

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

OP6 resources (estimated US\$)

- a. Core funds: 400 000 USD
- b. OP5 remaining balance: 0 USD
- c. STAR funds: 400000 USD
- d. Other Funds to be mobilized: 325 000 USD (BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative).

Background:

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).¹ At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

1. SGP country programme - summary background

1.1. The most important national results and accomplishments achieved by the country programme from previous phases and up to OP5.

The SGP is well positioned in Kyrgyzstan and has achieved a lot throughout nearly 15 years of operations since year 2001. 279 projects were supported for the total amount of US\$ 4,266,092 (with US\$ 1,707,252 (as cash) and US\$ 2,448,820 (as in-kind) co-financing).

The GEF SGP activities have contributed to positive changes in solving environmental issues, poverty reduction and the empowerment of local communities in all 7 oblasts of Kyrgyzstan². The programme has created decentralized and effective management system and mechanism for operations at the local level. The SGP has implementing activities in Kyrgyzstan in full accordance with the GEF priorities.

The following programme's achievements can be marked:

A) *The new approaches to more effective management of biodiversity are introduced by local authorities / local communities.*

In the course of OP5 the practice of establishment of the community-based micro-reserves has been widely spread (for protection of the habitats of Central Asian frog (*Rana Asiatica*), Uzunakmat grapes (*Vitis usunachmatica*), Nedzvetski apple (*Malus niedzwetzkyana*), Sivers

¹ The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

² The country consists of 7 oblasts (provinces) (Batken, Chui, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Osh, Talas and Issyk-Kul) and 2 independent cities (Bishkek and Osh).

apple (*Malus sieversii*), Knorring hawthorn (*Crataegus knorringiana*), Petunnikov almond (*Amygdalus petunnikowii*) and other species listed in the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan and IUCN. The significant progress has been achieved in strengthening cooperation with the nature protected areas, as well as the joint development of ecotourism. As a result, assistance was provided to 7 local communities (more than 1000 persons), 7 community-based organizations, 5 reserves (Naryn, Surmatash, Issyk-Kul, Sarychat-Ertash, Besh-Aral) and 2 national parks (Kara-Shoro and Sarkent). The project territory is a habitat for such endangered species as the flower Aigul (*Fritillaria Eduardii*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), argali (*Ovis Ammon*), marmot Menzibara (*Marmota menzbieri*) and many others.

Significant success was also reached in realization of the COMDEKS³/Satoyama initiative (2013-2016 years). In result 17 projects in 13 local communities, aimed at biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management were successfully realized in the Issyk-Kul province of Kyrgyzstan. This also allowed to attract 505,000 US\$ as co-financing to the main GEF SGP portfolio, and additional 17,951 US\$ for operational costs.

B) The local authorities/communities have been familiarized with the alternative energy sources.

In all oblasts of Kyrgyzstan the projects on establishment of demonstration sites for the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, including solar water heating collectors, photovoltaic panels, ceramic electric heaters, biogas, energy-efficient furnaces, boilers, heat pumps, geothermal sources and others have been implemented. Besides, it was elaborated the project on construction of a standard energy-efficient house with the use of renewable energy.

C) The local communities have been familiarized with the methods of soil conservation and prevention of the land degradation.

In all oblasts of the country there were implemented the projects on restoration of the degraded land (over 1000 hectares) and food security, including the initiatives such as setting up of nurseries, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, drip irrigation, creation of seed banks, mapping and improving pasture management, cultivation of endemic varieties of fruits, bioremediation of soils, development of greenhouse business and eco-tourism as an alternative for livestock grazing.

These accomplishments significantly helped to achieve global environmental benefits in key GEF focal areas:

Biodiversity conservation.

In 2015 the Programme did a great job providing technical and expert support in establishing a working level secretariat on conservation of the Snow Leopard, that now serves thematic needs and ensures coordination with all 12 snow leopard range countries. Jointly with UNDP and other partners, SGP conducted first ever steering committee of the SL secretariat, that has bene re-branded as a Global Snow Leopard Secretariat, with more vested authorities and status.



³COMDEKS - Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative.

In close cooperation with State Agency of nature protection and forestry of KR the program also contributed to development of the the management plan of the Sarychat-Ertash state reserve in Issyk-kul province and creation of the new botanic reserve on protection of the red-listed Aigul flower (*Fritillaria eduardii*) in Batken province of Kyrgyzstan. This led to develoment of the local community-based tourism.



Two GEF/SGP projects helped to establish social enterprises on fish-breeding and restoration

populations of the endemic fish species in Issyk-Kul lake. Rearing tanks are heated with solar energy. There are only two fish farms in Kyrgyzstan run on ecological principles. As a result, GEF SGP in Kyrgyzstan got an award from Ministry of Agriculture for contribution to development of the fish sector in KR,

Prevention of land degradation. Due to GEF SGP efforts several demonstration zones on drip irrigation was created in the country. One of them (30 ha in Kyzyl-Suu village) is now the largest in Kyrgyzstan. Eco household with bio-cleaning system of cattle's sewages was created near Karakol city, and the green house on growing algae was established in Tamchy village. Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan is interested in distribution of this experience widely in the other regions of Kyrgyzstan.

Climate change mitigation. Strong emphasis was done to promote renewable sources of energy in rural areas of the country. Demonstration "Solar orphanage" was created in Orlovka village of



Chui province and "Solar kundergarten" in naryn province and "Solar hospital" in Talas province. One more GEF SGP's project made contribution to promotion use of the micro hydro-electric stations in remoted communities of Kyrgyzstan.

Chemicals. During OP5 GEF SGP realized successfully project on improving condition of POP's storage in a famous "Suzak A" place in Jalalabad province of Kyrgyzstan. Due to cooperation with local authorities more then 1300 tonnes of obsolete pesticides were packed, the storage was properly fences and the management plan was developed.



International waters. GEF SGP' project, realized in Murza-Patcha village of Leylek rayon, Batken province contributed to prevention of river bed degradation of the trans-boundary river Isfana-Sai by streamlining its flow. By now rehabilitation of the irrigation network from Kyrgyz and Tajik sides was completed. Local communities also took part in restoration of riparian plantations to strengthen 2180 metres of the river banks. About a half of planted trees survived after spring mud flows, though regular planting of the trees on the river banks was included into village development plan.

1.2 Overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6

One can observe the marked decline in living standards in Kyrgyzstan as a consequence of the deep social, political and economic upheavals. For example, in 2012, 2.1 million people⁴ or 38% of the total population lived below the poverty line, of which almost 66% were residents of the rural areas. The total unemployment rate was 8.4%.

The country experiences the economic growth mainly due to the uncontrolled use of natural resources. According to the experts' assessment, today over 75% of the country is subject to the increased risk of degradation of natural capital.

The forested area makes only 5.61% of the country's territory. At the same time the socio-economic situation and the weak implementation of the environmental legislation is the cause of the mass deforestation, poaching, and extensive use of arable land. A sharp change in the habitat and the direct removal of plants and animals from the nature has led to the extinction of 11 species and threaten the disappearance of others. The Red Book of Kyrgyzstan already now includes 207 rare and endangered species of animals and plants.

The territory of the degraded agricultural land, including arable land and pastures, is increasing. An average productivity of pastures dropped to 40%, in the near-to-village pastures - 10-20%.

Chemicals are more intensively used in industrial, agricultural and consumer sectors, and thus, increase the amounts of pollution and waste.

The inefficient use of water resources remains a serious problem. Kyrgyzstan, as a mountainous country, which is located in the watercourse formation zone, is under the threat of the significant reduction in water resources, until almost complete (from 64% to 95%) disappearance of glaciers by 2100. Even more serious consequences could have happened with the water sector in the next 20 years, when, according to the forecasts the steady decline in surface runoff is expected. Moreover, today the average water losses during transportation make up more than 20% of the water intake size.

In the short term, the issues of climate change, food and energy security, which directly affect the level of poverty, could become even more urgent ones.

Major partnerships

Strong cooperation was built with State Agency on Environmental protection and Forestry. In year 2013 this helped to mobilized vital funding from the GEF STAR-5 (374,000 US\$). Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Emergency situations also became strategic partners of the program.

During OP5 professional and friendly cooperation was established with business sector and many international agencies (F. Zaidel Foundation, Ellen Magathur Foundation, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, JICA, Embassy of Japan, International Green Cross, Milieukontakt-Oost Europa, Help Age International, FAO, NABU, GSLT, etc.). Network of the GEF/SGP NGO/CBOs strongly supports program's activities in all regions of Kyrgyzstan. Growing number of requests for cooperation (on the level of action plans and co-financing) is also a real evidence of growing image of the GEF SGP in Kyrgyzstan in the eyes of our national and international partners.

⁴The size of the average monthly salary in Kyrgyzstan makes 228, 2 USD.

A huge number of joint initiatives have been implemented between GEF/SGP and UNDP CO, with even a greater number are planned for the future, including work with local communities near nature protection territories in the south and Issyk-Kul province of Kyrgyzstan.

Existing sources of co-financing

In accordance with decision of National GEF Operational Focal Point (Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry) in OP6 the GEF SGP in Kyrgyz Republic received 400 000 USD of GEF support through STAR allocations for the focal areas of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land degradation.

In 2015 Kyrgyzstan became one of the 20 target countries of the “Global ICCA support Initiative” project. This will allow to attract additional 325 000 USD as average grant envelope per country, and about 35000 for COB support (M&E, operations, field visits) per country during 4 years (2016-2019).

On the level of GEF SGP projects the major part of co-financing is provided by grantees and local self-governance bodies. 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.

