.</p>	<p>ported; 5. SAEPF efforts to coordinate activities of various international projects mainstreamed through organization of 2 meetings.</p> <p>Target for 2012 1. a. Concept of Sustainable Spatial (Landscape) Management (SSM) in Kyrgyzstan drafted; 1.b.Training needs on SSM assessed, training material for different stakeholders being developed; 1.c. Capacity of public servants & policy makers on SSM fostered; 1.d. Awareness of media, private and civil sector on SSM raised ; 2.b. Joint activities/events with corresponding Parliament Committee supported; 2. c. National State of Environment Report designed & published. 3. a. Project proposals on SNRM/SSM resilient to climate change developed and presented to donors. 3. b. Project proposal for the Fifth National Report on UNCBDC developed & presented to GEF Sec; 6. SAEPF efforts to coordinate activities of various international projects mainstreamed through organization of 2 meetings; 7. Participatory process of the Fifth National Communication on UNCCD supported.</p> <p>Targets for 2013 1.a. Capacities of LSG bodies on SSM fostered; 1.b. Implementation mechanism for national biodiversity strategy and action plan developed. 2.a. SSM concept integrated into pilot local development planning;</p>	<p>Activity Result 3.9: National State of Environment Report developed and published. Activity Result 3.10: Capacity of the main stakeholders on BD sustainable use and conservation strengthened. Activity Result 3.11: Capacity of the main stakeholders on JFM strengthened. Activity Result 3.12: Project proposals for development of the National Reports on implementation of UN Convention on Biodiversity Conservation (UNCBDC) developed and presented to GEF Secretariat. Activity Result 3.13: Legal, political & institutional frameworks to introduce Sustainable Spatial (Landscape) Management SSM in the county studied. Activity Result 3.14: Draft Concept of Sustainable Spatial (Landscape) Management (SSM) developed and submitted to main line ministries. Activity Result 3.15: Special Training Module on SNRM developed for public service Academy of Management under the President. Activity Result 3.16: Set of thematic informational products developed, awareness campaign on CBD, JFM, SSM &SNRM conducted. Activity Result 3.17: Water resource governance practice in Kyrgyzstan analyzed; Activity Result 3.18: A Concept of integrated water resource management (IWRM) developed in Kyr-</p>		<p>space, transport & travel expenses</p> <p>- Operational informational environment network covering CA region – CAR-Net</p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>3. Amount of financial resources mobilized for SNRM measures (US\$)</p> <p>4. Number of lessons-learned, case studies and best practices disseminated</p> <p>5. Number of UNDP experts included into Governmental WG on DFES</p> <p>6. Number of Donors Coordination events supported.</p> <p>7. Number of activities/events capacitating Kyrgyzstan implementation of global environment conventions.</p>	<p>2.c. Concept on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) developed;</p> <p>3. a. Resource mobilization activities of the national partners of IWRM/SNRM supported;</p> <p>3. b One project proposal on IWRM developed, debated & submitted to donors;</p> <p>6. SAEPF efforts to coordinate activities of various international projects mainstreamed through organization of 2 meetings;</p> <p>7. a. Fifth National Report on UNCBDC development process started;</p> <p>7. b. Regular National Report on Arhus Convention supported.</p> <p>Targets for 2014</p> <p>1.a. Training needs on IWRM assessed, training materials being developed;</p> <p>1.b. Capacity of public servants and policy makers on IWRM fostered;</p> <p>1.c. Awareness of media, private sector & civil society on IWRM raised;</p> <p>1.d. Innovative financial mechanism of payments for ecosystem services (PES) practices & analyzed, recommendations being presented to decision & policy makers;</p> <p>2.a. Training needs on PES assessed, training materials developed;</p> <p>2.b. Pilot activities on SSM supported;</p> <p>3. a. Project proposal on PES developed & presented to donors;</p> <p>3. b. project proposal on SSM developed & presented to donors;</p> <p>4. Public awareness on UNDP contribution to environment sector improved;</p> <p>6. SAEPF efforts to coordinate activities of various international projects mainstreamed through organization of 2 meetings;</p> <p>7. a. Fifth National Report on UNCBDC de-</p>	<p>gyzstan.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.19: Participatory development of National Reports on country implementation of Arhus Convention supported.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.20: Capacity of the main stakeholders on IWRM fostered;</p> <p>Activity Result 3.21: Situation with payments for natural resource use analyzed;</p> <p>Activity Result 3.22: Draft Concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) developed in a participatory way;</p> <p>Activity Result 3.23: Capacity of the main stakeholders on PES raised</p> <p>Activity Result 3.24: Pilot actions/measures on sustainable biodiversity use and conservation, SSM, PES, IWRM supported.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.25: Project proposals on PES, IWRM & SSM developed & submitted to donors;</p> <p>Activity Result 3.26: Draft SSM strategy developed and submitted to corresponding national partners;</p> <p>Activity Result 3.27: Special Training Module on SSM developed for municipal & public service Academy of Management under the President</p> <p>Activity Result 3.28: The Fifth National Report on implementation of UN Convention on Biodiversity Conservation developed and sent to Convention Secretariat.</p> <p>Activity Result 3.29: Awareness rising and public relation activities of UNDP environment projects liven</p>		

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
	<p>velopment process started; 7. b. Participatory process of the UNCCD Sixth National Reports supported.</p> <p>Targets for 2015</p> <p>1. a. Capacity of public servants and LSG on PES fostered; 1. b. Awareness of media, private sector & civil society on PES system raised ; 2. c. Pilot measures on SNRM/SSM/PES supported; 2. d. Newly funded project on SNRM launched. 3. Project proposal on the Sixth National Report on UNCBDC developed & sent to ConventionSec; 4. SAEPF efforts to coordinate activities of various international projects mainstreamed through organization of 2 meetings; 7. Participatory development of the Aarhus Convention National Report supported.</p> <p>Targets for 2016</p> <p>2.a. Programme experience in SNRM capitalized; 2. b. New phase SNRM activities proposed. 4. Best practices on SNRM published & presented to wider public; 6. SAEPF efforts to coordinate activities of various international projects mainstreamed through organization of 2 meetings.</p>	<p>up; Activity Result 3.30: Participatory process of two National Reports on implementation of UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD # 5,6) development supported Activity Result 3.31 Methodology of SNRM Programme experience (BDC, JFM, IWRM, SSM, PES) capitalization & exit strategy developed Activity Result 3.32: Experience of the Programme Phase III capitalized Activity Result 3.33: New phase of Environment Programme Project Document drafted in a participatory way.</p>		

Programme Budget for 2011-2016 is presented in [Annex 1](#).

V. Annual Work Plan for July-December 2011

(This is being currently developed for the above mentioned period)

VI. Assumptions

(58). The main goal of Programme is to render assistance and strengthen civil society and government institutions capacity in the Kyrgyz Republic for integration of climate change adaptation, low carbon (emission) development, sustainable environment & natural resource management principles into the country development strategies and plans at various levels to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods of population.

