UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Project Document Cover Page

Project Title: Capacity building towards securing the resilience of communities and institutions to climate and disaster risks and sustainable and inclusive natural resource management
Project Number: 00108562
Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme in Kyrgyzstan
Start Date: January 2024 **End Date: December 2027**

Brief Description
Tackling the climate crisis necessitates that all countries make bold pledges under the Paris Agreement, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and enhance adaptation to its effects. The Climate Promise represents UNDP's commitment to facilitating any country desiring to augment the ambition of their national climate pledge. UNDP amplified its assistance to countries in translating their NDC targets into tangible actions, while concurrently advocating for heightened ambition. The NDC document delineates a vision for the sustainable and equitable development of the nation, acknowledging both the repercussions of the climate crisis and the environmental and socio-economic challenges it faces. Additionally, it outlines a climate change strategy for 2030 – comprising concrete, fully funded, and attainable actions – and underscores the importance of adopting a Low-Carbon Development Strategy and a National Adaptation Plan. The Climate Promise is the UNDP global initiative to response to climate change. UNDP is now scaling up its support for countries to turn their NDC targets into concrete action – while continuing to push for greater ambition. Leveraging the NDCs as an umbrella, UNDP is bringing together its extensive infrastructure, networks and breadth of substantive offers to provide comprehensive support on NDC implementation. This effort is underpinned by strong support to green COVID-19 recovery measures, as well as leveraging UNDP's strength through measures that align UNDP's broader portfolio with the Paris Agreement and NDCs. Climate Promise Initiative under a programmatic approach (2022-2026) provides support more than 70 countries, including Kyrgyzstan, in collaboration with more than 35 partners and is the main contribution to the NDC Partnership.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD or GPD): Outcome 3,

UNSDCF Outcome 3:

By 2027, the Kyrgyz Republic has started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people's fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention

Expected CPD Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

Output 3.1: National and subnational government improved capacities to implement low carbon, people-centered climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, utilizing efficiencyenhancing measures in access to clean sustainable energy and water

Output 3.2: National and subnational mechanisms and systems are in place to introduce solutions for improved conservation of biodiversity and management of natural resources.

Output 3.3: National, institutional, legal and policy frameworks are in place for risk -informed development and building resilience to disaster and climate risk, including through transboundary cooperation

Total resources required:[1]		**$854,353**
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	**$854,353**
	BMZ (Climate Promise)	$562,753
	Climate Club	$291,600
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by/ signed by
Ms. Aleksandra Solovieva
Resident Representative

Date: 25.03.2024

[1] Indicate any changes in needed resources, and any changes in resources allocated by funding partners.
[2] Note: Adjust signatures as needed
[2] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked largely mountainous country in Central Asia, bordered by Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and China. The population is slightly above 6 million[3], predominately young[4]. The Kyrgyz Republic is a lower middle-income country with GNI per capita of US$1,170 in 2015[5], and 0.655 HDI[6] ranked as a medium human development country.

Since its independence in 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic has undergone a transition process characterized by complex social, economic, and political changes, including two uprisings in 2005 and 2010 which have overthrown authoritarian regimes. The new Constitution adopted in June 2010 established the Kyrgyz Republic as a parliamentary democracy. A series of elections have ensued and have been largely recognized by domestic and international observers as free and fair[7]. Since 2014, Kyrgyz Republic is a lower-middle income country with an average annual GDP growth of 4.8 percent[8]. Poverty has considerably decreased over the past decade; extreme poverty has declined from 5.3 percent in 2010 to 1.2 percent in 2015[9]. Despite these notable results, the Kyrgyz Republic still faces a number of challenges.

The Kyrgyz Republic belongs to the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Climate change impacts are also associated with glacial melting and higher risks of glacial lakes outflows that in turn impacts on the water regime and disasters[10]. Extremes in weather and climate and unsustainable natural resources management are causing more than twenty kinds of dangerous natural processes which cause natural disasters[11] making the socio-economic situation even more fragile putting additional pressure upon local communities. The annual direct economic losses alone incurred from natural disasters are estimated in the range of 1.0 - 1.5% of GDP[12]. Weak resilience of people and communities, limited policy and institutional framework, forecast and response capabilities, are key factors impeding adequate response to climate change and disasters. Existing disaster management governance heavily rely on emergency management structure that is not sufficient to address disaster risks through a system-wide approach, and hence there is a need for a new multidisciplinary 'risk governance' paradigm to be adopted.

