



# GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan Programme Strategy for GEF OP5

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## LIST OF ACHRONIMS

ADB	The Asian Development Bank
ARIS	The Community Development and Investment Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic
CBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CC	Climate Changes
CD	Capacity Development
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CO	Country Office
CPMT	SGP Central Project Management Team
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations
GEF	The Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	German International Cooperation Society
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KM	Knowledge Management
LD	Land Degradation
LoU	Letter of Understanding
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAMA	UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	UNCCD National Action Programme
NBCSAP	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NCSA	GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NIP SC	National Implementation Plan
NPFE	GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP5	The GEF Operational Phase 5 (2011-2014)
PA	Programme Assistant
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REDD	Reduction Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAPs	Strategic Action Programmes for shared international water-bodies
SC	Stockholm Convention
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development International Cooperation
SGP	The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
STAR	The System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UN	The United Nations
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	The United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WB	The World Bank
WHO	The World Health Organization

## **SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds**

**Country: KYRGYZSTAN**

**Resources to be invested: US\$1,300,000<sup>1</sup>**

### **1. SGP country programme – summary background**

#### **1.1. Length of activity and results achieved within the global SGP**

The SGP is well positioned in Kyrgyzstan and has achieved a lot throughout nearly 10 years of operations. There were 8 geographical areas where intervention of GEF/SGP promoted some changes in the state of matters with global ecological benefits, poverty reduction and local communities' empowerment: Kyrgyz Ata-Fergana, Kulun Ata-Karashoro, Baubashata, Western Tienshan, Inner Tienshan and Central Tienshan, Issykkul. SGP has created decentralized and effective management system and mechanism for operations at the local level. Activities of the SGP Kyrgyzstan are targeted and all in line with GEF priorities.

*A) New approaches to more efficient biodiversity management introduced to local administration/communities.*



New approaches like payback mechanisms, revolving funds, payments for ecosystem protection and conservation from ordinary visitors and pilgrims were introduced in 15 projects. They benefited 42 families (around 200 individuals) and 7 legal entities (11 CBOs and 4 NGOs) and indirectly 540 families (around 2300 individuals), 3 Local Self Governance Bodies and 2 Natural State Reserves (Padysh-Ata and Sary-Chelek) and 1 National Natural Park (Kara-Shoro). The area conserved or used in sustainable way through different

*Fig.1. Rehabilitation of floodplain vegetation through payback mechanism, Aksy rayon* protective measures is 4300 hectares. The projects areas cover habitats of 4 plant species, 3 insects, 2 birds included into the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan, 3 of them are endemic.

*B) Alternative source of energy introduced to local admin/communities*



More than 40 projects aimed to demonstrate of environment and economy benefits of using biogas plants, solar collectors and stoves, batteries, principles of Archimedes screw were implemented in 8 priority areas of SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention in 2005-2010. Projects in CC focal area, based on calculations prevented trees and bushes cutting in the area of 106 hectares at least (it is about 2.3 ton of carbon storage or/and sequestration per year after 10-15 years) and reduce emission of greenhouse

<sup>1</sup> The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

gases in the following volumes, (kg per year): NO<sub>2</sub> – 2,7 kg ; NO-0,1 kg ; SO<sub>2</sub> – 15,3 kg ; CO -11,2 kg; CO<sub>2</sub> –

Fig. 2. Local hospital equipped by solar collectors, Bazarkorgon rayon 3302, 2 kg per year. Calculation was made based on assumption, that firing process lasts from 60 to 90 days per year, and the volume of fuel was taken by minimum possible rate.

### C) Community-based rangeland management techniques introduced to local communities



Fig. 3. Rangeland multiuse, Alay rayon

Fencing of grass seeding plots, multiuse of rangeland resources, sainfoin seed revolving funds are innovation techniques implemented in zones adjacent to 3 protected areas. 2431 hectares of lands were planned to use in sustainable way through different measures taken under LD focal area projects. Compared with hard-engineered alternatives, such measures were relatively inexpensive, helped to support or enhance livelihoods by sustaining ecological production, and have the added benefit of adsorbing and storing greenhouse gases, highlighting the link between climate change adaptation measures and climate change mitigation.

GEF SGP Kyrgyzstan is operational since 2001 and has reached the status **Category 2b country programme** of GEF-5. 230 projects (169 satisfactory completed) supported with cumulative grants received of US\$3,113,857.

Category 2b country programmes should be focusing on replication, scaling up, and mainstreaming of successful projects, as well as generating useful knowledge management products through local networks of grantees and local NGOs that are influencing local and national development planning and policymaking. These activities are supported by NSC members that are active in not only proposal reviews, but also in influencing policy and resource mobilization; raising at least 1:1 cash and in-kind co-financing; and having established a knowledge management platform or network.

**1.2. Key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing.**

#### Key baseline considerations

Since independence received in 1991 development of Kyrgyzstan was defined by available natural resources, relative high human capacity and combination of opportunities and problems inherited by former USSR. Nevertheless, the following positive moments of social development existed: increase of positive activity of a civil society, examples of successful cooperation of state and public structures.