(59). For successful implementation of the Programme, the following assumptions need to be taken into consideration:

- Political situation in the country is stable;
- Programme goals are approved and supported by all stakeholders;
- National partner and other stakeholders actively contribute to accomplishment of the Programme tasks;

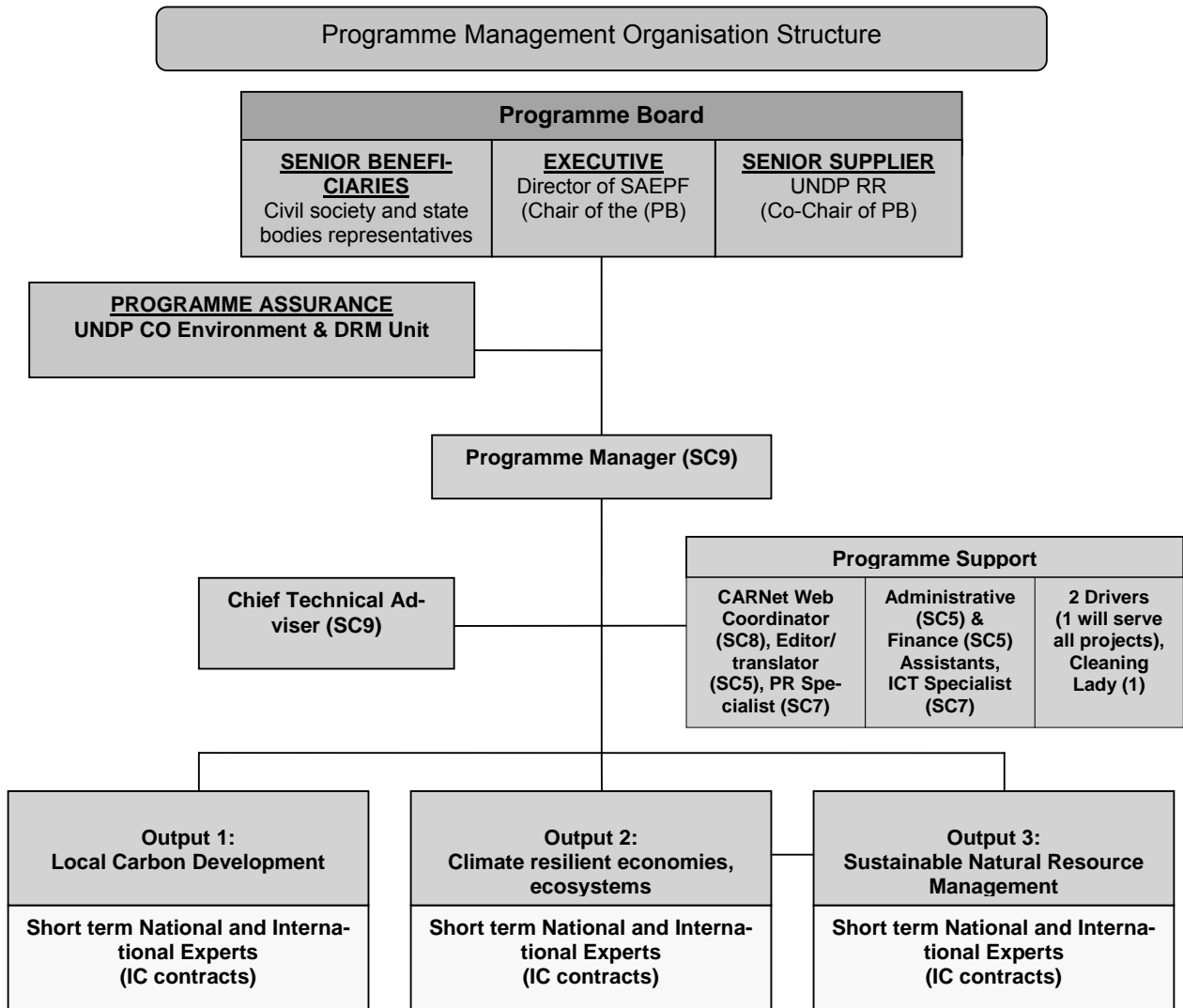
(60). Capitalizing upon the previous work experience gained by the Programme in environment and sustainable development area, will further allow making a number of assumptions, with the goal to ensure successful implementation of Programme activities and contribute to the achievement of expected outcomes. Therefore, the main assumptions are as follows:

- SAEP&F asserts itself as a genuine leader in the area of environment of Kyrgyzstan;
- Willingness of SAEPF leadership to promote inter-sectoral partnership and cross-sectoral coordination approaches in implementation of the Programme;
- Support of other relevant governmental institutions in establishment of adequate regulatory framework;
- Less staff turnovers of the Technical staff of SAEPF and other state partners;
- Cooperation among involved state and non-state institutions in the environmental sector is formalized and made operational;
- Public-private partnership is instituted and becomes a daily practice;
- Kyrgyzstan has adequate research potential to contribute to promotion of modern environmentally sustainable aspects of development;
- Local authorities actively cooperating with UNDP pilot projects at the community level;
- National expertise is mobilized to contribute to the achievement of Programme's goals and objectives;
- UNDP administrative procedures assure timely, qualitative and legally sound operational support to the implementation of Programme activities.

VII. Management Arrangements

(61). Fast Track Procedures (FTP)⁹ is a new mechanism established by UNDP HQ for UNDP in Kyrgyzstan for improving the speed of the project implementation and addressing the urgent needs that will be effective until the end of 2011. In line with the FTP mechanism and in order to ensure prompt UNDP response, the implementation modality of the UNDP projects/programmes will be changed from National Implementation Modality (NIM) to UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Therefore, the Programme will be executed under the DIM modality until official notice from the UNDP HQ. Never the less, given UNDP’s technical mandate, the below table indicates Director of the SAEPF acting in a role of the Programme Board Chair, taking into account the essence of the national ownership principle.

(62). The General Programme chart (Organigram) shows the management mode and Programme execution:



⁹ This interim approach has been discussed with and approved by UNDP Headquarters with proper consultation conducted with the Government of the country.

A. Programme Board

(63). Programme Board is the highest coordination body of the Programme. The Programme will foster cooperation with the Board and benefit from such cooperation in achieving Programme's goals and objectives. The Programme Board will be tasked with an oversight role (in compliance with Terms of References (TOR), making sure that the goals and tasks are implemented in accordance with the programme document and in line with national priorities. Programme Manager will encourage timely achievement of Programme goals and tasks as specified in the approved annual work plans. In addition, the Programme Board will ensure effective coordination with the Programme through regular meetings, submission of reports to the National Programme Director and Programme Manager and approval of annual progress reports and annual work plans (this arrangement will be in force if and when the DIM modality is shifted to NEX.) Programme Board shall, in consultations with all the relevant Partners involved, determine Programme policy, conduct monitoring of the projects and their efficient implementation through oversight and assessment as appropriate.

(64). The Programme Board will consist of representatives of SAEPF and other state institutions, civil society representatives and UNDP CO in the Kyrgyz Republic. The number of the Programme Board members shall not exceed thirteen. Board meetings shall be held on a regular basis, but not less than once every six months. There will be a Co-Chair of the Programme Board, represented by the UNDP Resident Representative. Activities of the Programme Board will be carried out based on the attached TOR ([see Annex 1](#)).

Programme Assurance

(65). Programme assurance shall be made by the Programme Officer of the Environment and Disaster Risk Management Unit of UNDP CO.

(66). UNDP CO Environment and DRM Unit will provide quality assurance to ongoing projects by monitoring correlation of achievements against planned indicators and by timely provision of adequate feedback. This role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed in a timely and quality based manner. Main functions include:

- Quality Assurance and guidance over the projects;
- Independent project oversight and regular monitoring;
- Provide substantive feedback on reports, including issues and risks;
- Ensure appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed;
- Compliance with UNDP policies and bridge to UNDP CO/regional bureau/corporate
- Information sharing and coordination across the projects;
- Admin support vis-à-vis UNDP policies, procedures, tools (in cooperation with SSU.)

(67). Director of SAEPF shall act as a National Programme Director (NPD), or delegate such authority either to his deputy or state secretary of the Agency. UNDP shall coordinate Annual and Quarter Programme work plans, and reports with the NPD. More detailed functions are provided in the Terms of Reference ([see Annex 2](#)).

B. Programme Manager

(68). Programme Manager shall be part of the management structure and shall be liable for daily management and administration of resources (including staff and budget) in compliance with Terms of Reference (Annex 3). The above Organigramme reflects a new programmatic approach, whereby Programme Manager will be responsible for the management and content of the Programme in accordance with stated Programme goals and objectives. On this, he will be assisted by Chief Technical Advisor, and by a pool of various experts, both domestic and international, (who will be convened based on the need and on the basis of approved work plans), and will play an instrumental expert role in attaining Programmes goals and objectives under the overall guidance and leadership of the Programme Manager.