1.3. The experience and resources of past GEF SGP projects can serve as a foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6.

During OP5 a special focus was made on innovations. GEF SGP in Kyrgyzstan is now famous for its eco-innovations and lots of people received hands-on practical experience on how to use them. Serious work was done on approbation of the soil bioremediation methods, biotechnologies and use of renewable energy sources. Demonstration zones of drip irrigation, use of solar energy and other were created in several regions of Kyrgyzstan. GEF SGP's project on biosafety influenced on country policy and made conditions for regulation of the GMO products market in the near future, stimulated growing of organic products and helped in approbation of eco-certification procedures.

All these will create a strong basis for realization of the OP6 projects portfolio in remoted villages in the south of Kyrgyzstan. The experience of realization of the COMDEKS project will also serve a platform for knowledge distribution on how to manage landscape sustainably with the vision of realizing “societies in harmony with nature”.

2. SGP country programme niche

2.1. Alignment with national priorities. Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic # 40 26.07.1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	KR government decree #524 03.08.2002,

Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the country to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, 5.02.2015
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic # 11 14.01.2000
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st National communication, 2003 2 nd National communication, 2008 3d National Communication – currently under development (2016)
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	<i>Still under development</i>
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	Governmental regulation # 131, 17.03.2014
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic # 8521.07.1999
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	National framework program on land management was supported for 2006-2016 years was ratified by the Government of KR in the framework of the Initiative of Central Asian countries on management of the land resources.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic # 114 19.07.2006
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	KR government decree # 371 03.07.2006
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2007
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	<i>Third phase started in 2015</i>
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) ⁵	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.
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	Within the framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) was established in Central Asia (1993). Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in environmental protection (1997), which promotes (since 2001) joint monitoring in the trans boundary rivers Chu and its main tributaries.
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Not yet ratified
Others (list) as relevant	Program of the transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development for 2013-2017 years

⁵Kyrgyzstan 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.

2.2. Priorities of the programme for GEF OP5 and opportunities for community and CSO involvement.

The policy for sustainable development is a logically and politically justified choice for Kyrgyzstan, as a country with high level of poverty, especially in rural areas, and with the limited natural and financial resources.

The strategic goal of the state policy in the area of environmental protection oriented to the preservation of the environment that is favourable for life in conditions of economic growth. It is important to 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.

Given the above mentioned country environmental priorities into account, GEF SGP's role remains very important in strengthening communities' involvement to implementation of the CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Strong efforts should be also made in promoting ecosystem approach to biodiversity conservation. Many efforts should be made to raise public awareness in using "payment for ecosystem services" tool in planning on the community level.

In view of preparation of the 3d National Communication on climate change, wide information campaign will become immediate measure for all regions of Kyrgyzstan. Raising public awareness on using renewable sources of energy can significantly support communities in transition to the low-carbon policy in the country. Work with local authorities regarding development of the NAMA and NAPA mechanism remains very actual. It also meets the objectives of the Program of the transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development for 2013-2017 years with its strong accent on "green economy" mechanisms and introduction of "green" technologies.

In the light of joining of Kyrgyzstan to the Customs Union in 2015, development of the procedures of ecological certification of food products and transition to organic agriculture in Kyrgyzstan. Control for the POPs' contamination in food products and regulation of the GMO products market in the country will also become a high priority.

SGP country programme will use OP6 resources proportionally by focal areas to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-6 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.

2.3. Potential for complementary and synergy with different stakeholders.

The GEF SGP plans to interact with key partners in the selected project area according to the principle of complementarity.

- *Government funded projects and programmes:*

In accordance with the current financial priorities of the Government Basic Program and Action Plan on transition to sustainable development in 2013-2017, funds will be sufficient to cover only the basic assistance to the existing nature protected areas (NPA). No financial support for the communities living near protected areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts are budgeted. For this reason, the work of the GEF SGP with local communities located around the above listed protected areas will be of key importance.

Support of the sustainable forest management activities will contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), assuming afforestation of 5.62% of the country area by 2017.

The GEF SGP work also will have a positive impact on the implementation of the National Strategy and Plan for the Conservation of the Snow Leopard in the Kyrgyz Republic (2013-2023), as it will be oriented towards community involvement in preserving these Red Book species and developing of ecotourism.

- *UNDP CO/UN System projects and programmes and GEF funded projects:*

In the south of Kyrgyzstan it is strategically important to join forces with the GEF/ UNDP project “Conservation of the globally significant biodiversity of the adjacent land and forest resources of the mountain ecosystems of the Western Tien Shan and support of sustainable livelihoods” (approximately will be launched from 2016). Nevertheless, the project assume supporting the communities, which are located near the Sary-Chelek and Padysha-Ata reserves, as well as focused on the creation of new national parks (Alatay and Kanattuu).

In this case, the GEF SGP projects will also be implemented complementarily. Outside of the main landscape (in Issyk-Kul oblast) it is strategically important to establish a cooperation with the UNDP/GEF project “Improving the Coverage and Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas (PA) in the Central Tian Shan Mountains” (2013-2017) and to disseminate among the local communities, living near the newly established natural park *Khan-Tengri*, positive experience of Satoyama / COMDEKS. It is desirable to establish cooperation with FAO on biodiversity conservation of the Issyk-Kul Lake and the sustainable management of fish farms.

- *Other major donor projects and programs and NGO-led/funded projects and programs:*

Regarding other donors and NGO-led/funded projects, fruitful cooperation is available in such sphere as: community based approach in forest management (FAO), development of the eco-marketing (JICA), promoting of the renewable sources of energy and drip irrigation (OSCE), sustainable agriculture and agroecology (Association of pasture users) and some others.

Table 2. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁶ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁷	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	Support participation of the local communities and their involvement in the management of nature protected areas. Ecotourism development and access to wider market of the wildlife products and genuine	Collaboration on the level of project's plan development and project implementation with GEF/UNDP projects (in West Tien-Shan and Central Tien-Shan). Joint efforts on development necessary eco-

⁶ “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

⁷ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

		local agricultural products. Raising awareness of the population about the local biodiversity having the global importance.	touristic infrastructure. Cooperation on the level of project monitoring and educational events. Joining effort on strengthening policy on protection of the Snow leopard and its ecosystems.
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	Introduction of innovative ways of improving soil fertility on the productive land around the protected areas. The use of renewable energy sources to reduce the forest devastation. Introduction of the drip irrigation systems. Establishment of nurseries based on the quick-growing and drought-resistant species. Development of greenhouses and reduction of the pressure on local pastures.	Collaboration on the level of project's plan development and project's implementation with GEF/UNDP projects (in West Tien-Shan and Central Tien-Shan). Sharing best practices and innovative approaches. Cooperation on the level of project monitoring and educational events. Joint work with local authorities (NAMA, NAPA mechanisms, promoting of the green economy).
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i>	Community participation in preserving and restoring of the damaged ecosystems in the floodplain forests along transboundary rivers and their tributaries.	Collaboration on the level of project's plans development and project's implementation with GEF/UNDP projects (in West Tien-Shan). Cooperation on the level of project monitoring and educational events.
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	Promoting the best practices of local communities in use of renewable energy. Educating of the community on use of renewable energy, constructing of energy-efficient homes, and heating systems.	Sharing best practices and innovative approaches. Cooperation on the level of project monitoring and educational events. Joining efforts in creation demonstration zones of eco-technologies and network of schools/clubs on using renewable sources of energy.
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs and other chemicals of global concern</i>	Reducing the use of chemicals in agriculture. Education on biological methods of pest control in agricultural crops. Introduction of new methods of waste management in the rural sites.	Cooperation on the level of project monitoring and educational events. Joint effort on strengthening policy on promoting organic agriculture, free of POP's.

CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	Assistance in developing of associations and community-based organizations on ecotourism, organic farming, and use of renewable energy. Strengthening and capacity building of the NGOs network in the south of KR.	Joint contribution to development to the CSO dialogue platform. Cooperation on the level of web-resources, people networks and communication tools. Joint information campaign on climate change.
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	<i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i>	Promoting women's leadership; training and involving of youth and women's associations. Fellowships for indigenous peoples.	Joint contribution to development of the local human capacity, joint event of development youth and women leadership. Joint recommendations of the knowledgeable local personnel (experts, trainers, etc.).
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	<i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i>	Creating a database of successful projects, innovative practices and the traditional knowledge of the GEF SGP. Enhancing the quality of environmental education in the local schools and universities. Creating networks of schools and universities of the GEF SGP. Creating demonstration trial sites of GEF SGP (museums, exhibitions, etc.)	Sharing good practices and educational materials.

3. OP6 strategies

3.1. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

Based on national level consultations, the following critical cross-cutting OP6 projects that can be supported at the national level outside of the selected landscape focus areas (with allocation of the 30 % of the available GEF OP6 allocation).

Capacity development project – should include wide information campaign for and local communities in all regions of Kyrgyzstan about new GEF SGP priorities for OP6 as well as training for NGOs/CBOs and other stakeholders to prepare them for development of the high quality project proposals and further project implementation. The project should also result to creation of at least 1 new demonstration zone in the south of Kyrgyzstan, which will serve as exhibitions of eco-technologies and training opportunities for the general public. It is strategically important to create such exhibition on the base of botanic garden of the Osh state university, as it will ensure wide dissemination of information and knowledge.