Unfortunately, but this rational direction of economic policy was combined with increase of authoritative, antidemocratic tendencies in political sphere, which became the main reason of growing bureaucracy, inefficiency of the basic state institutes, large-scale corruption and nepotism that finally led to revolutionary events of springs 2005 and 2010. All processes reviewed above have generated the current situation in Kyrgyzstan.

*Tendencies in natural resources transformation.* Many ecosystems were essentially depredated as a result of human activity for the last years. Drastic change of habitats and direct withdrawal of plants

and animals from the nature have resulted in disappearance of some species (11 species) and have threatened and existence of others (about 150 species).

*Climate Changes.* Actual models of expected climate changes are still not precise as wanted. However, changes are real and their span exceeds historically observed in Kyrgyzstan. Based on international experience and national research the following most vulnerable to climate change sectors were identified:

- water resources
- health
- agriculture
- risk of disasters caused by hydro meteorological hazards

*International waters.* Almost all rivers of Kyrgyzstan can be considered as international waters (by GEF definition) because their drainage basins are located in the territory of the several countries. The quality of international and interior waters is far from excellent state. Water management issues became politically very sensitive because of different approaches of “up stream” countries (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan) and “low stream” countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) in Central Asia

*Land degradation.* Reduction of arable lands fertility, productivity of pastures and forests are the main indicators of desertification in Kyrgyzstan. Desertification is caused by non sustainable human activity, such as excessive exploitation of lands, overgrazing, de-forestation and inadequate methods of irrigation. As a result more than 90 % of the total agricultural areas in the republic are exposed to desertification. Small-scale agriculture prevails and that` why hinders introduction of proper agro technology.

*Persistent organic pollutants.* The inventory of sources of persistent organic pollutants was compiled and significant POP influence on of the population health was revealed. Existing national system for POPs control is mainly “paper based” because of lack of capacity of national institutions: competence of staff, archaic equipment, ignorance and reluctance to follow accepted regulations

#### Major partnerships

SGP has created very decentralized and effective management system and mechanism for operations in the local level however, it allocated entire human and institutional resources for implementation projects in countryside with no resources allocated to tackle coordination and fundraising /co founding activities in national level.

There are several programs working at community level and with CBOs in Kyrgyzstan. They are: Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, USAID, the German Society of International Cooperation, the program of rural investments of World Bank.

Institutional and working links have been established with national “CAMP Alatau” NGO, supported by Swiss Central Asian Mountainous Partnership Programme. LoU about parallel co-financing on ground activities has been signed. Good working relations have been established with UNEP supported project “Sustainable Land Management in High Pamir and Pamir-Alay Mountains”. FAO has just started own project in Kyrgyzstan. Working links established with FAO project implementing personnel.

The cooperation between the SGP and UNDP/UN agencies is rather low. While there are certain interactions between the SGP and UNDPs oblast offices, cooperation on national level is very limited compared to existing pool of possibilities. Interactions with UN resident agencies are even lower. There is one example of successful cooperation with UN resident agencies exists only. This is KYR/SGP/OP4/Y3/CORE/2010/04 project jointly supported by WHO Country office in the frame of WHO programme “Protecting Health from Climate Change”.

The Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry, was favorable towards the SGP and has great capacities over coordination and redirection of the foreign assistance in the Country. This is true both for central government and for the regional administrations particularly.

As continuation of the partnership strategy, the SGP has made amendments to standard MoU attachments between UNOPS and grantees for mandatory establishment of the project local steering (management) committees. The local steering (management) committees are composed by local representatives of self-governance, representatives of local branches of state agencies such as State Agency on environment Protection and Forestry, State Agency on Tourism, National Academy of Sciences, and representatives of UNDP CO programs working within the same administrative unit (Ayil Okmet), representatives of co-funding institutions. Project managers are accountable to local steering (management) committees.

#### Existing sources of co-financing

Within the GEF OP5 the Kyrgyz Republic is benefiting from GEF support through STAR allocations for the focal areas of Climate Change - **\$2M**, Biodiversity - **\$1.5M**, Land degradation - **\$3.05M** or **\$6.55M** in total.

STAR GEF SGP Kyrgyzstan allocation (**\$0,8M**) in accordance with decision of National GEF Operational Focal Point (Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry) will support SLM demonstration projects.

The procedure of attraction of foreign programme and project funds for GEF/SGP projects implementation is clear enough and it is possible to formulate the procedure briefly as: «GEF/SGP money against your money ». According to this formula, both parties can mutually be proud of attraction funds of other donors. Attraction of private funds in the same way is problematic, because it means that GEF/SGP funds go to someone’s private business.

The lion share of in-kind co-financing is provided by grantees and local self-governance bodies. But in-cash co-financing of the program and projects provided by grantees` co-financing has reached the ceiling. Local communities cannot give more that, than they have. Accordingly, the private sector becomes the main potential resource of sustainability of projects, and to a less extent – the program.