(69). PM will have authority and bear responsibility for implementation of the Work Plan and submission of Quarterly Reports to UNDP CO and NPD. PM shall lead activities of the Programme Management Unit, with the Programme support staff as reflected in the above given Programme Organigramme.

C. Programme Management Unit

(70). The main function of Programme Management Unit is to also provide technical advice to stand alone environment projects that are mainly GEF funded, as well as to support UNDP in strategic planning in Energy & Environment thematic areas. The coordinating role of PMU will include assurance of systemic coherence of standalone environment projects goals in compliance with country development priorities, global environment trends and UNDP corporate policy. Main functions include:

- Day-to-day management of project;
- Ensure that the project produces the deliverables specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and budget,
- Set up project teams if required (for big projects)
- Admin, finance support – these should be pooled as much as possible for efficiency
- Interaction with national partner/donors on implementation
- Provide technical assistance for other projects as needed (substantive coherence)
- Leading joint activities across the projects
- Formulate pipeline ideas (until project manager is in place)

(71). Programme Management Unit will consist of Chief Technical Advisor who will be tasked to implement Programme components' outputs in accordance with the Terms of References (Annexes 4-5).

(72). To mainstream UNDP Kyrgyzstan publicity on the regional & national level, Programme will provide informational and communication support to the all environment projects and initiatives implemented in Kyrgyzstan through support staff which will include Programme PR Specialist, CARNet Web Portal Coordinator, CARNet Editor/translator and Programme ICT specialist (TORs in Annexes 7-10).

(73). Operations support to the Programme will be carried out by the Administrative Financial Unit of the Programme, which includes: administrative & financial assistants (see TORs in Annexes 11-12). Beside that, corresponding administrative and financial support will be provided by UNDP CO.

(74). Total of two drivers provide transport services to Programme & other UNDP environment projects sharing premises with it, one cleaning lady taking care of order in the PMU. (TORs in Annexes 13-15).

(75). When required, the Programme will hire long and short-term international and local experts. Terms of References developed by UNDP 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.

VIII. Monitoring & Evaluation

A. Monitoring

(77). The main purpose of the project monitoring is to ensure systematic and deliberate assessment of the project progress. Programme monitoring will be conducted through regular meetings of the Programme Board meetings in accordance with established UNDP procedures. Upon project completion, final report will be prepared to evaluate the project impact and lessons learnt. The programme will be subject to planned audit to be conducted in accordance with the UNDP rules and procedures.

(78). The Programme will set baseline information and identify a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation program and indicators. Programme progress will be monitored by measuring the progress in implementation of the Programme outputs. Specific indicators of each output will be adjusted after the baseline survey during the project's first quarter. This monitoring will be conducted on a regular basis, with evaluation and monitoring techniques applied to assess Programme's results and achievements in accordance with established UNDP rules and procedures. ,

(79). Information meetings/sessions for the national stakeholders will be arranged based on the principle of national ownership and as a courtesy sign to the government, where parties will be able to gain knowledge of the Programme's results and achievements and to suggest ways for improvement of programmatic activities in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures. The programme will document the lessons learned, and make this collection of information available to stakeholders via local and Internet media resources.

(80). In addition, periodical monitoring will be undertaken by the UNDP CO through the provision of quarterly reports and field visits from the PM. Furthermore, specific meetings can be scheduled between pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant to solicit their views and exchange of opinions within the scope of the Programme document.

B. Evaluation

(80). An independent mid-term evaluation will take place in 2014 and will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of programme implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about programme design, implementation and management. The Programme outcome will be evaluated by measuring progress indicators and parameters as was reflected in the CPAP. The mid-term evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.

C. Reporting

(81). Pursuant to the UNDP corporate policy and procedures the following reporting will serve as the informational base for monitoring and evaluation:

Annual cycle:

- Quarterly reports will mark the progress towards achievement of key results on the basis of quality criteria and methodologies, presented in the below table of Quality management.
- Logical frames of problems will be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager to support tracking and solution of potential problems and the need for updating;
- Based on the initial risks analysis (see Annex 18), log-frames of risks will be activated in Atlas and regularly updated with the environmental assessment, which can influence implementation of the project.
- Based on the above stated information presented in Atlas, the Programme Manager submits quarterly progress reports to the Consultation Board through the Responsible parties for the project quality, using a standard reporting format accepted in UNDP.

- Logical frames on learned lessons will also be activated and regularly updated for ensuring continued learning and adaptation within organization and for support of preparation of the report on learned lessons in the end of the project.
- Assessment plan will be activated in Atlas and updated for tracking of key management activities/measures.

On an annual basis:

- **Annual Progress Report** will be drafted by the Programme Manager and discussed at the Consultation Board and UNDP Country Office. Minimal requirement to the Annual Progress report will be a standard QPR format in Atlas, covering the whole year with updated information by each QPR element, as well as resume of achieved results against pre-planned tasks at the level of outcomes.

IX. Quality Management for Project Activity Results & Evaluation

Output 1: Approaches of Low carbon (emission) (Emission) Development promoted		
Activity Result 1.33	International experience on LCD studied, corresponding possibilities presented to decision makers	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To present international experience and processes on LCD and potential of Kyrgyzstan to join to decision makers	
Description	Action 1.1.1 Study international experience adapting possibilities to KG context Action 1.1.2 Conduct a round table for decision makers on LCD to present LCD possibilities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
International experiences study conducted	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2011
Round table on LCD organized	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 1.2	Favourable framework for LCD implementation established	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To improve legal & political frameworks for LCD	
Description	Action 1.2.1 Analyze existing framework appropriate for LCD Action 1.2.2 Recommendation formulated & debated by experts Action 1.2.2 Recommendations presented to relevant line ministries	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Existing frameworks to introduce LCD analysed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter 2011
Recommendations formulated & debated by expert community	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Round table to present recommendations held	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 1.3	Cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on Low carbon (emission) Development established and operational	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To assure comprehensive and coordinated process to introduce LCD	
Description	Action 1.3.1 Analyze institutional possibilities to establish coordination mechanism for promotion of LCD in KR Action 1.3.2 Present proposals & debates with relevant decision-makers & line ministries on a round table Action 1.3.3 Develop regulations on coordination mechanism for LCD.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Analysis of institutional context & possibilities to coordinate LCD implemented	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter 2011
Round table for decision-makers & line ministries conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Regulations for cross sectoral coordination mechanism developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Activity Result 1.4	Training needs for LCD & NAMAs development promotion identified, training material elaborated.	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To prepared capacitating process on LCD & NAMA	
Description	Action 1.4.1 Assess training needs of line ministries on LCD & NAMAs Action 1.4.2 Develop training programme & materials Action 1.4.3 Identify training target groups	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Line ministries gaps in knowledge & corresponding training needs assessed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2011
Training programmes & materials prepared	Yes/no, Project progress report.	1 st semester 2012
Target groups from various line ministries	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012