Knowledge management project – should be oriented to documentation of the positive GEF SGP experience/achievements and best practices on results of the GEF OP6. (in the format of video, on-line resources, publication). It should also result to creation of at least 1 new demonstration zones of eco-technologies for the general public in the north of Kyrgyzstan. **One of the villages in** Chui province near Bishkek can be chosen, as it is a comfortable location

to visited by great number of people from all regions of Kyrgyzstan. The place is to be defined through open competition.

At least 4 projects, aimed on improvement of the environmental policy and planning:

- **One project on strengthening situation with biosafety in Kyrgyzstan** - aimed on further development of the national legislation in the sphere of regulation of the GMO products market in Kyrgyzstan and strengthening public participation in promotion of the sustainable agriculture, organic agriculture and climate-smart agro ecology in the country. Some support can be provided for further approbation of the soil bioremediation methods and its approval on official level.
- **One project, aimed on mainstreaming of the ecosystem approach in fish industry of Kyrgyzstan.** It will become strategically important continuation of the started COMDEKS initiatives on protection of the Issyk-Kul lake's ecosystem. The main focus is to be made on preservation of endemic fish species in the Issyk-Kul Lake (Issyk-Kul ich/chebak, Issyk-Kul stunned fish/chebachok) and introduction of new technologies into the practice of fish farming, in particular, the use of renewable energy sources.
- **Two projects aimed on improvement sustainability of the protected area systems in Issyk-Kul province of Kyrgyzstan and associated buffer zones.** One initiative is focused on strengthening public support to the "Kara-Oi" dendrological park with critical situation on degradation of 35 ha with endemic trees on the beach of the Issyk-Kul Lake. The second initiative is related to newly created "Han Tengri" nature park (with the areas of 187 thousand ha)⁸ and supposed to involve more than 30 local communities in sustainable management of the park and ecotourism development. The initiative will be realized in close cooperation with UNDP CO. The joint efforts will help in preserving of the relict, endemic forests, Schrenk spruce, snow leopard, argali, Balaban falcon and many other vulnerable and endangered mammals and birds, 31 species of endemic invertebrates and a number of rare plants.

One project on development of the CSO-government dialogue platforms on promoting climate-smart technologies in Kyrgyzstan, including wide information for general public and local authorities in the light of preparation of the 3d UNFCCC national communication and NAMA and NAPA mechanisms.

One project on development of the CSO-government dialogue platforms on disposal and reduction of releases of POPs and other chemicals of global concern. One demonstration zone on proper management of wastes and green innovations can be created in pilot village, chosen through open competition.

It is also important to note, that in the frame of German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative GEF SGP will also work in Naryn, Talas and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan, which are outside the main selected landscape focus area. The details are given in Annex

3.2 *Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies⁹*

⁸ See the map in Annex 3.

⁹ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

The consultative process on the development of the Strategy included the following steps:

In the first phase, the GEF/SGP National Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan with the support of “Green Light” NGO¹⁰ held a series of meetings with government, international agencies, business structures and other stakeholders. This was done in order to identify the GEF SGP’s niche and possible spheres of cooperation. Based on the achieved results, a list of possible joint initiatives/ areas/local communities was compiled, where SGP’s work can reach the best results due to the combination of efforts, funding and expertise.

In the second phase, a group of experts (specialists on biodiversity, renewable energy, sociologist and others) went on a field trip to the sites of the proposed joint initiatives in the south of Kyrgyzstan. In general more than 50 communities were visited in the selected landscape. In each place the discussions were organized in focus groups, and each community delegated their representative to take place in the baseline assessment workshops. In general more than 700 people were involved into discussion and development of the priorities of the GEF SGP Country Programme Strategy.

The baseline assessment workshops took place in the city of Jalalabad in December 18, 2015 and Osh in December 19, 2015. At the seminars, a landscape assessment of the pilot area using the COMDEKS Resilience indicators methodology was carried out with the participation of the local communities. In general 35 people (delegates of their communities, where men and women were presented equally) participated in the scoring of the resilience indicators. The practical application of the indicators during the baseline assessment was conducted by measuring elements of SEPL resilience along four interrelated dimensions, namely, ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity; agricultural biodiversity; knowledge, learning and innovation; and social equity and infrastructure. Based on the results of the Workshops as well as expert studies and the recommendations proposed, the first version of the Strategy was compiled and discussed with NSC’s members. Upon its review by the CPMT, the final version of the document was presented and approved at a subsequent NSC meeting.

Beside the community representatives the following organizations/agencies were involved into discussion of the CPS: Osh and Jalalabad departments of the State Agency on nature protection and forestry of the KR, Osh and Jalalabad State universities, “Kulun-Ata” state reserve, Arhus centre in Osh city, USAID, (Agro horizon project), “Kara-Shoro” national park, “Dashman” state reserve, “Sary-Chelek” state reserve, “Besh-Aral” state reserve, “Padysh -Ata” state reserve, representatives of the ministry of Economy, local mass-media, local NDOS, CBOs and farmers (recommended by “Bio-farmer” and “Bio-service” associations).

Consultations at the territories outside the selected landscape

For the initiatives, planned to be realized outside the selected landscape (mainly Issyk-Kul province) talks on the priorities were organized at the workshop with the local NGOs and CBOs. A vision of cooperation was also presented to the newly appointed Issyk-Kul oblast Governor, director the General Directorate of the Biosphere Territory "Issyk-Kul" and the Issyk-Kul Nature Reserve's administration. GEF/SGP Office in KR have agreed that representatives of these agencies will be directly involved in monitoring the GEF SGP’s projects in Issyk- Kul province and provide necessary advisory support.

¹⁰ Chosen to assist GEF SGP is developing OP^ Country Strategy by the National Steering Committee in October 2015.

In March and April 2016 additional community consultations were organized by the NSC members in Naryn, Talas, and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan in order to collect information and prepare the list of possible projects for the German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative.

Based on results of the consultative process, **GEF SGP in Kyrgyzstan is going to focus on nature ecosystems and productive landscapes of the local communities, which are about 7 protected areas of Jalalabad and Osh oblasts, including: Sary-Chelek State Reserve, Besh-Aral State Reserve, Dashmany State Reserve, Padysha-Ata State Reserve, national park Kara-Shoro, Kulunatin State Reserve as well as the Kyrgyz-Ata natural park** (see the maps of the area in Annex 4).

The selected landscape includes mountain ecosystems with shrinking area of relict spruce, Juniper, Tugai forest communities and wild nut and fruit forests, including IUCN-listed Knorring Hawthorn (*Crataegus knorringiana*, CR), Sievers and Niedzwetzky Apples. It is a part of the Western Tien Shan, which is one of the World's 200 Eco regions. The local watersheds supply water for significant part of the country and for millions of hectares in the neighbouring states.

The region is home of the endemic IUCN-VU marmot species *Marmota menzbieri* which occurs only in Western Tien Shan, as well as Dhole (*Cuon alpinus* EN). The *Ovis ammon nigrimontana* subspecies of Argali is found here. Altogether 25 IUCN Red List Species have their home in Western Tien Shan. Further to those mentioned above, these include *Armeniaca vulgaris* EN, *Betula talassica* EN, *Lonicera karataviensis* CR, *Spiraeanthus schrenkianus* EN; *Parnassius apollo*, VU and 11 nesting and stop-over species such as *Aquila heliaca* VU, *Otis tarda* VU, *Columba eversmanni*, VU, *Falco cherrug* EN, *Falco naumanni* VU, *Neophron percnopterus* EN. The impressive total species diversity of the selected area, together with abundance of endemics and high altitudinal variations define high rate of species turnover across habitats (high β -diversity). The mountains in the region provide ideal habitat for the endangered Snow Leopard.

About 100 communities with the population of between 500 and 5000 people (the total coverage of not more than 300 000 people) lives in the territory of the project landscape. The majority of these settlements are remote with an underdeveloped infrastructure, the standard of living is low, and people are mainly engaged in agriculture, by making up the missing resources from the nature.

As a result local forests suffer from weak protection and unjustifiably high volumes of sanitary and wood fuel cuts, as well as infringement of cattle, uncontrolled agro-pastoral land use. Despite their low productivity, vast horizontal pasturelands are being used increasingly for sheep grazing, leading to soil erosion and mudslides. The combined impact generates erosion, depleted soil carbon stocks, and disturbance to biodiversity, ultimately leading to conflict between communities and wildlife.

Considering the peculiarities of the selected landscape, **the goal of the GEF SGP-Kyrgyzstan for OP6** is to create conditions for community-driven actions for restoring and maintaining the productivity and resilience of ecosystems near nature protection territories of Jalalabad and Osh provinces of Kyrgyzstan through joint biodiversity conservation, sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism and other measures, including strengthening local institutions and building social capital.

To attain the goal the following strategic initiatives will be prioritized for support in the selected landscape.

Ecotourism development - implementation of at least 6 projects aimed at creating and improving eco-tourism infrastructure (local communities with NPA). These projects might include the introduction of modern waste management methods (including soil bioremediation on the landfills, biogas units, etc.), mapping, development of eco-touristic routes, training of guides from among the local population, creation of regional museums, eco-shops, issuance of the publications based on the flora and fauna inventory data in the protected areas, creation of web sites and work with travel agencies.

It meets the needs of the country¹¹ and the needs of the selected landscape as the low culture of nature use provokes irrational and consumer attitudes towards the tourist and recreational resources. Especially it is sharply exhibited in the Sary-Chelek, Padysha-Ata Reserves and Kara-Shoro and Kyrgyz-Ata national parks.