## **2. SGP country programme niche**

### 2.1. Ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks

Table 1.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	The Kyrgyz Republic Law 26.07.1996, № 40
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Decree, 03.08.2002 №524

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	The Kyrgyz Republic Law 14.01.2000. № 11
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	1 <sup>st</sup> National Communication, 2003 2 <sup>nd</sup> National Communication, 2008
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	N/A
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	The Kyrgyz Republic Law 21.07.1999, № 85
UNCCD National Action Programme (NAP)	Supported by the donor community in February 2006, the National Framework Programme on Land Management for 2006_2016 (NFP) was approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic within the framework of the Central Asian Countries' Initiative on Land Management (CACILM)
Stockholm Convention (SC)	19.07.2006, № 114
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	The Kyrgyz Republic Government Decree, 3.07. 2006, №371p,
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2007
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2005
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	N/A
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	Within the framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), the International Coordination Water Resources Commission (ICWRC) was created in Central Asia. The Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the environmental area (1997), within the framework of which the State Agency on Protection of Environment and Forestry have facilitated a joint monitoring of the transboundary river Chu and its main tributaries since 2001.

## 2.2. The SGP country programme`s support to implement of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities.

Kyrgyzstan selected other procedure instead of conduction of GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercise to define national GEF-5 priorities. The Government created the Interdepartmental Commission on Partnership with GEF in April 2011.

The First session of the Interdepartmental Commission on Partnership with GEF created by Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was on 5 July 2011. The main perspective areas of Kyrgyzstan partnership with GEF were discussed. It is planned, that members of expert group will submit a number of project proposals to utilize GEF-5 funds to the next session. The next session of the Commission will review proposals and submit selected ones to the GEF Secretariat. Expected amount of GEF-5 fund for Kyrgyzstan is around of \$8M, including GEF/SGP funds.

Based on the contain of mentioned-above proposals to GEF Secretariat necessary corrections to the GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan program`s support will be made after NSC discussions.

However, the strategic goal of the state policy in the area of environmental protection remains the same - conserve natural ecosystems, maintain their integrity and livelihood functions for sustainable development, improve quality of life, human health and demographic situation and ensure



environmental security of the country ( The report “Kyrgyz Republic Environment Outlook”, The State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic, 2009).

SGP country programme will use OP5 resources proportionally by focal areas to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities through facilitation and coordination of civil society and community-based projects to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions:

Table. 2.

**GEF-5 Strategic Objectives and main areas of environment policy in Kyrgyzstan**

<b>GEF-5 Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Main areas of environment policy in Kyrgyzstan*</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	
1.Improve the sustainability of protected area systems	Enlarging the area and expansion of the network of especially protected natural territories and implementation of new approaches for their functioning
2. Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors	Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in capitalizing landscape values and sector development with taking in consideration climate change adaptation issues, development of environment friendly tourism and communities needs
Build capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Support to promotion of national legal frameworks and mechanisms on biosafety; Piloting of demonstration projects to support indigenous practices in agrobiodiversity
Build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing	N/A
Integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities	Development and implementation of the National Strategy and the Action Plan on Biodiversity;
<b>Climate Change</b>	
Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies	Introduction of economic mechanisms that regulate air quality including CDM
Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector	Demonstrate, develop legal framework and mechanisms to promote energy efficiency in industry and building sector
Promote investment in renewable energy technologies	Develop legislation framework to promote investment in Renewable energy; Demonstration and introduction of technologies using non-traditional and renewable sources of energy
Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems	N/A
Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry	Demonstrate models and develop policies for the promotion Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)
Support enabling activities and capacity building	Preparation of the Third National Communication for UNFCCC; Developing and implementing the National Action Plan on adaptation to climate change
<b>International Waters</b>	
Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change	Adoption/implementation of IWRM principles to national and local policy and legal reforms; Integrated approach to water resource management; Enhance capacity for water management and protection in the context of climatic variability and change
Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine	N/A



<b>GEF-5 Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Main areas of environment policy in Kyrgyzstan*</b>
fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems while considering climatic variability and change	
Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for ecosystem-based, joint management of trans boundary water systems	To develop the concept of trans boundary ecological problems solution in cooperation with neighboring states
Promote effective management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) directed at preventing fisheries depletion -joint with Biodiversity	N/A
<b>Land Degradation</b>	
Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem service to sustaining the livelihoods of local communities	Developing the National Conception on Land Use under new market conditions with account of emerging land owners; Approval of institutional measures to strengthen self-management system, which facilitate development of local land use initiatives
Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in dry lands, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependant people	Introduction of new forest management strategies to ensure natural regeneration of forests and increase their protective functions through organization of appropriate silvicultural activities and forest management; Development of integrated management plans for each leshoz, forest range and farm.
Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in wider landscape	Effective collaboration and coordination mechanism among sectors in sustainable land management (SLM)
Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM	Updating, approving and implementing the National Action Plan to fight against desertification aimed on preventing and reducing desertification
<b>Chemicals</b>	
Reduce POPs use / production /releases; including that of “new POPs; Demonstration of mercury reduction activities	National plan on implementing Stockholm Convention Development of the National Waste Management Strategy; Development of the Actions plan on implementing the National Waste Management Strategy; Reclamation of non-operating tailings according to established standards; Construction of toxic wastes disposal sites