identified.		
Activity Result 1.5	Capacity of public servants of sectoral agencies & policy makers on LCD & NAMA thematic fostered	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To capacitate line ministries in LCD and elaboration of NAMAs	
Description	Action 1.5.1 Conduct training for line ministries on LCD & NAMA Action 1.5.2 Conduct training for parliament deputies on LCD & NAMA Action 1.5.3 Conduct training for municipalities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training of line ministries, parliament and local self governance bodies implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	2 nd Quarter 2013
Activity Result 1.6	Awareness raising of the mass media , private entrepreneurs and civil society on LCD issues initiated	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To assure awareness of civil society in LCD	
Description	Action 1.6.1 Develop awareness campaign plan for different target groups Action 1.6.2 Conduct awareness campaign on LCD in media Action 1.6.3 Inform media on LCD to hold a contest on the best publication	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Awareness campaign plan prepared	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2011
Awareness campaign held	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Best publications on LCD awarded	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013 & 2014
Activity Result 1.7	Carbon finance (CF) mechanism presented as innovative financial mechanism for CC mitigation	Start date: 01.01.2013 End date: 31.12.2013
Purpose	To demonstrate innovative financial mechanism for resource mobilization on CCM projects	
Description	Action 1.7.1 Study international experience and prepare recommendations Action 1.7.2 Present findings to relevant experts on a round table Action 1.7.3 Prepare feasibility study to introduce mechanism in KR	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
International experience study conducted & recommendations prepared	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 nd Quarter 2013
Findings of the study presented & debated on a round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
Debated recommendations translated into feasibility study to introduce CF in KR	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
Activity Result 1.8	Enhanced capacity of national partners to develop NAMAs	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To mitigate climate variability & change through reduction of greenhouse gases carbon	
Description	Action 1.8.1 Develop training programme & materials to target sectors Action 1.8.2 Identify target groups & develop training plan Action 1.8.3 Implement training activities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training programme developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter 2012
Target groups identified and scheduled	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Training activities implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 1.9	Draft of National Concept/Strategy on LCD participatory elaborated and debated, or fully integrated into the national development strategy	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To integrate LCD in country development programme	
Description	Action 1.9.1 Establish cross-sectoral working group Action 1.9.2 Draft LCD Strategy through participatory process Action 1.9.3 Present draft on a national workshop Action 1.9.4 Finalize draft for endorsement Action 1.9.5 Publish endorsed LCDS	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Cross-sectoral WG established	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014

Draft LCDS developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
LCDS discussion workshop conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Draft LCDS finalized & sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Endorsed LCDS published	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.10	Educational Module on CCM & LCD developed & included into the Programme of the Academy of Management	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To integrate LCD into in-service public servants training process	
Description	Action 1.10.1 Develop draft training module Action 1.10.2 Present draft module on expert round table Action 1.10.3 Finalize the module & integrate into training process	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Draft training module developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter of 2014
Draft Training Module presented & debated on experts' round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Draft module finalized & integrated into training process	Yes/no, Project progress report.	1 st Quarter 2015
Activity Result 1.11	Pilot sectoral NAMAs developed in a participatory way	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To increase country possibilities to get international support with CCM process	
Description	Action 1.11.1 Establish sectoral WG & plan the process Action 1.11.2 Develop Draft Sectoral NAMAs Action 1.11.3 Present NAMAs on sectoral WS Action 1.11.4 Finalize NAMA for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
WG established, work plan developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter of 2014
Draft NAMA developed & presented on a sectoral workshop	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Finalized NAMA sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 1.12	New project proposals on LCD developed & presented to donors	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To mobilize resources to promote approaches to LCD in Kyrgyzstan	
Description	Action 1.12.1 Develop proposals to CCAF Action 1.12.2 Develop proposals to Green Climate Fund	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Project proposals developed & presented to donors	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 1.13	Project proposal on chemicals developed & presented to donors.	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To mobilize resources to promote approaches to LCD in Kyrgyzstan	
Description	Action 1.13.1 Conduct situation analysis Action 1.13.2 Develop proposals on chemicals & present to donors	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Project proposals developed & presented to donors	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 1.14	Demonstration measures on LCD supported	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To propagate LCD activities implementation in the field	
Description	Action 1.14.1 Select pilot project & area for project intervention Action 1.14.2 Capacitate main stakeholders & beneficiaries of community on LCD Action 1.14.3 Support several proposed projects on LCD	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Pilot territory selected	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 nd semester of 2014
Main stakeholders and beneficiaries capacitated on LCD	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014

Several project proposals on LCD supported	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.15	Concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) developed	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To introduce concept of SCP contributing to environment sustainable development.	
Description	Action 1.15.1 Analyze situation with consumption, production & waste management. Action 1.15.2 Develop draft Concept SCP & present international practice of SCP on a national workshop Action 1.15.3 Finalize Concept & sent for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Situation analysis conducted	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Draft Concept SCP developed & presented on a workshop for debate	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Draft Concept finalized & sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.16	Capacity of decision makers in SCP national frames improved	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To improve enabling environment for SCP promotion in the country	
Description	Action 1.16.1 Develop training programme & materials Action 1.16.2 Define target groups & schedule Action 1.16.3 Conduct training activities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training programme & materials developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Target groups & schedule of trainings defined	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Training activities implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.17	SCP concept integrated into country development documents	Start date: 01.06.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To integrate SCP principle into development strategies and programmes	
Description	Action 1.17.1 Analyze legal, political & institutional grounds on SCP & prepare recommendations for improvement Action 1.17.2 Develop recommendations Action 1.17.3 Present draft pilot programme on a national round table Action 1.17.4 Finalize SCP programme & send it to endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
SCP existing framework analyzed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014
Draft SCP Programme developed & debated on a national workshop	Yes/no, Project progress report.	2 nd Quarter of 2015
Draft SCP Programme finalized & sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.18	Pilot actions/measures on SCP supported	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 30.06.2016
Purpose	To introduce SCP Programme on the field level	
Description	Action 1.18.1 Select pilot project/actions for support Action 1.18.2 Capacitate main stakeholders & beneficiaries of community on SCP Action 1.18.3 Support several proposed project on SCP	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Pilot project/actions selected	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Main stakeholders and beneficiaries capacitated on SCP	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Several project proposals on SCP supported	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2 nd semester of 2016
Activity Result 1.19	Overview of programme experience in LCD, NAMA, Carbon Finance & SCP capitalization developed,	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015

	best practices presented to public	
Purpose	To develop a process of capitalization of experience accumulated under this output: what, how, when, channel, responsible.	
Description	Action 1.19.1 Identify items for capitalization Action 1.19.2 Elaborate methodology of the Programme LCD experience recap. Action 1.19.3 Develop a process to involve needed actors & beneficiaries	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Best practices, success stories for presentation identified	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Methodology on LCD experience recap developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Process of capitalization described	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.20	New projects on LCD launched in Kyrgyzstan	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To sustain environmentally country development on LCD approach	
Description	Action 1.20.1 Launch newly approved projects implementation Action 1.20.2 Assure proper correlation of new projects' objectives & out puts with Programme goals Action 1.20.3 Search synergies among all projects implemented on LCD	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
LPAC for new projects conducted	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Correlation of new projects' objectives assured by participatory planning process	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Cooperation niches identified, debated and agreed on/	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 1.21	National Chemical Profile (NChP) upgraded:	Start date: 01.06.2015 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To sustain environmentally country development on LCD approach	
Description	Action 1.21.1 Establish WG on NChP Action 1.21.2 Conduct situation analysis & upgrade NChP Action 1.21.3 Present draft NChP to experts & finalize it	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
WG on NChP established	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2016
NChP upgraded & presented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Activity Result 1.22	Programme experience in LCD capitalized, best practices on LCD, NAMA, Carbon Finance & SCP presented to a wider public	Start date: 01.01.2016 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To recap, design, convert into PR products gained experience, success stories & best practices to be presented to wider public	
Description	Action 1.22.1 Develop capitalization action plan & road map Action 1.22.2 PR success stories & best practices Action 1.22.3 Develop EPSD Programme publications	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Capitalization process implemented	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2016
Various PR products developed & published	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
LCD Programme achievements presented in a thematic publication	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Output 2: Transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation strategies supported		
Activity Result 2.1	Kyrgyzstan enabling environment framework for CCA analyzed.	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To assess systemic, institutional and individual capacities available to launch development strategic document on CCA	
Description	Action 2.1.1 Analyze legal & political frames endorsed by the country on CCA. Action 2.1.2 Identify institutional weaknesses related to CCA.	