Involvement of the population in the conservation of biological diversity and contribution to the improving the functioning of the local nature protected areas - implementation of **at least 3 projects** on establishing nurseries with the plant species included in the Red Book, forming teams of community rangers under the nature protection areas, installing the observation cameras on a cordon in order to reduce poaching, training on registration of animals and flora by using new techniques, including the use of camera traps, and aerial photography. This also includes the work with farmers related to reinforcing of sheep yards to protect cattle from the snow leopard and bear, in order to avoid the shooting of these endangered species.

Forest conservation and dissemination the practice on renewable energy use - implementation of **at least 6 projects** on forest restoration in the NPA adjacent territories, establishing nurseries of the quick-growing and drought-resistant species of trees (saxaul, pistachio and others), introducing technologies on processing of non-timber forest products, training of people on use of renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy conservation. This is a topical issue, since the projected deficit of electricity production will be about 5 billion KW per hour by 2017 and the problem with stable supply of electric power of the population will emerge. It is also important to create demonstration sites of renewable energy sources for the social facilities- local schools and kindergartens.

The development of sustainable agriculture - Implementation of **at least 6 projects** on establishing of demonstration eco-farms with a cyclic flow of substances in which the waste becomes a resource; demonstration of drip irrigation techniques, crop rotation, innovative greenhouse farming and use of humic fertilizer. The projects may also include the establishment of bee and fish farms, as well as the application of new aquaculture techniques (hydroponics, etc.).

¹¹ According to the assessment of the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) in 2012 the sector of tourism created jobs for 180000 people or about 7.8% of the total employed in the economy, including the direct and indirect employment in Kyrgyzstan.

In addition to the environmental benefits, this will help to improve food security, as the level of self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs in the country remains low¹².

It is also necessary to implement **one specialized project to train people** in all project communities **on sustainable farming**, as low culture of land cultivation is dominated in the selected landscape. The project will include training on use of bio-fertilizers, processing of agricultural products, alternative bio preparations (instead of chemical protection), construction of greenhouses, and use of drip irrigation technique.

One specialized project is required aimed at **eco-marketing of agricultural products grown by the communities in the selected areas**, the development of local brands of organic products and training the community leaders on how to make quick test related to the content of nitrates, pesticides, and other contaminating agents in the products.

It is a topical issue, as Kyrgyzstan does not have any veterinary-sanitary, food and diagnostic laboratories accredited by the national and international standards. In this connection study of the food for GMO, background radiation, and residual antibiotics is not carried out.

Improved pasture management - implementation of **one specialized project to train all project communities on mapping and sustainable pasture management**, as well as creation of demonstration sites in each pasture covered by the relevant communities to restore vegetation, seed funds and others.

Dissemination of knowledge about the local biodiversity and traditional knowledge of native people - implementation of one project on documenting traditional knowledge in the south of Kyrgyzstan, as well as ensuring broad public access to information about biodiversity in the south of Kyrgyzstan (through media, development of videos about NPA in Osh and Jalalabad oblasts, publications, on-line resources, popular keys –field guides, etc.). The project also assumes working with the schools in the villages, which are located near the protected areas in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic and will be also aimed at improving the quality of the environmental education.

Activities with the remote communities in the south of Kyrgyzstan will also meet the ICCA project priorities because namely here a potential for data collection, documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge and practices is available.

The proposed strategy over the next 4 years for grant making in the landscape/seascape is presented at the table below.

Type of the initiative	Apr. number of projects	Period (2016-2017)	Period (2017-2018)	Period (2018-2019)	relevant stakeholders
Ecotourism development	6 projects	6 projects			Local communities, local authorities, State Agency of Tourism development, touristic associations, nature

¹²The provision of the domestic market in 2012 was as follows: grain products - 46.7%, vegetable oil - 31%, sugar - 12%, poultry eggs - 38%, fruits and berries - 18%, meat - 37%.

					protection territories, State Agency on nature protection, UNDP CO, etc.
Involvement of the population in conserving of biological diversity and contributing to improvement of the functioning of the local NPA	3 projects		3 projects		Local communities, local authorities, nature protection territories, State Agency on nature protection, UNDP CO, etc.
Conservation of forests and dissemination of the practice on using renewable energy sources - implementation of at least 6 projects	6 projects	3 projects	3 projects		Local communities, local authorities, nature protection territories, relevant NGO platforms, State Agency on nature protection, UNDP CO, etc.
Information campaign for communities on sustainable agriculture	1 project	1 project			Local communities, local authorities, Ministry of agriculture, relevant NGO platforms.
Information campaign for communities on sustainable pasture management	1 project		1 project		Local communities, local authorities, Ministry of agriculture, relevant NGO platforms.
Sustainable agricultural development	6 projects		3 projects	3 projects	Local communities, local authorities, Ministry of agriculture, relevant NGO platforms.
Information campaign for communities on eco-marketing and development of the local brands.	1 project			1 project	Local communities, local authorities, relevant NGO platforms, Ministry of Economy, relevant business associations.
Dissemination of the knowledge about local biodiversity and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples.	1 project			1 project	Local communities, local authorities, relevant NGO platforms, scientific institutions, schools and universities.

The above mentioned measures taken together will not only allow preserving the unique biodiversity of the nature protected areas in the south of Kyrgyzstan, but also reducing environmental impact and increasing the standard of living of the local population by providing them with an alternative source of income. A special attention in every project will require the strengthening of women's leadership, improving the quality of education and youth participation.

This will allow to get cumulative effect - assist protection of the rich biodiversity in the selected area and promote sustainable development of the local productive landscapes around the reserves. Dissemination of the best practices will be provided through the networks of relevant NGOs, as well as through the support of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, UNDP, Ministry of Economy and other involved agencies. This will also help to mobilize additional funds and resources to support the projects and overall work in the selected landscape.

The projects outside the landscape (up to 30%) are planned to be complimentary to the projects to be realized in the main selected landscape. They are coherent to the strategic initiatives, described in the table above and designed to achieve greater impact on country policy and distribution of the GEF SGP best practices over the Kyrgyz Republic.

3.3. *Grant-maker+ strategies*

3.3.1. *CSO-Government Dialogue Platform*

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 Justice¹³. For this moment, there are more than 300 NGOs in the Kyrgyzstan can be recognized as environmentally oriented¹⁴. The tendency towards setting up associations and networks of NGOs has been increased significantly in recent years. In this regard, the GEF SGP has the possibility to cooperate with them, including: Federation of organic development BIO-KG, Association of pasture users of KR, Agrarian platform, Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities, Corporate Social Responsibility business network, network of RAS (Rural Advisory Service), Society of Soil Scientists of Kyrgyzstan¹⁵, Kyrgyz Greenhouse Association, Climate network of Kyrgyzstan and many others. Work with NGOs/CBOs and their networks will be focused on strengthening of the national legislation, involvement of the general public into discussion of the actual country policy issues, experience exchange, capacity development, etc. Main thematic areas will cover promoting climate-smart technologies, sustainable agriculture and disposal and reduction of releases of POPs and other chemicals of global concern.

3.2.2. *Policy influence*

Aside from the CSO-Government Dialogue Platform initiative, please describe how the SGP country programme will use experiences and lessons learnt from SGP to inform and influence policy as part of its role as 'Grant-makers+' in OP6 at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes such as updates of NBSAP, NAMA, NAPA, etc. that SGP can be involved with and relevant networks that can be tapped as partners).

SGP country programme in Kyrgyzstan will use global SGP experiences and lessons to make positive influence on country policy

At the national level implementation of the GEF SGP country strategy will contribute to improvement of the sustainability of protected area system in the south of Kyrgyzstan and protection of the biodiversity in associated buffer zones. Now the площадь ООПТ в

¹³ Any citizen or group of citizens or legal non-government institution can be a founder or founders of NGO.

¹⁴ calculation was based on distribution lists of E-network EcoIs, CarNet and others.

¹⁵ Named after academician Mamytov.

Кыргызстане составляет лишь 6,03%. Most biodiversity remains outside protected areas in production landscapes managed for agriculture, forestry and other land/water users. The fate of this biodiversity, and of the vital ecosystem services it sustains, depends on the adaptive management of the land, especially in the face of climate change and other shocks and pressures. The resilience of these landscapes¹⁶ rests on collective action by local communities acting across the landscape.

At the regional level the GEF SGP country strategy will contribute to implementation of the Strategy of Sustainable development of the Osh and Jalalabad provinces (2013-2017 years and further), as it will empower communities in remote villages (with low income) to manage their landscapes (encompass many users, from farming and fishing to forestry and livestock herding) sustainably and provide an economic and cultural mainstay of rural life. GEF SGP will also assist development of the local economic brands, such as “Persian walnut”, “Arslanbob”, famous “Kara-Shoro” mineral water and many others.

At the local level the GEF SGP country strategy will contribute to strengthening of the local communities through dissemination of knowledge and experience from the on-the-ground actions to the other community organizations and networks, as well as policy makers. This will lead to developing and diversifying livelihoods and income generation, as well as strengthening institutions and governance at the local level.

3.2.3. *Promoting social inclusion*

(i) promote women’s empowerment and gender equality

To date, the number of unemployed makes 210.4 thousand people, more than 46.5% of them are women. The most acute and visible gender inequality is a sharp narrowing of women's access to economic opportunities. Women predominate in the informal labour market, in specific sectors of services and trade, where the risks are high, and no social guarantees.

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 (gender-oriented and gender-positive proposals), 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 labour, and 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 holding, 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.
- Seek gender issues focused NGOs and encourage / support them to apply for planning grants.

¹⁶ Their ability to weather shocks and pressures and return to a productive and stable state.