\* Extracted from following national strategic papers:

- The report “Kyrgyz Republic Environment Outlook”, The State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic, 2009
- The Concept of Environment Safety of Kyrgyzstan, 2007
- The Country Development Strategy, 2007

### **2.3. GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan niche in relation to GEF/SGP OP5 global project objectives and national priorities.**

*Organizational niche.* There are many programs and projects working at community level with CSOs in Kyrgyzstan. They are: Aga Khan Development Network, Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, USAID, GIZ, ARIS and etc. (see “Information resource on donors activities in the Kyrgyz Republic”, <http://www.donors.kg>)

UNDP office in Kyrgyzstan has huge experience in supporting development of CSOs in different spheres, including environment. UNDP GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan sees the own independent role in

ensuring of global ecological benefits through locally driven initiatives, but it cannot be done solely without stakeholders and support of other donors. The new situation has arisen with STAR implication, demanding new approaches to positioning the GEF/SGP in the country.

Kyrgyzstan GEF/SGP managerial strategy for OP5 is partnership consolidation with UNDP CO, with new logic that both SGP and UNDP strive to integrate their activities moving to "synergy" and "complementarity" and reflects horizontal (not vertical) interactions at all possible levels.

*Activities niche.* GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan as a part of the global GEF Full-sized Project: "5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme" should contribute to the project objective and, being country driven programme is to be consistent with national priorities. The following table indicates the GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan main areas of intended activities to meet this challenge.

Table 3.

Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	Main areas of environment policy in Kyrgyzstan*	GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan niche
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	Enlarging the area and expansion of the network of especially protected natural territories and implementation of new approaches for their functioning	Support to communities participation and involvement in creation and management of protected natural territories
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in capitalizing landscape values and sector development with taking in consideration climate change adaptation issues, development of environment friendly tourism and communities needs	Increase awareness of communities about local biodiversity having global importance Promotion of local biodiversity in the agenda of environment friendly tourism Facilitation of access to broader markets for authentic agriculture and wild nature product
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	Demonstration and introduction of technologies using non-traditional and renewable sources of energy	Promotion of regional and national communities best practices in using non-traditional and renewable sources of energy
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level		Increase awareness about efficient, low carbon transport at the community level
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	Demonstrate models and develop policies for the promotion Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)	Support to CFM on community's lands Creation of community wood lots
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	Introduction of new forest management strategies to ensure natural regeneration of forests and increase their protective functions through organization of appropriate silvicultural activities and forest management;	Support to promotion of Payment for Environment Services concept; Support to CFM on community's lands

<b>OP5 project objectives</b>	<b>Main areas of environment policy in Kyrgyzstan*</b>	<b>GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan niche</b>
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	Effective collaboration and coordination mechanism among sectors in SLM	Capacity development of newly created pasture management committees and associations of water users
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support trans boundary water body management with community-based initiatives	To develop the concept of trans boundary ecological problems solution in cooperation with neighboring states	Support communities participation and involvement into development of the concept
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	National plan on implementing of Stockholm Convention; Development of the National Waste Management Strategy; Development of the Actions plan on implementing the National Waste Management Strategy; Reclamation of non-operating tailings according to established standards; Construction of toxic wastes disposal sites	Support communities participation and involvement into development of National plan on implementing of Stockholm Convention Increase POPs awareness of local population located nearby toxic wastes disposal sites Reduction in the use of persistent organic pollutants by introducing POP substitutes and promoting adoption of more environmentally friendly practices in pesticide management.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends	Implementation of long term sustainable mechanisms of interaction between state power and civil society in decision taking process and their implementation and creation conditions for realization of civil initiatives; Involvement of private sector and population in natural resources sustainable management, protection and enlargement of forest fund.	Capacity development of newly created pasture management committees and association of water users. Support to CFM on community's lands
<u>Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</u>	Formulation and implementation of pro-poor economic policies; Facilitation access of the poor in rural and urban areas to employment and resources; Piloting of integration of poverty-environment linkages in sub-national (oblast), local planning and monitoring processes; Strengthening institutional capacity of the national mechanism for promotion of gender equality; Revision of the National Action Plan for promotion of gender equality	Support to piloting of integration of poverty-environment-gender- linkages in local planning and monitoring processes;

\* Extracted from following national strategic papers:

- The Kyrgyz President Decree “About improvement of interaction of state government bodies with civil society” 29.10.2010 N 212
- The report “Kyrgyz Republic Environment Outlook”, The State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic, 2009
- The Concept of Environment Safety of Kyrgyzstan, 2007
- The Country Development Strategy, 2007

### **3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP**

*Capacity development.* The sector of the nongovernmental organizations actively participating in environment sphere has gradually grown for years of independence. NGOs are easily opened and registered in the Ministry of Justice. Any citizen or group of citizens or legal non-government institution can be a founder or founders of NGO. For this moment, there are more than 7000 NGOs in the Kyrgyzstan. 300 of them can be recognized as environmentally oriented (calculation was based on distribution lists of E-network EcoIs, InfoIC, CarNet). At the same time easy opening procedure creates some concerns regards to sustainability and responsibility of such NGOs where founder, manager and chairperson of Steering Board is the same person.