	Action 2.1.3 Assess knowledge gaps on CCA Action 2.1.4 Present finding on a the stakeholders round table	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
CCA frameworks analyses completed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	Second semester 2011
CCA institutional and knowledge gaps identified	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Stakeholders' round table on framework presentation conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 2.2	Activity of current coordination mechanism on Climate Change Adaptation in Kyrgyzstan evaluated in a participatory way, findings being presented to public and officials	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To empower cross-sectoral coordination mechanism on CCA past lessons should be analyzed, barriers identified, corresponding work plan to make mechanism operational	
Description	Action 2.2.1 Analyze activity of existing coordination mechanism on CC since establishment in 2006. Action 2.2.2 Identify institutional weaknesses of it & propose recommendation Action 2.2.3 Present finding on a the stakeholders round table	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Existing coordination mechanism on CCA evaluated	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of quarter 3 2011
Lessons learnt debated & recommendations proposed on the round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 2.3	Governmental officials capacitated to participate in international CC processes and events	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To improve representation of the country & to strengthen participation of Kyrgyzstan in international CC processes	
Description	Action 2.3.1. Identify focal points & local expertise on the main global conventions to establish a CCA experts' data base Action 2.3.2 Develop training programme & materials Action 2.3.3 Conduct awareness campaign on UNFCCC	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
CCA DB established	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of quarter 3 Q. 2011
Training programme prepared for implementation	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of quarter 3 Q. 2011
Training events on CCA conducted	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011
Activity Result 2.4	Cross-sectoral body on CC issues resuming activities supported	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2013
Purpose	To assure integration of CCA aspects into sectoral development plans	
Description	Action 2.4.1 Develop draft regulation on the cross-sectoral coordination body & send for endorsement Action 2.4.2 Support organization of the First Meeting Action 2.4.3 Support Secretariat of the Coordination body Action 2.4.4 Present UNDP CCA activities on the second meeting of Coordination Body	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Draft regulations on the cross-sectoral coordination body developed & sent for endorsement	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 3 rd quarter 2011
Organization of the First Meeting supported	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011
Secretariat of the Coordination body sup-	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011

ported		
UNDP CCA activities presented on the second meeting of Coordination Body	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011
Activity Result 2.5	Strategic document on CC adaptation drafted and presented to officials & a wider public	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To increase country resilience to CC impacts through participatory process of CCA Strategy development	
Description	Action 2.5.1 Establish cross-sectoral working group Action 2.5.2 Develop section on Agriculture & SLM Action 2.5.3 Develop section on Water & Energy Action 2.5.4 Develop Section on Healthcare Action 2.5.5 Develop Section on Disasters Risks Management Action 2.5.6 Develop Section on Forests & Biodiversity Action 2.5.7 Prepared draft presented for wider public	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
CCA Strategy working group operational	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of quarter 2 2011
Agriculture, water, energy, healthcare, disaster management & forest and biodiversity sections developed	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of quarter 3 2011
National workshop on the CCA Strategy conducted	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011
Activity Result 2.6	Participatory process of the Third National Report on UN Framework Convention CC (UNFCCC) development supported	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To assure inclusion of all the main stakeholders into the development of the third national communication	
Description	Action 2.6.1 establish working contacts with a WG Action 2.6.2 Organize national workshop on preliminary data presentation Action 2.6.3 Contribute to finalization of the document	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Working contacts with WG established	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011
National workshop on NC conducted	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of quarter 3 2012
Finalized NC include UNDP contribution	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Activity Result 2.7	Strategic document on CC adaptation finalized and presented to officials	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To strengthen country preparedness to climate variability and change	
Description	Action 2.7.1 Compile Draft Strategic document on CCA Action 2.7.2 Present draft Strategic document on CCA on national workshop & in the web Action 2.7.3 Finalize Strategic document on CCA & hand over it for endorsement Action 2.7.4 Publish endorsed Strategic document on CCA	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Draft Strategic document on CCA debated all sectoral plans being compiled	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of the 1 st semester 2012
Draft Strategic doc presented on a national workshop	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Final draft Doc sent to the national partners for endorsement	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Endorsed document published	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Activity Result 2.8	CCA issues integrated into sectoral & local strategic development plans	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To strengthen CC prone sectors resilience to climate variability and change	
Description	Action 2.8.1 Analyze sectoral CCA measures development process Action 2.8.2 Select & debate appropriate sectors & localities Action 2.8.3 Draft sectoral/local CCA strategy	

Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Experience of sectoral CCA measures development analyzed		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of the 1 st semester 2012
Appropriate sector/Locality selected		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Sectoral/Local CCA strategy drafted		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Activity Result 2.9	Training programmes on CC and adaptation developed, respective trainings being conducted		Start date: 01.06.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To capacitate on CCA staff of the main line agencies		
Description	2.10.1 Assess training needs & target groups claims 2.10.2 Adjust existing training programmes & conduct trainings for different target groups		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training needs assessment of involved line agencies identified		Yes/no; Project progress report	2 nd semester 2012
Training on CCA for the national & local levels conducted		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of year 2-5
Activity Result 2.10	Gender & Climate Change adaptation training Module developed & published, corresponding training conducted		Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To mainstream gender issues into climate change adaptation processes		
Description	2.10.1 Develop outline and topics of the module on G&CCA 2.10.2 Debate the draft with educational community 2.10.3 Endorse and publish module 2.10.4 Conduct training for different target groups		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Draft module developed		Yes/no; Project progress report	Third quarter of 2012
Discussion round table conducted		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
CCA training module published		Yes/no; Project progress report	1 st semester 2013
Trainings on G&CC conducted		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2013
Activity Result 2.11	Educational Module on Climate Change Adaptation developed & included into the Programme of the Academy of Management		Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To include topic of CCA into educational programmes of in-service training of public service		
Description	2.11.1 Develop outline and topics of the module for CCA 2.11.2 Debate the draft with educational community 2.11.3 Endorse and publish module		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Draft module developed		Yes/no; Project progress report	Third quarter of 2012
Discussion round table conducted		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
CCA training module published		Yes/no; Project progress report	1 st semester 2013
Activity Result 2.12	Awareness of the main stakeholders and public on CC adaptation raised supported		Start date: 01.09.2011 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To capacitate media and civil society in CCA issues		
Description	2.12.1 Develop communication strategy of Programme on CCA 2.12.2 Elaborate action plan on CCA publicity 2.12.3 Develop Programme PR products 2.12.4 To capacitate media on CCA, contest on the best product on CCA 2.12.5 Conduct awareness campaign		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Communication strategy & action plan on CCA of the Programme developed		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2011
PR products designed and published		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
Awareness campaign conducted		Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2016
Activity Result 2.13	National project portfolio for implementation of NSACC developed		Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.06.2014