The Kyrgyz Republic is characterized by high degree of biodiversity concentration not only on the ecosystem, but also at the species level[13]. However, the exploitation of natural resources during the past 50 years damaged severely the country's ecosystems (forests, pastures and arable lands[14]). The rural poor population, especially women and children, is highly dependent on access to natural resources, especially on land and water for the sustainability of livelihoods. Climate change and more frequent natural disasters worsen the situation. Hence, the state of the environment in the country largely hinges on the proper and rational management of its energy, environment and natural resources.

During the previous Country Programme Document (CPD) cycle UNDP activities were strongly anchored in the country's development priorities based on MDGs agenda. Although the programme operated in a volatile political and social environment, UNDP was able to respond effectively to the country's evolving needs and provide significant contributions across a number of priority areas[15].

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[3]http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Kyrgyzstan
[4]Over half of population is under the age of 25/ National Statistical Committee (NSC)
[5]http://data.worldbank.org/country/kyrgyz-republic
[6] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf
[7]Parliamentary elections in 2015 in Kyrgyzstan were competitive and provided voters with a wide range of choice/OSCE
[8]Country Common Assessment (CCA) 2016
[9]Ministry of Labor and Social Development
[10]CCA 2016
[11]Earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches/http://mes.kg/upload/kniga_2015/book_rus000.html
[12]WB report
[13] Forth National Biodiversity Report, 2008.
[14]60% of land is affected by topsoil loss, 6% by salinization, both with more serious long-term effects
15ADR

At the national level, UNDP contributed to the development and adoption of strategy and policy documents that further operationalized the sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices in the country. These included the NSDS 2013-2017 and its associated implementation programme; the Priority Directions for the Kyrgyz Republic Towards Climate Change Adaptation till 2017; the Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase- out and Refrigerant Management Plan; the Concept of Small Hydropower Development for 2015-2017; national priorities on conservation of biodiversity of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2014; and the National Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection Priorities Plan (2013-2023).

UNDP, together with other development partners, helped the government to implement the above strategies and plans, and some impressive results were obtained in a number of areas, including a reduction in HCFC consumption, an increase in protected areas coverage and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change is expected to exuberate these problems, by reducing hydropower output, threatening existing infrastructure and increasing energy demand.16 The efficiency of hydropower plants depends on stable river runoff and under a 2˚C warming scenario the potential for hydropower plants for small catchments are projected to decrease by 19%.17 An assessment of economic losses caused by climate change impacts in the absence of effective adaptation measures are estimated at 1.2 billion US dollars at current emission trajectories.18

From international perspective, in 2015, the international community reached historic agreement on goals to keep global warming well below 2°C and towards 1.5°C that are central to the Paris Agreement. All countries, developed and developing committed to make contribution to these goals and reduce Greenhous Gas Emissions (GHG), adapt to consequences of climate change and reflect relevant plans in the NDC.

Tackling the climate crisis necessitates that all countries make bold pledges under the Paris Agreement, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and enhance adaptation to its effects. The Climate Promise represents UNDP's commitment to facilitating any country desiring to augment the ambition of their national climate pledge. UNDP amplified its assistance to countries in translating their NDC targets into tangible actions, while concurrently advocating for heightened ambition. The NDC document delineates a vision for the sustainable and equitable development of the nation, acknowledging both the repercussions of the climate crisis and the environmental and socio-economic challenges it faces. Additionally, it will outline a climate change strategy for 2030 – comprising concrete, fully funded, and attainable actions – and underscores the importance of adopting a Low-Carbon Development Strategy and a National Adaptation Plan.

The Climate Promise is the UNDP global initiative to response to climate change. UNDP is now scaling up its support for countries to turn their NDC targets into concrete action – while continuing to push for greater ambition. Leveraging the NDCs as an umbrella, UNDP is bringing together its extensive infrastructure, networks and breadth of substantive offers to provide comprehensive support on NDC implementation. This effort is underpinned by strong support to green COVID-19 recovery measures, as well as leveraging UNDP's strength through measures that align UNDP's broader portfolio with the Paris Agreement and NDCs. Climate Promise Initiative under a programmatic approach (2022-2026) provides support more than 70 countries, including Kyrgyzstan, in collaboration with more than 35 partners and is the main contribution to the NDC Partnership.