The law « About Jamaats » signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on 21 February, 2005 gave legal base to the community based organizations. According to the law, jamaat (CBO) can be register by local self-government body if jamaat consists of at least 10 households living in the same area only. This precondition makes jamaat more reliable institution in comparison with NGO created by individual.

However, jamaats and their associations are all yet in the primary stage of development. Institutional set ups and internal capacities of CBOs including thematic and professional knowledge, community mobilization, coordination and reporting practices should be considered as a risk factor for sustainability of project.

GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan will work closely with different stakeholders to develop most appropriate capacity development mechanisms enabling small and inexperienced CBOs to become successful grant recipients and find local solutions to environmental issues. Planning grants provide wide opportunity window for such activities.

GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan will provide resources for more experienced and well-recognized NGOs to serve as intermediate institutions to strengthen the capacity of existing and emerging jamaats.

The capacity developed retains within different organizations and communities through networking, conduction thematic or area addressed knowledge and experience sharing events.

*Poverty Reduction.* GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan as a part of whole SGP is targeting the poor, but not specifically the poorest and the most marginal groups. Population living in remote and isolated places that controls natural resources and has robust social structures are the most logical targets of GEF/SGP interventions, but in this case other vulnerable groups of population like urban poor, IDPs, migrants or itinerant laborers could have no access to SGP resources. Ensuring balance in allocation resources between these two groups of population is one of approaches in utilization of GEF-5 resources.

Besides the fact, that communities would reduce their risk of abject poverty by strengthening the social safety nets secured by healthy, properly managed natural ecosystems, project proposals, having clear description how allocated funds create monetary revenues will be given advantage. Innovative approaches like use of market mechanisms, blended grants and loans, biodiversity offsets, and payments for ecosystem services would welcomed in projects design and implementation.

*Gender.* The goal of gender mainstreaming for environmental protection is to promote equal opportunities for men and women as participants and beneficiaries. The need to mainstream gender

considerations right from the project design, implementation to evaluation (the whole project cycle) can never be stressed enough:

- Simple tools of gender analysis (sex and age aggregated data, gender distribution of labor, involvement as decision makers and etc.) will be incorporated into project proposal template
- At the stage of project proposals review preference will be given to project proposals submitted by women if there is equity by other criteria on GEF/SGP NSC project approval sessions
- Obligatory use of participatory planning, participatory monitoring and evaluation together with proper identification of disadvantaged groups, and women, based on some social variables (land ownership, sex of the head of the household, wealth, access to resources etc.)
- Capacity building in gender analysis and gender mainstreaming of GEF/SGP office staff
- Seeking for gender issues focused NGOs and encourage / support them to apply for planning grants

#### 4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 5.

Results Framework			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</b> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
<i>Category II countries should be able to deliver "higher level" results within each focal area. Higher level outcome add-ons are included in the results framework as the "Category II Step-up." (*)</i>	<i>An updated list of OP5 indicators is attached in Annex 1.</i>	<i>See section 5 below</i>	<i>Approx number of projects<sup>2</sup></i>
1.1. Improved community level actions and practices and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and community conservation areas. (*) Good practices replicated and scaled up outside SGP supported areas, as appropriate	4 hectares of community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced  1 local policy on agreed use of donations	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees reports	1  1
1.2. Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and community conservation areas (*) Sustainable financial mechanisms for benefit generation identified and piloted, as appropriate	200 USD for biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced per season 1 local policy on agreed use of donations and payments Number of visitors, paying for services and donating Adopted regulations	Monitoring site visits, grantees reports, Project evaluation Report	1  1
Increased recognition and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas in national protected area systems (*) Information about recognition of community conservation areas within national level protected area systems shared through an established network, as appropriate	4 hectares of significant ecosystems with improved and adopted conservation status; 1 example (adopted regulations) of transformation community protected area to legally registered protected area (zakaznik)	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report	1  1

<sup>2</sup> The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity	60% of CBOs members, community members, school teachers and children, self- governance bodies staff participating in projects activities by the end of the project are able to name at least 2 biodiversity concerns and 2 instances of local contribution to biodiversity conservation beyond SGP	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report Sample survey of 5 groups during Project Evaluation Report compilation	3
(*)Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate	3 permanent school biodiversity exhibitions (ugolok/class room) organized and equipped and supplemented by optional biodiversity courses in 3 villages adjacent to 3 state protected areas (zapovedniks)	Monitoring site visits, grantees report	
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</b>			
2.1.Improved community level on sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes through community based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (*)Market mechanisms and standards replicated and scaled up, as appropriate	10 hectares of production landscapes applying sustainable use practices  1 example of agreed labeling of local landscapes products Adopted regulation	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report  Grantees reports Project Evaluation report	2   1
2.2.Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity  (*)Environmental education programs formally integrated in school curricula, as appropriate	70 % of adult 10 families members involved in project activities report and demonstrate increased understanding and awareness and are able to name at least 2 practices of integration of biodiversity considerations into agriculture production  1 permanent school exhibition on biodiversity considerations in agriculture (ugolok) organized and equipped and supplemented by optional adopted agriculture courses in 1 village adjacent to 1 state protected area (zapovedniks)	Monitoring site visits, grantees report  Project Evaluation report Sample survey	1   1
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</b>			
3.1.Innovative low GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level  (*) Upscaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	300 tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per year avoided *Tons CO <sub>2</sub> will be re-calculated based on project specific activities  1 example of enhancing access to renewable energy source through loan scheme Number of loans distributed and volume of drawback payments	Monitoring site visits, grantees report, Project Evaluation Report	3   1
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</b>			