(ii) empower indigenous people (in particular through the appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs), including through IP fellowships and other means to promote CSO champions)

Recognition of indigenous peoples and work with community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) are one of the significant priorities of the GEF SGP Country Strategy for OP6. A special focus will be made on Talas, Naryn and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan. Support will be provided within German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative). Detailed description of the proposed cooperation is described in Annex 2 of the CPS.

(iii) involve youth and children in country portfolio programming

To date young people make about 68% of the economically active population in Kyrgyzstan. The unemployment rate among young people in different age groups ranges from 8 to 21%.

One of the most important tasks of the GEF SGP is to increase participation of young people. This will be achieved through implementation of the following measures:

- Dissemination of information about the GEF SGP through the youth networks.
- Creation of a network of schools and universities of the GEF SGP (funds will be provided under the project).
- Organization of special demonstration sites of environmental technologies at the premises of the Osh, Jalalabad, Batken, Talas, and Naryn State Universities to transfer experience and learn youth.
- Involvement of young specialists (researchers, trainers, and others) in the implementation of projects.
- Stimulating/ supporting in initiating of project proposals that include environmentally oriented methods to assist socially important facilities such as orphanages, kindergartens and others.

3.2.4. Knowledge management plan

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 videos, photo collections, articles, case-studies, photo stories is planned as one of obligatory progress report elements for OP6. 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 used as information exchange platform
- Elaboration project results based (i) handbooks, (ii) how-to-booklets, (iii) case studies
- OP6 digital library
- global South-South exchange

Lessons learned, positive and negative practices, technical and managerial aspects, also cultural,

behavioural and motivational supposed 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.

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, giving 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

“Knowledge management” project will also significantly help to raise GEF/SGP visibility in the provinces of Kyrgyzstan. Wide information campaign in the country was supported by colourful materials, issued by GEF SGP both in Russian and Kyrgyz languages.

3.2.5. Communications Strategy

In OP6 GEF SGP country program strategy is 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.

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 video and photo stories)
- peer to peer exchanges between the grantees;
- Participation in different kind of knowledge fairs, knowledge sharing festivals
- Organization of side-events at high level seminars and conferences
- Develop linkages with relevant regional research programs and Kyrgyz department of the World Intellectual Property Organization.
- Encouraging cross sharing and visits between partners and their communities in the frame of capacity building project

Demonstration sites will also play an important role. Water museum on the base of the National Agrarian University¹⁷ and the Museum of “Issyk-Kul” biosphere territory¹⁸ will serve as exhibitions of the green technologies, water and energy efficient practices in Kyrgyzstan.



¹⁷In cooperation with OSCE Centre in Bishkek GEF/SGP played a leading role in creation of this (opened in year 2015).

¹⁸Created by GEF SGP in 2015 under support of the COMDEKS/Satoyama initiative.

4. Expected results framework

Table 3. Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	Means of
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p>The landscape areas of focus at the country level include natural ecosystems and productive lands of the communities, located near/around 7 nature protection territories of Osh and Jalalabad provinces of Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>These areas include: mountain ecosystems with shrinking area of relict spruce, Juniper, Tugai forest communities and wild nut and fruit forests. Middle-mountain meadows and deserts, as well as sub-mountain deserts are also widely presented and used as pastures.</p> <p>Area outside the main landscape mainly includes coastal territories of the Issyk-Kul lake, which is mainly desert, and also some mountain area of Issyk-Kul province.</p>	<p>Approx. 6 projects Support participation of the local communities in biodiversity and their involvement in the management of nature protected areas. Ecotourism development and access to wider market of the wildlife products and genuine local agricultural products. Raising awareness of the population about the local biodiversity having the global importance.</p>	<p>No less than 7000 hectares under improved management at the 7 nature protection territories of Kyrgyzstan and associated buffer zones.</p> <p>No less than 200 hectares under sustainable management through eco-tourism development in 6 communities.</p> <p><i>At least one example of community participation in preserving and restoring of the damaged ecosystems in the floodplain forests along transboundary rivers and their tributaries.</i> <i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual pr by SGP coun</p> <p>Baseline ass comparison of conceptua partner data</p> <p>Annual Mon (AMR)</p> <p>Country Prog Strategy Rev (NSC inputs</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p>	<p><i>Outline of proposed agro-ecology practices, climate resilience, including integration into priority production landscapes and seascapes</i></p>	<p>Approx. 6 projects Introduction of innovative ways of improving soil fertility on the productive land around the protected areas. Introduction of the drip irrigation systems. Construction of innovative greenhouses and reduction of the pressure on local</p>	<p>No less than 700 hectares with sustainable climate resilience agro-ecology practices.</p> <p>About 70 communities are involved in the process of recovering local productive landscapes (soil fertility, etc.)</p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual pr by SGP coun</p> <p>Socio-ecolog indicators fo landscapes (</p> <p>Annual Mon (AMR)</p> <p>Country Prog Strategy Rev (NSC inputs</p>

		pastures.		
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p><i>At least one innovative typology of locally adapted solutions demonstrated and documented</i></p> <p><i>At least 70 households achieving energy access</i></p> <p><i>Co-benefits such as resilience, ecosystem effects, income, health and others rigorously estimated¹⁹</i></p>	<p><i>Approx. 6 projects</i></p> <p>The use of renewable energy sources to reduce the forest devastation. Establishment of nurseries based on the quick-growing and drought-resistant species.</p>	<p>No less than 7 community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</p> <p><i>No less than 70 households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued²⁰</i></p>	<p>AMR, country</p> <p>AMR, global country report</p> <p>Special coun</p> <p>Country Prog</p> <p>Strategy Rev</p> <p>(NSC inputs</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Reducing the use of chemicals in agriculture.</i> <i>Education on biological methods of pest control in agricultural crops.</i> <i>Introduction of new methods of waste management in the rural sites.</i> <p><i>Information campaign for more than 1000 farmers will be provided to avoid/reduce further releases of POPs in 50 local communities.</i></p> <p><i>At least 1 demonstration zone on proper management of wastes (plastics, glass, organic) and green innovations will be created in pilot village, chosen through open competition.</i></p>	<p>Approx. 2 projects</p>	<p><i>No less than 1500 beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability)</i></p>	<p>Individual pr</p> <p>by SGP coun</p> <p>Strategic par</p> <p>IPEN countr</p> <p>Annual Mon</p> <p>(AMR)</p> <p>Country Prog</p> <p>Strategy Rev</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning</i></p>	<p><i>Enhancement of capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of</i></p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p>	<p>No less than 3 “CSO-Government Policy and</p>	<p>Individual pr</p> <p>by SGP coun</p>

¹⁹ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

²⁰ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

²¹ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

<p><i>Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i> 5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries</p>	<p><i>multilateral environmental agreements and national and sub-national policy in such sphere as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bio safety with a special focus on GMO regulation</i> • <i>NAMA/NAPA mechanisms and promotion of the climate-smart technologies</i> • <i>Sustainable agriculture</i> <p>General strengthening and capacity building of the NGOs network in the south of Kyrgyzstan.</p>	<p><i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i></p>	<p>Planning Dialogue Platforms* initiated</p> <p>Assistance in developing of associations and community-based organizations on ecotourism (at least 3), organic farming (at least 3), and use of renewable energy (at least 3).</p>	<p>SGP Global Annual Mon (AMR)</p> <p>Country Prog Strategy Rev</p>
<p>SGP OP6 Component 6: <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>	<p><i>At least 3 examples/best practices of the Gender Mainstreaming Policy</i></p> <p><i>A least 3 examples/best practices of empowerment of indigenous people (in particular through the appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) in Talas, Naryn and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan, including through IP fellowships and other means to promote CSO champions.</i></p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i></p>	<p><i>No less than 10 000 beneficiaries (gender - 3500, youth – 3500 , indigenous peoples - 1000, and disability - 100, Elders’ associations – 400 others – 2500)</i></p> <p>Promoting women's leadership; training and involving of youth (at least 10) and women's (at least 7) associations. Fellowships for indigenous peoples (at least 3).</p>	<p>Individual pr by SGP coun</p> <p>SGP Global Annual Mon (AMR)</p> <p>Country Prog Strategy Rev</p>
<p>SGP OP6 Component 7: <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p> <p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p>	<p><i>At least 3 examples for the digital library and SSC Innovation Exchange Platform</i></p> <p><i>Tested technologies can include methods of aquaculture, fish-breeding and use of renewable sources of energy.</i></p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>SGP country teams (NC and PA) global database inputs</i></p>	<p><i>No less than 3 innovations to be shared and disseminated at the global level*</i></p> <p><i>* Examples may be drawn from OP6 period, as well as earlier SGP Operational Phases (including Upgrading country programmes)</i></p>	<p>SGP Global Annual Mon (AMR)</p> <p>Country Prog Strategy Rev</p>

5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

The M&E Plan at the country programme level is demonstrated in Table 4 below.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ²² to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) ²³	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual	Enable efficient	NC	Covered under	Once per year in

²² The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

²³ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

Monitoring Report (AMR) ²⁴ Survey (based on ACR)	reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	submission to CPMT	country programme operating costs	July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

Monitoring on the project level will include 5 aspects:

Monitoring the current project activity - will be implemented by project coordinators from the communities. Also, in order to ensure transparency and efficiency within each pilot initiative, a Project Management Committee shall be set up which will include all the stakeholders (representatives of local authorities, entrepreneurs, women's and youth committees, elders, etc.) Prior to project approval, each project will have to identify the specific landscape strategy outcome to which it is contributing and will monitor the corresponding indicators. Progress towards the outcome will be updated using the grantees' progress reports. Additionally, the individual project will have an indicator system aligned with GEF SGP OP6 indicators. Where possible partnerships with other grant-makers, foundations and academic institutions will be explored to help enhance participatory M&E and adaptive management.