Purpose	To mobilize resources for the National Strategy on CCA implementation		
Description	Action 2.13.1 Develop training programme & materials to capacitate partners in resource mobilization Action 2.13.2 Train responsible partners from line agencies on Funding option on CCA & project designing Action 2.13.3 Present & prioritize developed project to decision makers Action 2.13.4 Form national project portfolio on CCA		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Training programme on resource mobilization developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2012	
Training of the line agencies staff conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013	
Project proposals presented for prioritization to decision makers on a round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014	
National project portfolio on CCA formed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	1 st semester of 2015	
Activity Result 2.14	Project proposals on CCA developed & presented to donors	Start date: 01.01.2013 End date: 31.12.2014	
Purpose	To mobilize resources for CCA thematic area		
Description	Action 2.14.1 Develop project Proposal to CCA Fund Action 2.14.2 Develop project proposal to SCCF Action 2.14.3 Develop project proposals to other sources		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Project proposals developed & submitted to donors	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2013-2014	
Activity Result 2.15	Business consulting firms' collaborators trained to integrate CCA into private entrepreneurs business development planning	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014	
Purpose	To involve private sector to CCA mainstreaming		
Description	Action 2.15.1 Involve micro-credit finance company Mol Bulak to conduct call for proposal in media Action 2.15.2 Capacitate borrowers and company staff on CCA Action 2.15.3 Select several business plans covering CCA topic for support		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Training programme & material on the topic developed	Yes/no; Project progress report.	2 nd Quarter of 2014	
Capacitate businessmen in CCA	Yes/no, Project progress report.	3 rd Quarter 2014	
To support selected project on CCA	Yes/no, Project progress report.	2 nd quarter 2015	
Activity Result 2.16	Pilot activities on CCA supported	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015	
Purpose	To propagate CCA activities implementation in the field		
Description	Action 2.16.1 Select pilot project/actions for support Action 2.16.2 Capacitate main stakeholders & beneficiaries of community on CCA Action 2.16.3 Support several proposed projects/actions on CCA		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Pilot activities/projects selected	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 nd Quarter of 2015	
Main stakeholders and beneficiaries capacitated on CCA	Yes/no, Project progress report.	3 rd Quarter 2015	
Several project proposals on CCA supported	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015	
Activity Result 2.17	New projects on CCA launched in Kyrgyzstan	Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2016	
Purpose	To increase resilience of Kyrgyzstan to climate variability & change		
Description	Action 2.17.1 Launch newly approved projects implementation Action 2.17.2 Assure proper correlation of new projects' objectives & out puts with Programme goals Action 2.17.3 Search synergies among all projects implemented on CCA		

Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
LPAC for new projects conducted		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2016
Correlation of new projects' objectives assured by participatory planning process		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Cooperation niches identified, debated and agreed on/		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Activity Result 2.18	Project proposals for the Fourth National Report on UNFCCC developed & sent to GEF.		Start date: 01.01.2016 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To recap, design, convert into PR products gained experience, success stories & best practices to be presented to wider public		
Description	Action 2.18.1 Develop project proposal developed and send to GEF SEC		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Project proposal developed and send to GEF SEC		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2016
Activity Result 2.19	Programme experience on CC capitalized		Start date: 01.01.2016 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To recap, design, convert into PR products gained experience, success stories & best practices to be presented to wider public		
Description	Action 2.20.1 Develop capitalization action plan & road map Action 2.20.2 PR success stories & best practices Action 2.20.3 Develop EPSD Programme publications		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Capitalization process implemented		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2016
Various PR products developed & published		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
CCA Programme achievement presented in a thematic publication		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Output 3: Principles of sustainable natural resources management integrated into selected sectoral and local development plans.			
Activity Result 3.1	Initiative of the KR President on Debt for Environment Swop (DFES) supported		Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To broaden country opportunities in search for new financial tools for sustainable environment management		
Description	Action 3.1.1 Participate actively in DFES Governmental Working Group (GWG) activity Action 3.1.2 Present UNDP experience Action 3.1.3 Contribute conceptually to DFES mechanism development		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
UNDP EP actively participate in DFES Governmental Working Group (GWG)		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter of 2011
UNDP experience presented to GWG		Yes/no, Project progress report.	3 rd Quarter of 2011
Proposals on DFES mechanisms presented to GWG		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 3.2	Cooperation and coordination of different donors' projects of environment sector become operational		Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To support SAEPF to better coordinate various donors' projects to better integrate national priorities to projects' objective, to look for synergies & to avoid duplications.		
Description	Action 3.2.1 Support organization of regular projects coordination meetings Action 3.2.2 Develop projects Data Base & corresponding facilities Action 3.2.3 Capacitate SAEPF staff on DB management		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Coordination meetings organization meetings supported		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter of 2011
International environment projects DB developed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	3 rd Quarter of 2011
SAEPF staff capacitated on DB manage-		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011

ment		
Activity Result 3.3	Biodiversity conservation system of protected areas analysed and presented to public	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To analyze situation with the present system of biodiversity conservation (BDC) & main problems it is facing currently	
Description	Action 3.3.1 Analyze BDC in protected areas (PA) & give recommendations Action 3.3.2 Present findings on a national workshop	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
BDC governance system of PT & its current problems analyzed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	3 rd Quarter of 2011
Findings presented on the national workshop	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 3.4	National biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) finalized and send for endorsement	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To develop political document for implementation of Kyrgyzstan's obligations on UN Convention BDC	
Description	Action 3.4.1 Establish WG & upgrade Draft NBSAP Action 3.4.2 Present Draft on a national workshop Action 3.4.3 Finalize Draft & sent for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Established WG upgrade Draft Strategy	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2011
National Workshop on Draft debate conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Finalized draft sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	1 st Quarter 2012
Activity Result 3.5	Current practice of forest lands and pastures use assessed	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To update data on forest lands tenure as situational analysis for JFM Concept	
Description	Action 3.5.1 Analyze forest lands lease system & prepare recommendations Action 3.5.2 Collect data & create a Data Base on the forest plots leasing Action 3.5.3 Present forest lands leasing practice on a experts' round table	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Forest lands leasing system analyzed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2011
Data base on forest leasing established	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Current practice of forest lands leasing presented on a national workshop	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 3.6	The concept of Joint forest Management (JFM) developed and sent to SAEPP for adoption	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2011
Purpose	To improve framework conditions for more sustainable participatory forest resources management	
Description	Action 3.6.1 Establish WG on JFM & develop a work plan Action 3.6.2 Draft JFM Concept in a participatory way Action 3.6.3 Present Draft JFM Concept on a national workshop Action 3.6.4 Finalize Draft & send for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
JFM WG established and programmed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2011
Draft JFM Concept developed in a participatory way	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Draft concept presented & debated on a national workshop	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Finalized Draft sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2011
Activity Result 3.7	Gender & Biodiversity Conservation issue studied and transformed into training Module, corresponding training conducted	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To mainstream gender issues into climate change adaptation processes	
Description	3.8.1 Conduct study on G&BDC 3.8.2 Develop G&BDC training module	

	3.8.3 Endorse and publish module 3.8.4 Conduct training for different target groups	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
G&BDC study conducted	Yes/no; Project progress report	Third quarter of 2012
Training module developed	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2012
G&BDC training module published	Yes/no; Project progress report	1 st semester 2013
Trainings on G&CC conducted	Yes/no; Project progress report	End of 2013
Activity Result 3.8	National State of Environment Report developed & published	Start date: 01.08.2011 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To improve analytical environment data basis for decision making process	
Description	Action 3.19.1 Provide expert support to development of the National Report on Environment Status (NRES) based on internationally recommended indicators including gender aspects. Action 3.9.2 Conduct presentation of NRES on a national workshop Action 3.9.3 Finalize & publish NRES	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Expert support to NRES development provided	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2011
National workshop to present NRES held	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2011
Finalized NRES published	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2012
Activity Result 3.9	Capacity of the main stakeholders on BD sustainable use and conservation strengthened	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To capacitate mainly field staff of PT for sustainable biodiversity conservation & use	
Description	Action 3.10.1 Develop Training programme & materials Action 3.10.2 Define target groups & training schedule Action 3.10.3 Conduct training activities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training programme & materials developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 ^{no} Quarter of 2012
Target groups defined and scheduled	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Training activities implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Activity Result 3.10	Capacity of the main stakeholders on JFM strengthened	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To capacitate main actors of the forestry sector on newly developed participatory forest management approach.	
Description	Action 3.11.1 Develop training programme & materials Action 3.11.2 Identify trainers, target groups & training schedule Action 3.11.3 Implement training activities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training programme & materials developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2012
Trainers, target groups & schedule identified	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Training activities implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Activity Result 3.11	Project proposals for development of the National Reports on implementation of UN Convention on Biodiversity Conservation (UNCBDC) developed and presented to GEF Secretariat	1) Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012 2) Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To mobilize resources for UNCBDC convention's obligations implementation	
Description	Action 3.12.1 Develop two projects proposals for GEF Action 3.12.2 Debate proposals with national partners Action 3.12.3 Submit proposals to GEF Sec	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment