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
4.1. Low GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level.  (*Upscaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	1 ton of CO <sub>2</sub> per year  Reduced spending by *\$100 per year for each deliveryman *Tons CO <sub>2</sub> and exact monetary value will be re-calculated based on project specific activities	Monitoring site visits, grantees report	1 project on promotion bicycles in delivery services
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</b>			
5.1.Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types  (* Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	200 hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices 100 hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated  1 financial mechanism replicated on creation revolving seed fund Number of loans distributed and volume of drawback payments	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report  Project Evaluation Report (external)	3  1
5.2.Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands  (* Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	100 hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated  Principles of CFM applied in agreements	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report Project Evaluation Report (external)	6  1
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</b>			
6.1. Improved community level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality.  (*)Analysis of economic value of ecosystem services in target areas, as appropriate	200 hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices 1 Example of promotion Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) principle	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report  Project Evaluation Report (external)	3  1
6.2.Community based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, linked to carbon sequestration for possible up scaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities  (* Up-scaling and replication of good practices and lessons, as appropriate	200 hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices  1 example of combination of PES principle with CFM	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report  Project Evaluation Report (external)	3  1
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</b>			
7.1.Improved community level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro- ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)  (* Partnerships with private sector, as	2 communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices  1 example of community wood lot creation with participation of private	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report Project Evaluation	2  1



Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
appropriate	sector	Report	
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support trans boundary water body management with community based initiatives</b>			
8.1.Effective and climate resilient community based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated  (* ) Scaling- up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate	2 communities applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs on 10 hectares in two trans boundary river basins Regional Scaling- up of communities best practices on climate change adaptation	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report  Project Evaluation Report	2  1
8.2.Synergistic partnerships developed between SGP stakeholders and trans boundary water management institutions and structures supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions  (* )Scaling up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate	Participation of local water user associations in consultative mechanisms established by IWRM initiative  1 regional policy influenced	Grantees report  Project Evaluation Report	1
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</b>			
9.1.Improved community level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination  (* )Scaling up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate	100 tonnes per year of solid and agriculture waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal in two trans-boundary river basins Scaling up of the sainfoin use as alternative to weed burning and use of pesticides	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report  Project Evaluation Report	2  1
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure a dequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</b>			
SGP CD Outcome 10.1: Active participation of NSCs in GEF focal areas at the national level	Number of participations (person/event) in national level events by GEF focal areas	Annual GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan Report	
SGP CD Outcome 10.2: Improved information flows to / from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practice	At least 1 practice photostory once per quarter prepared by CBO is disseminated through local e-netwok (CarNet, EcoIs, InfoIC and etc.)	Grantees report Project Evaluation Report	1
SGP CD Outcome 10.3: Increased public awareness and education at the community level regarding global environmental issues	60% of CBOs members, community members, school children participating in SGP supported activities by the end of the project are able to name at least 2 global environmental concerns and instance of their community contribution to one of GEF focal areas	Sample survey of three groups during visit NC Project Evaluation Site Visit	Project Evaluation
SGP CD Outcome 10.4: Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions	At least 10 relevant decisions of self-governance bodies initiated by CBOs and CSOs adopted by the end 2014 Participation representatives of CBOs in preparation activities at least of two national reports (Third	NSC member annual report Annual GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan Report Grantee reports Project Evaluation Report	1

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
	National Communications on Climate Changes and Aarhus Convention Implementation report) 70 CBOs and NGOs representatives report and demonstrate increased capacity to identify, assess, monitor and to plan concrete measures to support implementation of global conventions by the end of the project		
SGP CD Outcome 10.5: Increased application of community based environmental monitoring	At least 1 community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated	Baseline data collection, monitoring site visits, grantees report	1
SGP CD Outcome 10.6: Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies	90% of representatives of CBOs and NGOs grantees, NSC members report and demonstrate increased capacity on participatory, qualitative and quantitative M&E methodologies and reporting by the end of their projects	Sample survey Project Evaluation Report	3
<b>Cross-Cutting Results: Livelihoods and Gender</b>			
SGP's Results Framework for OP5, as approved by the SGP Steering Committee, does not include specific objectives on livelihoods and gender. Nonetheless, SGP does produce positive results in these areas, which contribute to the overall achievement of Global Environmental Benefits through sustainable development. Generally, SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community based environmental initiatives	Project proposal and project activities data are gender aggregated and include livelihoods data 90% of representatives of CBOs and NGOs grantees, NSC members report and demonstrate increased capacity on gender-environment-poverty links by the end of their projects	Sample survey Project Evaluation Report	3

## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

### 5.1. Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the level of individual SGP projects

*Project level monitoring.* The work-plans are used as the basis for monitoring the progress of project implementation. Each GEF SGP project should include a detailed work-plan, which indicates the critical targets in implementation with the corresponding timetable, responsible actors, and indicators. The plan should indicate how information will be collected and who will be responsible for it. Formats are presented in the Reporting Guidelines and Application Forms.