Monitoring carried out by a NSC member for Osh and Jalalabad Oblasts who will constantly keep in touch with the leaders of the pilot projects, local authorities, representatives of communities; regularly visit the two project sites, as well as inform the National Coordinator of emerging problems or successes achieved during the implementation of projects. NSC members from other regions of Kyrgyzstan will also be involved in the monitoring process. For this purpose, the GEF/SGP Office shall organize specialized field visits.

Monitoring by the GEF/SGP National Coordinator who shall make regular field visits to the project implementation sites (no less, then twice a year), meet with interested partners, attract additional funds, as well as ensure the achievement of the key objectives of the project as per GEF SGP indicators.

Monitoring carried out by the representative of the UNDP country office in Kyrgyzstan who shall contribute to the achievement of synergy projects in the territory, the efficient use of resources, exchange of information, improving opportunities for the expert examination, as well as the development of cooperation between GEF/SGP and UNDP at the regional and national levels. It is planned that this type of monitoring shall be conducted no less than once in a year.

²⁴ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

Monitoring carried out by the representative of the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry of KR– will serve the purposes of ensuring the GEF SGP project's openness and transparency for the State structures, as well as promote the initiative's positive results in the relevant national policies. It is planned that this type of monitoring shall be conducted at least 2 times per year.

6. Resource mobilization plan

6.1. Please describe the OP6 resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grant making and grant-makers+ roles with reference to:

Diversification of funding sources

On the level of GEF SGP projects the major part of co-financing is provided by grantees and local self-governance bodies. 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.

Except co-financing, provided by the grantees and their related beneficiaries, non-GEF programs and projects and the state bodies of the central level remain the most important sources for diversification of costs. The best way is seeking for parallel co-financing with projects and programmes working in the same geographically or thematically area.

A huge number of joint initiatives have been implemented between GEF/SGP and UNDP CO, with even a greater number are planned for the future, including support to local communities near nature protection territories in the south of Kyrgyzstan and public participation in their management.

Efforts will be made to use UNDP resources for cost sharing SGP activities and projects, not just with UNDP environment programmes, but also with the Peace Development, Poverty Reduction, Democratic Governance, Disaster Risk Management programmes.

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
- The Ministries of Economy and Agriculture
- 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.

Bilateral agencies

During OP5 professional and friendly cooperation was established with business sector and many international agencies (F. Zaidel Foundation, Ellen Magathur Foundation, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, JICA, Embassy of Japan, International Green Cross, Milieukontakt-Oost Europa, Help Age International, FAO, NABU, GSLT, etc.). Network of the GEF/SGP NGO/CBOs strongly supports program's activities in all regions of Kyrgyzstan. Growing number of requests for

cooperation (on the level of action plans and co-financing) is also a real evidence of growing image of the GEF SGP in Kyrgyzstan in the eyes of our national and international partners.

Cofinancing is guaranteed, as at present GEF/SGP is a reliable and trusted-for partner for international agencies, governmental bodies and business. Many of them have become important stakeholders of the GEF/SGP projects all over the country.

SDC, GIZ, JICA, USAID project and programmes are active in environment sphere and have several projects working at community's 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.

Work with FFI and WWF also provides good prospects, taking their special focus on nature protection territories.

In OP6 the SGP will also serve as a *delivery mechanism* for realization of the German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative). In 2015 Kyrgyzstan became is one of the 20 target countries of this project. This will allow to attract additional 325 000 USD as average grant envelope per country, and about 35000 for COB support (M&E, operations, field visits) per country during 4 years (2016-2019).

Non-governmental organizations and foundations

Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, Aga Khan Development Network invest a lot to capacity building of NGOs and CBOs in Kyrgyzstan. Their experience and contribution would be welcomed as GEF OP6 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 (Kumtor Gold Company, associations of pond-keepers, bee-keepers, great number of private entrepreneurs, etc.) Priority in partnership will be given to development of environment tourism and promotion of renewable source of energy.

7. Risk Management Plan (1 page)

Key risks, anticipated in the implementation of the CPS during OP6

- Low capacity of the NGOs/CBOs in the selected area
- Sustainability of the projects will not be achieved after their completion.
- Community projects will include innovative technical measures, not approbated in Kyrgyzstan
- Interests of the vulnerable groups will not be taken into account.
- Gender aspects will not be taken into account.
- Risk of climate-caused emergency situations

Table 5. Description of risks identified in OP6

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Low capacity of the NGOs/CBOs in the selected area	high	high	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.
Sustainability of the projects will not be achieved after their completion.	medium	medium	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.
Community projects will include innovative technical measures, not approbated in Kyrgyzstan	low	low	Planning grants provide wide opportunity window for such activities. GEF SGP Technical council will review such proposals to identify their feasibility.
Interests of the vulnerable groups will not be taken into account.	medium	medium	Only proposals, based on multistakeholder consultative process will be accepted by the GEF SGP NSC for further review process.
Gender and cultural aspects will not be taken into account.	medium	medium	Only gender-positive and gender –oriented proposals will be accepted by the GEF SGP NSC for further review process.
Risk of climate-caused emergency situations	low	low	Consultations of the specialist will be requested in case project locations are near the rivers or mountain areas with highly level of degradation.

7.2 Opportunities to track the risks.

Low capacity of the NGOs/CBOs in the selected area

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. To avoid this risk 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 will be retained within different organizations and communities through networking, conduction thematic or area addressed knowledge and experience sharing events.

Community projects will include innovative technical measures, not approbated in Kyrgyzstan

In 2014 GEF SGP in Kyrgyzstan established a special board – technical council, which include specialist from different thematic areas, responsible for reviewing technical solutions, suggested in project proposal, when it is requested by the National coordinator or NSC members.

Interests of the vulnerable groups will not be taken into account.

GEF SGP NSC will pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities during the proposal review process.

Gender and cultural aspects will not be taken into account.


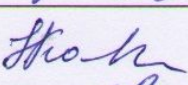
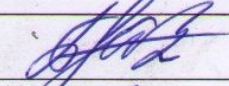

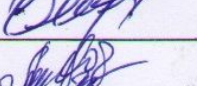
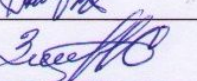
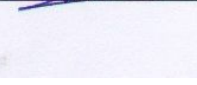

GEF SGP has a policy, that projects are to be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men (a) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits, (b) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process; and that (c) fosters full respect for their dignity and human rights. GEF SGP has a focal point for gender, though all NSC members are involved in activities on development, implementation, monitoring, and provision of guidance on gender mainstreaming. GEF SGP has a system for monitoring and evaluating progress in gender mainstreaming, including the use of gender disaggregated monitoring indicators.

Risk of climate-caused emergency situations

As selected landscape covers mostly remote areas, this risk should be carefully taken into account. Consultations of the specialist will be requested in case project locations are near the rivers or mountain areas with highly level of degradation. Communities (where it is relevant) will be also motivated to develop plans of emergency preparedness.

8. National Steering Committee Endorsement

Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Mr. Vladimir Korotenko, chairperson of the GEF SGP NSC	
Mr. Daniar Ibragimov, member of the GEF SGP NSC, programme analyst DRMP, UNDP CO in Kyrgyzstan	
Mrs. Elmira Kachibekova, member of the GEF SGP NSC, representative of the State Agency on Nature protection and Forestry of the KR	
Mr. Ermek Baibagyshev, member of the GEF SGP NSC in Naryn province of Kyrgyzstan	
Mrs. Gulaiym Dobaeva, member of the GEF SGP NSC in Talas province of Kyrgyzstan	
Mr. Oroz Mamatkulov, member of the GEF SGP NSC in Osh province of Kyrgyzstan	
Mrs. Janatai Asanova, member of the GEF SGP NSC in Batken province of Kyrgyzstan	
Mr. Satarbek Zalimbekov, member of the GEF SGP NSC in Jalalabad province of Kyrgyzstan	

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5. The Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek 2007.
6. Shukurov E.D., Balbakova F.N. Nature protection area of Kyrgyzstan and biodiversity of the Tien Shan Mountains in Alai. // Proceedings of environmental conferences and seminars. Bishkek, 2002
7. The Kyrgyz President Decree “About improvement of interaction of state government bodies with civil society” 29.10.2010 N 212
8. The report “Kyrgyz Republic Environment Outlook”, The State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009.
9. The Concept of Environment Safety of Kyrgyzstan, 2007.
10. Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women”, as of August 4, 2008 № 184.
11. Information Bulletin BIOM, “Gender aspects of sustainable development” # 8, 2015.

Annex 1: OP6 landscape/seascape baseline assessment

Report on participatory OP6 landscape/seascape baseline assessment

In the first phase, the GEF/SGP National Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan with the support of “Green Light” NGO²⁵ held talks with Government and international agencies such as the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry, the UNDP Country Office in Kyrgyzstan, UNDP's environmental programme, USAID projects, and others. This was done in order to identify the GEF SGP's niche and possible spheres of cooperation. The consultative process also involved representatives of business structures (more than 30 organizations through CSR dialogue platform, International business council, etc.). Based on the achieved results, a list of possible joint initiatives/ areas/local communities was compiled, where SGP's work can reach the best results due to the combination of efforts, funding and expertise.