At the subnational level, UNDP promoted climate change adaptation mainstreaming into local development plans in Batken and Jalal Abad and contributed to strengthening the capacities of

16 Ibid

17 World Bank. Turn Down the Heat, Confronting the New Climate Normal. (2014).

18 Iliasov, S. et al. Third National Communication of The Kyrgyz Republic Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. (2016).

local institutions to implement climate change adaptation measures. These local institutions included Water User Associations (WUAs) and pasture management committees, responsible for effective management of water and land resources respectively. Some UNDP interventions helped build the resilience of local communities to adverse effects of climate change and improve rural livelihoods. Both men and women participated in project interventions, especially in capacity building activities and discussions around environmental and natural resource management issues. Some projects also addressed the different needs of men and women, and the equitable distribution of benefits and resources.

UNDP's close collaboration with government agencies at different levels greatly facilitated these achievements. Furthermore, the ABD approach fostered closer working relationships with subnational authorities in the regions and better incorporation of sustainable management principles into subnational development planning. UNDP helped establish and run coordination bodies which facilitated the implementation of government strategies and programmes. Efforts to build capacities to elaborate and implement environ- mental strategies and programmes also contributed to the success.

Where there were successes in the implementation of various environmental strategies and programmes, there were also some implementation challenges. Despite the government's interest in promoting small hydropower electricity, attracting investments was extremely challenging. UNDP also encountered challenges in achieving the objectives associated with the safe disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste. Poor project planning and risk management hindered work in these areas.

UNDP made an important contribution to strengthening the Kyrgyz Republic's DRM framework and institutions, and brought the framework closer to international standards, especially the HFA. UNDP supported the development and adoption of the National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for 2012- 2020; the HFA-compliant roadmap document linking DRR to sustainable development; and facilitated the review of sectoral policies and laws to bring them in line with the newly adopted National Strategy on DRR. In addition, UNDP helped the government develop minimum standards of humanitarian assistance to ensure guar- anteed minimum assistance to people affected by emergencies and crises, and also highlighted the importance of early recovery.

UNDP contributed to building the capacities of its main partner institutions working on DRM and to strengthening the system for the identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks and early warning. In cooperation with the World Bank, UNDP supported the government to put in place the disaster prevention and early warning system, the Unified Information Management System (UIMS), which integrated three systems, namely: the Crisis Management Centre, the National Unified Duty Dispatch Service, and the Public Informing and Warning System. Integration of these systems resulted in faster emergency response times and improved disaster preparedness.

To build a culture of safety and resilience at the subnational level, UNDP worked with the Agency on Local Self-Governance and Ministry of Emergency Situations to establish an enabling environment to conduct local level DRR activities and support building the capacity of a number of local governments. UNDP also assisted local governments and communities strengthen emer- gency response mechanisms by helping to establish and build the capacity of rural rescue teams. Furthermore, UNDP assisted local governments and the territorial subdivisions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations implement pilot green and mitigation projects including river bank reinforcement and tree planning to prevent flooding, river bank erosion and landslides.

To manage regional level risks, UNDP pro- vided avenues for discussions and consultations, research, sharing experiences and sustaining cooperation mechanisms among Central Asian countries on DRR issues. UNDP's efforts contributed to the adoption of the Framework of

Cooperation on Strengthening Regional Collab- oration Among Disaster Management Authorities of Central Asia and South Caucasus in the area of DRR, its plan of action and regulations.

To a certain extent, UNDP contributed to making DRM in the Kyrgyz Republic gender sensitive. UNDP assisted the government in improving gender aspects of DRM by incorporating gen- der modules into capacity-building materials for government employees. Gender aspects in DRM were also included in post-disaster needs assess- ment methodologies, the revised DRM monitoring system and the annual work plans of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

II. STRATEGY

In 2017 the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations have signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period of 2018-2022. Based on the UNDAF UNDP has developed Country Program Document (CPD) which was a result of a thorough consultation process, which took place in the framework of the UN development program process. Priorities have been identified on the basis of a comprehensive country analysis, conducted by the UN Country Team (UNCT), as well as during the process of determining priorities, conducted jointly with the Government, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and development partners. Based on the ADR findings and lessons learned, the outcomes of the CPD are informed by the national priorities, the new Sustainable Development Strategy 2018-2040, UNDAF 2018-2022, global Agenda 2030 reflecting national post-2015 consultations[19] and the SDG nationalization process. Aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan the CPD complements the UNDP E/CIS Regional Programme (2014-2017).