A initial site visit takes place (if and when applicable by NSC member or NC) when the Project Concept is found eligible for GEF SGP funding to help project proponents design the full project

proposal. Subsequent project monitoring visits after the approval of the project are implemented by regional (oblast) NSC member once per quarter and NC, at least once per year.

### *Evaluation at the project level*

Each project will be subject to a final evaluation, which can be conducted in two, complementing each other, ways:

- Internal evaluation based on final report submitted by grantees, monitoring records, regional (oblast) NSC member's input. SGP Programme Assistant performs this evaluation under NC supervision.
- External evaluation to be conducted in a participatory manner by an organization selected for the purpose with NC, NSC, members inputs. The project team will work with the designated organization, both to facilitate the evaluation process and to record lessons learned (both positive and negative).

Selection what type of evaluation will be applied depends on project size, cost effectiveness, importance of extraction of lessons learned.

Table 6. M&E Plan at the Individual Project Level

M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection <sup>3</sup>	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports ( <i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i> )	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> <sup>4</sup> )	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
Regional NSC member Project Monitoring Site Visit	NSC member	On average once per quarter, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

## 5.2 Participation of local stakeholders

<sup>3</sup> Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

<sup>4</sup> To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

The procedure of the creation Local Project Management Committee is obligatory for each demonstration project. For other types of project creation of Local Project Management Committee is optional. The necessity of a committee establishment recorded in MoA, as one the project activities and accordingly, conduction of local committee sessions are supported by project budget line.

Final text of the MoA and workplan before signing by grantee should be reviewed by potential Local Project Management Committee members, at least those, who committed co-financing.

A Local Project Management Committee should consist, at least, of following representative:

- self governance body
- project partners (especially those, who submitted co-financing commitment letters)
- regional or local branches of such state agencies, like Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Agency on Tourism, Ministry of Water Management, Agriculture and Food Processing and etc.
- regional NSC member
- UNDP CO program or project or other foreign program or programs working in the territory of the same self governance body where project operates

The Committee approves each disbursement expenditures report submitted to the committee session by a project leader. Without such approval SGP office does not accept grantee finance and progress reports for review. The Committee approves corrections, if needed to workplan and use next disbursement funds. Additional members, powers and rules of committee are defined by grantees themselves.

### 5.3. Aggregation of SGP individual projects portfolio results at the country programme level.

Comparability of country programme outcome indicators with project output indicators is ensured by project proposal format containing section “M&E Plan and Indicators”. Day-to-day regular updating of the SGP database is a key element of aggregation of SGP individual projects portfolio results at the country programme level. Expected outcomes and targets indicators are developed in the table Table 5: «Results Framework», page 13.

The country programme is closely monitored and evaluated in relation to achievements towards these outcomes through various M&E activities, as follows:

Table 7. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
NSC member annual report, as appropriate	NSC, NC	Once per year

Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report <sup>5</sup>	NC presenting it to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

## 6. Knowledge Management Plan

### 6.1. Plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices

Lessons and practices could be captured from final evaluation reports mainly, supplemented by analyses of routine progress reports and monitoring visits records. Design and conduction of Country Portfolio Review and Country Programme Review provide opportunity for such capturing.

Compilation of project photo stories is planned as one of obligatory progress report elements for OP5. Experience shows, that project photo stories is cost effective and powerful option to generate knowledge, and at the same time a photo story can be easily used for sharing and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices. Documentation of peer-to-peer exchanges in of project photo story format increases the value of such visits.

The methods addressing the Knowledge Management and transfer of knowledge and experience:

- NSC meetings
- Kyrgyzstan GEF/SGP web page
- Country Programme Review exercise will be use as information exchange platform
- Elaboration project results based (i) handbooks, (ii)how-to-booklets, (iii) case studies

Lessons learned, positive and negative practices, technical and managerial aspects, also cultural, behavioral and motivational suppose to be communicated via networking among grantees and with other subjects. This will be supported through e-network of environmental NGOs. The same tools can be used to intake and disseminate information from international to community level.