In the second phase, “Green Light” NGO organized a group of experts, including experts on biodiversity, economy and ecosystems productivity assessment, sustainable agriculture, sociology, as well as irrigation and the use of renewable energy. The group went on a field trip to the sites of the proposed joint initiatives in the south of Kyrgyzstan. The group of experts and GEF SGP National Coordinator visited more than 50 communities in the selected landscape. In

²⁵ Chosen to assist GEF SGP is developing OP^ Country Strategy by the National Steering Committee in October 2015.

result 50 presentations and small workshops were conducted. In each place the discussions were organized in focus groups, and each community delegated their representative to take place in the baseline assessment workshops. In general more than 700 people were involved into discussion and development of the priorities of the GEF SGP Country Programme Strategy.

The baseline assessment workshops took place in the city of Jalalabad in December 18, 2015 and Osh in December 19, 2015. At the seminars, a landscape assessment of the pilot area using the COMDEKS Resilience indicators methodology was carried out with the participation of the local communities. In general 35 people (delegates of their communities) participated in the scoring of the resilience indicators. Both men and women were presented equally. As part of the community consultation process, indicators for Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) were piloted in the target landscape. This exercise and the feedback received helped in understanding of the landscape/seascape resilience. The practical application of the indicators during the baseline assessment was conducted by measuring elements of SEPL resilience along four interrelated dimensions, namely, ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity; agricultural biodiversity; knowledge, learning and innovation; and social equity and infrastructure. The highest mean ratings were given to indicators in Sections «Agricultural biodiversity» and «Ecosystems protection». The lowest average score among the four Sections was given to the category of «Knowledge, learning and innovation». However, it should be noted that the variation of points issued by the participants in this Section was the highest, that is, their answers were more varied compared to those in other topics. There was relatively more accord observed in responses on indicators assessment in Section "Social equity and infrastructure". Based on the results of the Workshop as well as expert studies and the recommendations proposed, the first version of the Strategy was compiled and presented to the NSC's members.

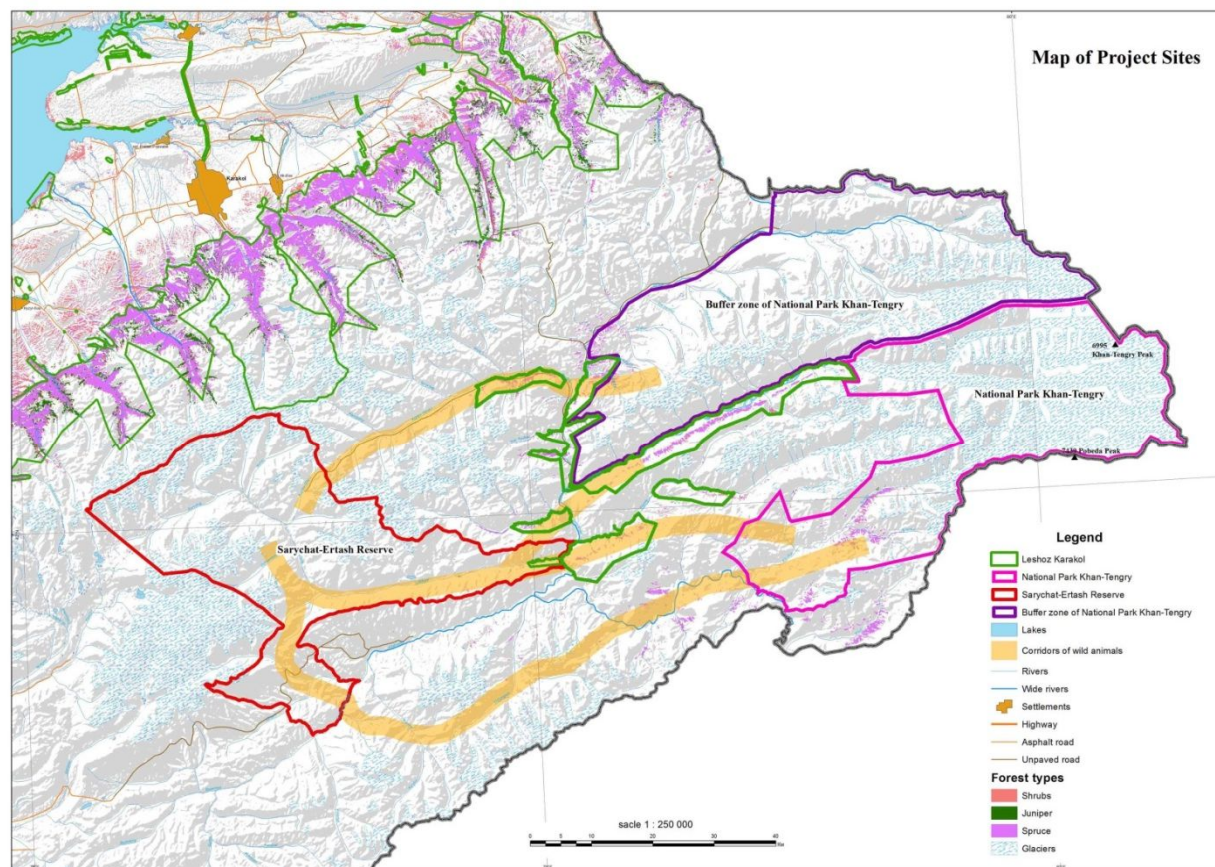
Beside the community representatives the following organizations/agencies were involved into discussion of the CPS: Osh and Jalalabad departments of the State Agency on nature protection and forestry of the KR, Osh and Jalalabad State universities, "Kulun-Ata" state reserve, Arhus centre in Osh city, USAID, (Agro horizon project), "Kara-Shoro" national park, "Dashman" state reserve, "Sary-Chelek" state reserve, "Besh-Aral" state reserve, "Padysh -Ata" state reserve, representatives of the ministry of Economy, local mass-media, local NDOS, CBOs and farmers (recommended by "Bio-farmer" and "Bio-service" associations).

Annex 2: OP6 donor partner strategy annexes

Partnership with German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative.

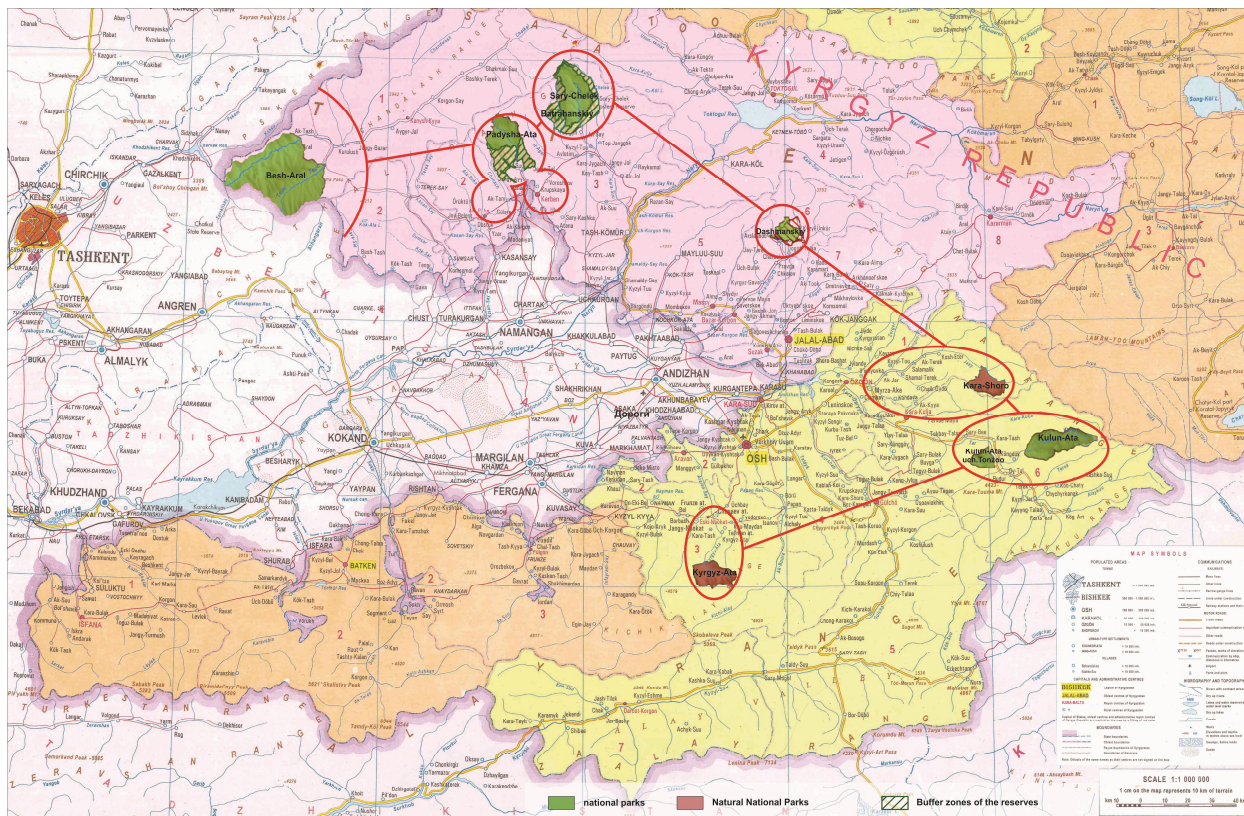
The goal of the ICCA Support Initiative in Kyrgyzstan is to empower indigenous people (in particular through the appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) in Talas, Naryn and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan, including through IP fellowships and other means to promote CSO champions