Two project proposals developed	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2012 & 2015
Proposals debated with national partners	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2012 & 2015
Developed proposals sent to GEF Sec	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2012 & 2015
Activity Result 3.12	Legal, political & institutional frameworks to introduce Sustainable Spatial (Landscape) Management (SSM) in the county studied	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To study current frameworks & international experience to introduce SSM	
Description	Action 3.13.1 Analyze SSM legal, political & institutional framework & give recommendation for needed improvement Action 3.13.2 Sum up international experience & best practices on SSM & prepare proposals to introduce adapted SSM Action 3.13.3 Present findings on an experts' round table	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Framework conditions for SSM analyzed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2012
International experience and best practices summed up	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Experts' round table to debate SSM findings conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Activity Result 3.13	Draft Concept of Sustainable Spatial (Landscape) Management (SSM) developed and submitted to main line ministries	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2013
Purpose	To study current frameworks & international experience to introduce SSM	
Description	Action 3.14.1 Sum up international experience & best practices on SSM & prepare proposals to introduce adapted SSM Action 3.14.2 Develop Draft Concept of SSM Action 3.14.3 Present draft on the experts' round table Action 3.14.4 Finalize Draft & send for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
International experience & best practices summed up	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2012
Draft SSM Concept developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Draft Concept debated on the experts' round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
Finalized draft sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
Activity Result 3.14	Special Training Module on SNRM developed for public service by Academy of Management under the President	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012
Purpose	To introduce concept of SNRM into training programmes for public service	
Description	Action 3.15.1 Develop outline of the Module & present on experts' round table Action 3.15.2 Develop Draft Module & present of an educational round table Action 3.15.3 Finalize & include the Module into training process	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Outline of the Module developed & presented to experts for debate	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2012
SNRM Module drafted & debated on education round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Finalized Module included into training process	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2012
Activity Result 3.15	Set of thematic informational products developed, awareness campaign on CBD, JFM, SSM, & SNRM topic conducted	Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To assure awareness of civil society in SNRM	
Description	Action 3.16.1 Develop awareness campaign plan for different target groups Action 3.16.2 Conduct awareness campaign on SNRM in media Action 3.16.3 Hold a contest on the best publication on SNRM	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Awareness campaign plan prepared	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2012

Awareness campaign held	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013 & 2014
Best publications on SNRM awarded	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 3.16	Water resource governance practice in Kyrgyzstan analyzed;	Start date: 01.01.2013 End date: 31.12.2013
Purpose	To study current framework conditions for Integrated Water Resources Management	
Description	Action 3.17.1 Analyze legal, political & institutional frames for IWRM & prepare recommendation Action 3.17.2 Analyze international experience on IWRM & propose approach to IWRM introduction Action 3.17.3 Present & debate findings on an experts' round table	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Frameworks for IWRM analyzed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2013
International experience analyzed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
Findings presented & debated on an experts' round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
Activity Result 3.17	A Concept of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) developed in Kyrgyzstan	Start date: 01.01.2013 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To improve framework condition to introduce IWRM in KR	
Description	Action 3.18.1 Establish cross-sectoral WG Action 3.18.2 Develop draft IWRM Concept Action 3.18.3 Draft presented on a national workshop Action 3.18.4 Finalize Draft & send for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Cross-sectoral WG established	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2013
Draft IWRM Concept developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2013
National Workshop to debate IWRM Concept conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2 nd Quarter 2014
Finalized draft sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 3.18	Participatory development of National Reports on country implementation of Aarhus Convention supported.	1) Start date: 01.01.2013 End date: 31.12.2013 2) Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To assure reporting on Aarhus convention's obligations implementation	
Description	Action 3.19.1 Support activities of expert's group on development National Reports on country implementation of Aarhus Convention Action 3.19.2 Organize public hearing of draft version of the National Reports on country implementation of Aarhus Convention	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Expert group on National Report on Aarhus Convention supported	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2013 & End of 2016
Public hearing on National Report held	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2013 & End of 2016
Activity Result 3.19	Capacity of the main stakeholders on IWRM raised	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To introduce new IWRM Concept as one of SNRM approaches	
Description	Action 3.20.1 Develop Training programme & materials Action 3.20.2 Identify trainers, target groups & schedule Action 3.20.3 Implement training activities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training programme & material developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 nd Quarter of 2014
Trainers, target groups & schedule identified	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Training activities implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 3.20	Situation with payments for natural resource use	Start date: 01.01.2014

	analyzed	End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To analyze financial fluxes for nature use and governance	
Description	Action 3.21.1 Analyze financial payment system & flux for nature use Action 3.21.2 Analyze international experience on environment funding ⁰ including payment for ecosystem services (PES) Action 3.21.3 Present findings on experts' round table Action 3.21.4 Outline proposals for financial strategy	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Financing system of nature use payments & flux analyzed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014
International experience on environment funding analyzed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Findings and financial strategy outline presented on an experts' round table	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 3.21	Draft Concept of Payment for ecosystem services (PES) developed in a participatory way	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To introduce modern financial mechanism into environment sector of KR	
Description	Action 3.22.1 Establish cross-sectoral WG Action 3.22.2 Draft PES Concept & implementation mechanisms Action 3.22.3 Present Concept on a national workshop Action 3.22.4 Finalize Concept & send for endorsement	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Cross-sectoral WG on PES established	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 nd Quarter 2014
Draft Concept developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
National workshop on PES Concept debate conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Finalized PES Concept sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	2 nd Quarter of 2015
Activity Result 3.22	Capacity of the main stakeholders on PES raised	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2014
Purpose	To capacitate main actors for PES introduction in environment sector	
Description	Action 3.23.1 Develop training programme & material Action 3.23.2 Identify trainers, target groups & schedule Action 3.23.3 Implement training activities	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training programme & material developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014
Trainers, target groups & schedule identified	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Training activities implemented	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014
Activity Result 3.23	Pilot activities/measures on sustainable biodiversity use and conservation, PES, IWRM & SSM implemented	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To introduce National Strategy on BDC & SSM Concept implementation on the field level	
Description	Action 3.24.1 Select pilot project & area for project intervention Action 3.24.2 Capacitate main stakeholders & beneficiaries of community on NSCBD & SSM Action 3.24.3 Support several proposed project on NSCBD & SSM	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Pilot territory selected	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014
Main stakeholders and beneficiaries capacitated on NSBDC	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Several project proposals on NSBDC supported	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 3.24	Project proposals on PES, IWRM & SSM developed & submitted to donors	Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015

Purpose	To mobilize resources for sustainable natural resource management		
Description	Action 3.25.1 Develop & debate with national partners project proposal on PES Action 3.25.2 Develop project proposal on SSM in the walnut-fruit forest zone Action 3.25.3 Present both proposals to donors		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Project proposal on PES developed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014	
Project proposal on SSM develop	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014	
Project proposals submitted to donors	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015	
Activity Result 3.25	Draft SSM Strategy developed and submitted to corresponding national partners		Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To incorporate SSM approach to development planning		
Description	Action 3.26.1 Establish cross-sectoral WG Action 3.26.2 Draft SSM Strategy to integrate into local development plans Action 3.26.3 Present SSM Strategy on the national workshop Action 3.26.4 Finalize strategy & send for endorsement		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Cross-sectoral WG established	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	2 nd Quarter of 2015	
Draft SSM Strategy developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015	
National workshop to debate Draft conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015	
Finalized Draft Strategy sent for endorsement	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015	
Activity Result 3.26	Special Training Module on SSM developed for municipal & public service Academy of Management under the President		Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To introduce SSM into training programme for municipal & public service		
Description	Action 3.27.1 Establish a WG and present an outline for approval Action 3.27.2 Develop draft Module Action 3.27.3 Present Draft Module on a national workshop Action 3.27.4 Finalize Module & introduce it into training programme		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
WG established & Module outline agreed	Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2014	
Draft Module developed	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014	
National workshop to debate Module conducted	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2014	
Finalized module introduced into training programme of Academy	Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015	
Activity Result 3.27	The Fifth National Report on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity developed and sent to Convention Secretariat.		Start date: 01.01.2014 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To provide information on national measures taken to implement the Convention		
Description	Action 3.28.1 Render expert support on development of the Fifth National Report on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity Conservation Action 3.28.2 Organize public discussion of the draft Fifth National Report on implementation of the CBD		
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
Expert support to development of the document rendered	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2014	
The 5 th CBD Report developed, debated & sent to ConSec	Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2015	
Activity Result 3.28	Awareness rising and public relation activities of UNDP environment projects liven up		Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To promote UNDP visibility & PR in public		
Description	Action 3.29.1 Engage PR company to conduct informational campaign Action 3.29.2 Develop video on UNDP energy & environment activity Action 3.29.3 Produce a set of info products on UNDP E&E		

Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
PR contractor engaged, work plan being developed		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Video on UNDP E&E activities developed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Activity Result 3.29	Participatory process of two National Reports on implementation of UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD # 5,6) development supported		1) Start date: 01.01.2012 End date: 31.12.2012 2) Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To assure public participation in development and discussing of two regular National Reports on implementation of UN Convention to Combat Desertification		
Description	Action 3.30.1 Organize public discussion of the draft versions of the National Reports on implementation of UN CCD		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Public discussion on the regular National Reports on UNCCD held		Yes/no; Project progress report.	End of 2012 End of 2015
Activity Result 3.30	Methodology on programme experience in SNRM (BDC, JFM, SSM, PES) capitalization & exit strategy developed		Start date: 01.01.2015 End date: 31.12.2015
Purpose	To develop a process of capitalization of experience accumulated under this output: what, how, when, channel, responsible.		
Description	Action 3.31.1 Identify items for capitalization Action 3.31.2 Elaborate methodology of the Programme SNRM experience recap. Action 3.31.3 Develop an exit strategy		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Best practices, success stories for presentation identified		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2015
Methodology on SNRM experience recap developed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Exit strategy developed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2015
Activity Result 3.31	Experience of the Programme Phase III in NSBDC, JFM, SSM, IWRM, PES capitalized, best practices published and presented to wider public		Start date: 01.01.2016 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To capitalize gained Programme experience		
Description	Action 3.32.1 Identify success stories, best practices, & main achievement for capitalization Action 3.32.2 Design format of PR products, events & presentation Action 3.32.3 Implement capitalization process		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Best practices, success stories & achievement identified		Yes/no; Assessment reports.	End of 2016
PR products, events & presentations designed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Capitalization process implemented		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
Activity Result 3.32	New phase of Environment Programme Project Document developed		Start date: 01.06.2016 End date: 31.12.2016
Purpose	To improve support to the Government in environment sector		
Description	Action 3.33.1 Analyze lessons learnt & recommendations of evaluation team Action 3.33.2 Organize participatory planning process Action 3.33.3 Develop New Programme Document.		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Lessons learnt & recommendations of evaluation team analyzed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End, 2016
Participatory planning process organized		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016
New Programme Document developed		Yes/no, Project progress report.	End of 2016

X. Legal Context

A. Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

(82). This Programme Document is the instrument as referred to in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations Development Programme (Referred hereinafter as Parties), signed in September 14th, 1992.

(83). The Programme document can be modified provided that other signing Parties do not object to the proposed changes. The following types of revisions may be made to this Programme Document:

(84). Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes to the Programme document;

(85). Revisions that do not involve significant changes in the main objectives, outputs or activities of the Programme, but are caused by the rearrangement of already agreed to revisions, or by cost increases due to inflation;

(86). Mandatory annual revisions that re-phase the delivery of agreed outputs of increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account the executing agency's expenditure flexibility.

B. UNDP Country Office Support

(87). This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Programme Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

(88). Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

(89). The implementing partner shall:

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

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

(91). The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

(92). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

(93). This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the Parties in 1993. 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.

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the Programme Board

The Programme Board (PB) will provide overall guidance and support to project implementation activities and will ensure leadership, coordination and political support for the project. The Government of Kyrgyzstan and the United Nations Development Programme will establish the PB after the signing of the project document. The PB will meet for the first time once the Project Management Unit is hired and work plans prepared for the first year of operation. The PB will meet minimum twice a year thereafter. However, any special meeting can be organised as per claim of the Chair. Normally, this function is undertaken by the head of the state Agency for Environment and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Director of the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic will co-chair the PB. Director of SAEPF will appoint the National Programme Director. The PB will include one official representative from each of the following institutions:

1. United Nations Development Programme (Donor)
2. State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (Implementation partner);
3. Parliament Committee in charge of environment issues;
4. Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic;
5. Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic;
6. Ministry of Economic Regulation of the Kyrgyz Republic
7. Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.
8. Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic;
9. State Committee on Water Resource and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic;
10. State Agency for Architecture and Construction under the Government;
11. National Agency on Local Self Governance Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
12. National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic;
13. Private sector and Civil society organizations.

Representatives from other agencies and organizations may join the PB meetings upon the recommendation of any member and with formal approval of existing members of the PB, or they may act as observers at the meetings upon invitation by the PB Chair.

The Programme Manager (PM) will report directly to the Head of the Environment and Disaster Risk Management Unit of UNDP CO in the Kyrgyz Republic and informs SAEPF Director on the programme's progress on a regular basis. National Programme Director reports to the PB.

The responsibilities of the PB as a whole and the individual members are as follows:

- Provide overall guidance and oversight on project implementation activities;
- Approve all major project initiatives and strategic issues;
- Facilitate project work within each member's respective institution;
- Annually review and assess the progress of the Programme and its components;
- Annually review and approve the work plan and updated budgets of the Programme and its activities;
- Act as a primary lobbying and coordinating body to ensure Government of Kyrgyzstan policy, legislative, and financial support for the project;
- Act as a liaison between the Project and other national and international programs, organizations and donors;
- Support the cross-sectoral approach of the project by creating mechanisms for interaction with NGOs and other stakeholders; and,
- Continue to seek additional funding to support the outputs and activities of the Programme beyond the lifespan of donors funding.

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for a National Programme Director

National Programme Director (NPD) is a responsible person in the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry for environmental projects of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan. NPD is fully responsible for implementation of projects' activities within planned timeframe and achievement of expected outputs noted by the programme document. NPD's main function is to assure cross-sectoral and interagency coordination and involvement of all the stakeholders into programme implementation process. NPD is appointed by a Service Note of the SAEPF Director. Position of NPD is normally taken by the State (permanent) secretary of the SAEPF, which will allow him/her to assure effective interagency coordination among the respective state bodies.

Main functions:

1. Serves as a coordinating and responsible person in the implementing Agency of the project;
2. Facilitates project activities coordination involving other governmental agencies;
3. Assures Government obligations on co-financing and other contributions for project implementation;
4. Participates in selection of Programme Manager and national experts;
5. Delegates authority to Programme Manager for operational programme management;
6. Monitoring or project expenditures by signing annual statements of expenses, issued with signatures of Programme Manager or UNDP Programme Officer.

In addition to the above

1. Coordinate implementation of programme activities in accordance with the Programme Document;
2. Together with UNDP Country Office assure that all Memorandums of Understanding are prepared and discussed with programme partners;
3. Together with the Programme staff take an active part in the process of development of Programmes' plans, in order to assure programme efficiency and coordination of implementation of plans;
4. Assure regular communication with UNDP country office, Kyrgyzstan Government, and other programme partners;
5. Timely review and coordination of financial reports that are submitted by the Programme Manager, including approved Annual Progress Report and other obligatory reports on the Programme activities;
6. Report on a regular basis to UNDP and the Programme Board;
7. Identify and resolve obstacles that may emerge during Programme implementation;