### 6.2. Ways to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels

The country programme, will transfer experience to policy through various knowledge management activities, as follows:

- Conduction of expanded NSC sessions with invitation key experts of national level institutions dealing with policy and strategy
- Facilitation and lobbying of the National Coordinator and NSC members participation in planning meetings, work groups, round tables and other forum, with presentations of the SGP's experience.
- Site visits for local and regional level planners and policy makers
- Sharing progress, evaluation reports and monitoring records with academy and university staff dealing with elaboration of textbooks, curriculums, manuals

### 6.3. Use of GEF/SGP experience and knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

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<sup>5</sup> The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

Nearly 10 years of GEF/SGP history Kyrgyzstan showed, that replication idea should be anchored in the grant making process. But, it makes sense for demonstration type of project. Designed concept is very simple. GEF/SGP allocates funds as a grant to CBO or NGO. But, CBO or NGO should use these funds like investments, instead of using them as budget to cover expenses. Grantee perception of GEF/SGP grant in this way gives real resource and knowledge base for replication, at least in the same community, but already without external support.

Regard to up-scaling of good practices and lessons learned the following activities will be given priority:

- Media coverage (invitation mass media representatives to site visits for local and regional level planners and policy makers, providing journalist by project photo stories)
- Participation in different kind of knowledge sharing forums
- Organization of side-events at high level seminars and conferences
- Develop linkages with regional research programs like NCCR North-South in Central Asia.
- Encouraging cross sharing and visits between partners and their communities in the frame of capacity building project

All these activities cannot be stand-alone and should be integrated with M&E system, resource mobilization and sustainability.

## **7. Resource Mobilization Plan**

### 7.1. Sustainability of the GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan programme

#### *Diversification of funding sources*

Volumes of co-financing (they can be considered as indirect sustainability indicator) of the program and projects provided by the beneficiaries have reached the ceiling. Local communities cannot give more, than they have. For instance, providing premises by grantees or local authorities, or universities for conduction of GEF/SGP seminars at a regional level is a very important ownership indicator but we can consider such policy as funding sources.

Hence, the private sector becomes the main potential resource of sustainability at projects level, and to a minor extent - at program level. Non-GEF programs and projects, then the state bodies of the central level are following value sectors from the diversification angle. The best way is seeking for parallel co-financing with projects and programmes working in the same geographically or thematically area.

*Cost recovery policy.* Efforts will be made to use UNDP implemented projects` resources in the frame of cost sharing agreements with SGP activities and projects, and not with UNDP CO environment program only, but also with the Peace Development, Poverty Reduction, Democratic Governance, Disaster Risk Management programmes. It is planned to move in the same premise with UNDP Disaster Risk Management programme. The premise provided to Disaster Risk Management programme as government in-kind contribution and there is no rent costs. Joint use of GEF/SGP office car might be other cost-sharing option after move to one premise.

### 7.2. Strategic partnerships

*National government agencies.* Despite of importance of all GEF focal areas climate change seems the most prominent thematic window for possible synergies of SGP with following agencies:

- The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry

- The Ministry on Emergency (State Agency on Hydrometeorology is one of the Ministry Departments)
- The State Agency on Self Governance Affairs (leads self governance policy)
- The State Committee on Water Management and Melioration

Regional and local branches of above agencies can be very important SGP partners if they receive policy support from their national level leadership.

*Multilateral agencies and financial institutions.* ADB and WB are the most important players. They have several huge programs and projects working at community level. Intention to channel their funds through GEF/SGP mechanism at the country level is too ambitious task because ADB and WB have own national partners. From this angle establishment partnership with ARIS becomes obvious. Again, regional and local branches of ARIS can be very important SGP partners if they receive policy support from their national level leadership.

*Bilateral agencies.* SDC, GIZ, JICA, USAID project and programmes are active in environment sphere and have several projects working at communities level. Partnership can be established if these projects are interested to take into consideration GEF priorities. Again, climate change is the most prominent base for that.

*Non-governmental organizations and foundations.* Aga Khan Development Network, Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, IFRC invest a lot to capacity building of NGOs and CBOs in Kyrgyzstan. Their experience and contribution would be welcomed as GEF OP5 for SGP Kyrgyzstan means focusing on replication, scaling up, and mainstreaming of successful projects, as well as generating useful knowledge management products through local networks of grantees and local NGOs that are influencing local and national development planning and policymaking.

*Private sector.* GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan has already examples of successful partnership with private sector. Priority in partnership will be given to development of environment tourism and promotion of renewable source of energy.



## **Annex 1: GEF/SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS**

The following represent the core set of project level indicators for OP5:

### **Biodiversity (BD)**

- Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced
- Hectares of protected areas influenced
- Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
- Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices
- Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)

### **Climate Change (CC)**

- Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided by implementing low carbon technologies
  - Renewable energy measures
  - Low carbon transport practices
  - Energy efficiency measures
  - Other
- Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
- Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices

### **Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)**

- Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

### **International Waters (IW)**

- Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs
- Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably
- Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided

### **Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

- Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal
- Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately
- Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release

### **Policy Influence, Capacity Development & Innovations (all focal areas)**

- Number of community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated
- Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks
- Number of innovations or new technologies developed/applied
- Number of local or regional policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)
- Number of national policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

**Livelihoods & Sustainable Development (all projects)**

- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) \* *mandatory for all projects*
- Number of days of food shortage period reduced
- Number of increased student days participating in schools
- Number of households who get access to clean drinking water
- Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)

**Empowerment (all projects)**

- Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered
- Number of indigenous peoples directly supported
- Number of women-led projects directly supported
- Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place