Annex 3: “Han Tengri“ nature park and its buffer zone



Annex 4: Maps of the selected landscape

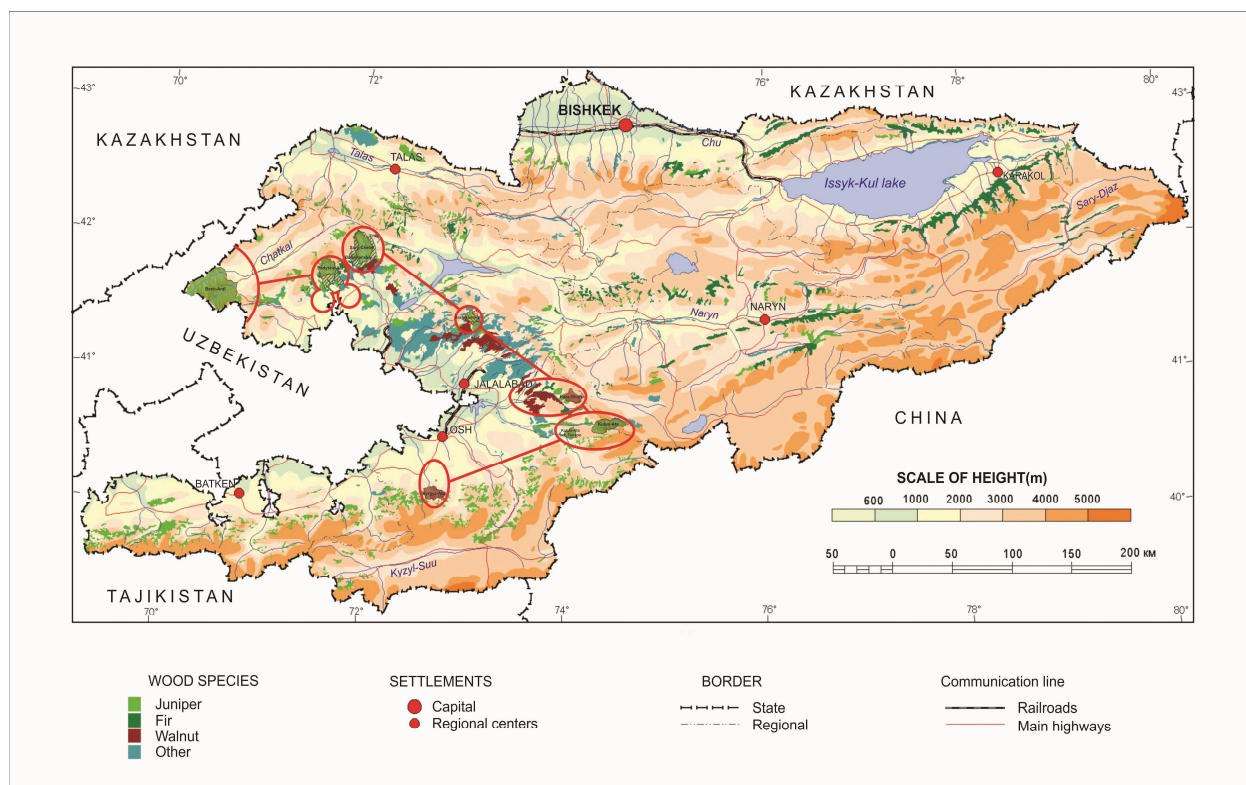
A) Administrative map of the selected landscape



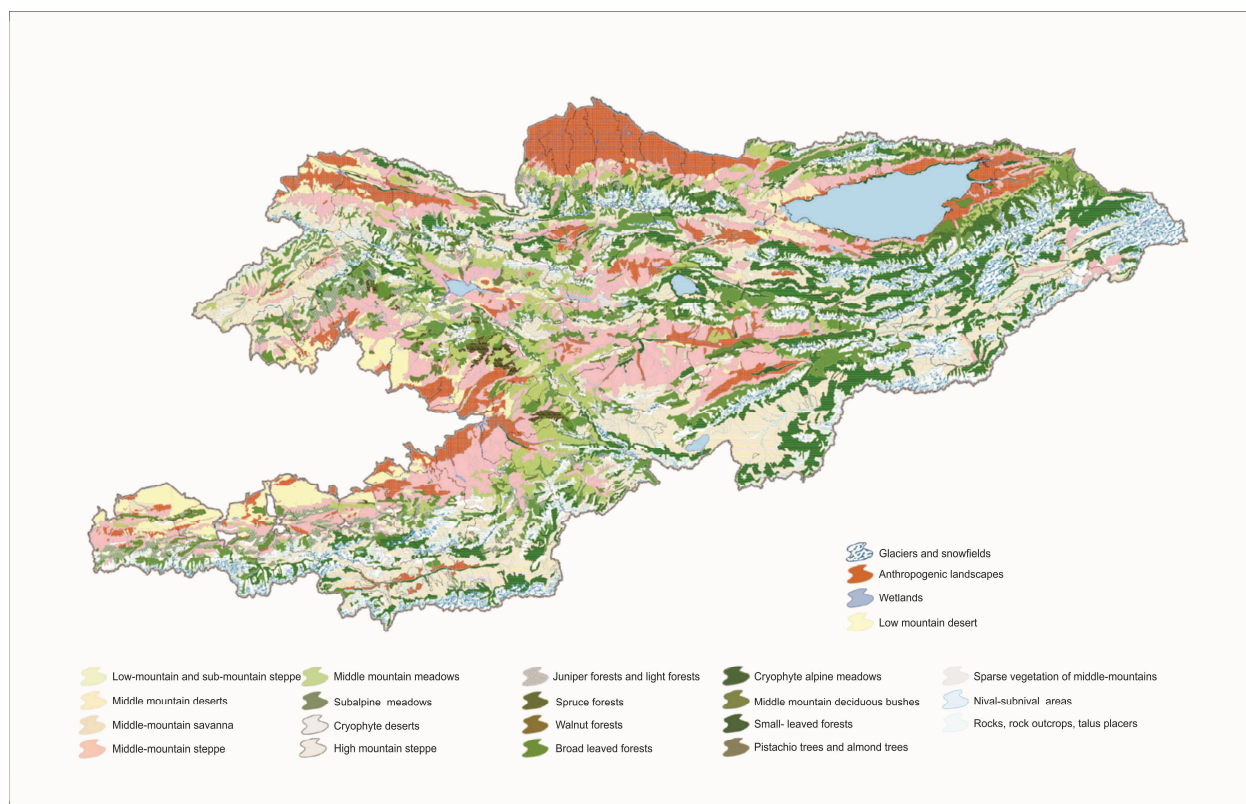
b) Main view of the selected landscape



c) MAP of forests in the selected landscape



b) MAP of ecosystems in the selected landscape



Annex 5:

ANNEX 1: INDICATORS

A. GEF SGP Project Indicators

GEF SGP OP6 Results Indicators
Communities Landscape and Seascape Conservation

- o Hectares and number of significant ecosystems conserved or sustainably managed
- o Hectares and number of degraded ecosystems restored
- o Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices
- o Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
- o Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices

- o Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably
- o Number of significant species maintained or improved conservation status
- o Number of communities managing landscapes/seascapes
- o Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)

Climate Smart Innovative Agro-Ecology

- o Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- o Number of CSA technologies identified and adopted
- o Number of communities adopting Climate Smart Agro-ecology technologies
- o Tonnes of CO₂ mitigated through improved land use and climate proofing practices
- o Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices
- o Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
- o Hectares of degraded agriculture land restored and rehabilitated
- o Number of significant agrobiodiversity species maintained or improved conservation status
- o Number of diversified agrobiodiversity products leading to improved conservation and sustainable use
- o Number of sustainable livelihood and income generation opportunities promoted

Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits

- o Number of improved/efficient energy options or renewable energy sources adopted
- o Tonnes of CO₂ avoided by implementing low carbon technologies:
 - ☐ Renewable energy measures (please specify)
 - ☐ Energy efficiency measures (please specify)
 - ☐ Low carbon transport practices (please specify)
 - ☐ Other (please specify)
- o Number of communities demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
- o Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
- o Number on PPP models on solid/liquid waste management
- o Number of communities with improved access to low cost and renewable energy sources
- o Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
- o Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)

Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions GEF SGP OP6 Results Indicators

- o Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal
- o Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately
- o Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
- o Number of national, regional and international chemical management coalitions formed

CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platform

- o Number of CSO-Government policy and planning dialogue platforms established
- o Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered

- o Number of CSO network established or strengthened
- o Number of local or national policies influenced
- o Number of regional policies influenced

Promoting Social Inclusion

- o Number projects supported addressing the needs of gender/youth/persons with disabilities
- o Number of employment and livelihood opportunities provided to youth
- o Number of women-led projects supported
- o Number of indigenous peoples directly supported/fellowships provided
- o Number of policies influenced promoting social inclusion

Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge Program

- o Number of innovative approaches identified and adopted for documenting community innovations and practices
- o Number of digital libraries established and accessed
- o Number of community innovations documented and shared
- o Number of South-South community innovation exchange platform established
- o Number of UN forums participated by local communities/youth/indigenous people

B. SGP Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Project Indicators

These indicators are to be used only in SGP Country Programmes which have access to GEF SPA-CBA and/or Aus-Aid co-funded CBA programmes for grant-making in the area of Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change.

Community Based Adaptation (CBA)

- o Number of households, businesses engaged in vulnerability reduction or adaptive capacity development activities, as a proportion of households in the community or region targeted by the project.
- o Percent change in stakeholders' behaviors utilizing adjusted practices or resources for managing climate change risks.
- o Number of beneficiaries of project receiving training in implementation of specific adaptation measures or decision-support tools
- o Number of CBA "lessons learned" from the project