The overarching goal of the programme derives from national vision of a country governed by the rule of law, where rights, freedoms, security and stability are ensured; a country free of poverty with robust economic growth and high attractiveness for investors; with high level of education, health and sustainable natural environment. As informed by ADR, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantages in policy, capacity and institution development, gender mainstreaming and inclusion in the area governance, peacebuilding, poverty reduction, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction to pursue transformative results for more accountable, transparent and inclusive institutions, more inclusive and sustainable economic growth, increased resilience and sound management of natural resources. UNDP will pursue three of the four UNDAF outcomes: *Accountable Institutions, Justice and Peace: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth*; and *Environment, climate change and disaster risks management.*

Environment, climate change and disaster risks management: The programme will promote integrated approaches to development, building the resilience of institutions and communities to climate and disaster risks in line with SDGs 1, 2, 7 and 13, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Policies and legal frameworks and institutions will be supported to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. UNDP will partner with other stakeholders to access international climate financing mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation, focusing on improved climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods through scaled-up on-farm water efficiency. Innovative and smart solutions will be developed and supported at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, renewable energy, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste for better livelihoods and employment with the focus on women and youth. Women will be empowered to participate in natural resource management and government will be supported to ensure gender-responsive policymaking, monitoring and evaluation related to environmental management, including to collect and use sex-

[19] Post-15 Development Agenda National Consultations in the Kyrgyz Republic

and age-disaggregated data for evidence-based and inclusive decision-making. National and sub-national governments capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies, risk management capacities, livelihood and recovery choices will be strengthened.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIP

Expected Results

UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development.

The outcome will support the Government to improve environmental protection, including through the use of enhanced environmental assessment and ecosystems analysis, and strengthen waste and water resources management, including the provision of rural drinking water and irrigation management. Under this outcome, programme cooperation with other UN agencies will enable the Government and other partners to find greater balance in the use of ecosystem services and resources, in line with the country's international commitments. UNDP will promote knowledge and awareness about sustainable development and support the government at national and local levels to combat effects of climate change, emergencies, and disasters and strengthen the system for emergency preparedness and disaster risk management.

CPD Outcome 3: Communities and institutions resilient to climate and disaster risks, engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management.

The Outcome has the following four outputs:

Output 3.1: **Policy, legal and institutional systems strengthened for innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practice.**

Under this output UNDP will focus its support to supporting the Government with development of a number of policies and regulatory documents towards promoting climate resilience and low carbon - green economy development (IRRF 5.2.2) and design and integration of climate change adaptation practices in the specific sectors;

Output 3.2: **National and sub-national governments have improved capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies.**

Under this output UNDP will focus its support to supporting the Government with development of a number of new disaster risk reduction plans, including number of gender-responsive plans and provide support to a number of communities to benefit from gender-responsive disaster risk reduction plans;

Output 3: **Innovative and smart solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste for better livelihoods and employment with the focus on women and youth.**

Under this output UNDP will focus its support to supporting the Government with implementation of the commitments under the ratified environmental conventions. Identified POPs will be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. Number of jobs and livelihoods will be created through sustainable and sound management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, by considering gender dimension (IRRF 1.3.2). UNDP will also support with increasing the

effectiveness and coverage of protected areas that will be managed in a sustainable way, which will provide sustainable and safe habitat for the flora and fauna under extinction.

***Output 3.4:*, Improved adaptive capacity and on-farm water efficiency, and integrated resilience to climate change in vulnerable farming communities, focused on women and women-led households.**

Under this output UNDP will provide support to the both Government and local communities with development and enactment of local climate change adaptation plans, engage and increase the share of women-led households with on-farm water efficiency, support with employment of new, feasible and affordable technologies towards reduction of on-farm water losses in the target areas and support to households to benefit from water efficient practices.

The resources required to achieve the expected results

UNDP will provide some funding for the implementation of the project activities as pertinent to resource mobilization. Major bulk of funding for addressing the priorities will be mobilized from vertical and other international donors and countries. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will provide some partial co-financing from its state budget.

UNDP, in close consultation with the Government will attract international and national experts in various fields to carry out the activities. Experts will be selected in accordance with the UNDP procedures based on their qualifications, experience and proposals for the implementation of project activities.

Partnerships

The main national partners for this area will be the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Emergencies of the Kyrgyz Republic. With the aim to raise additional funds for greater impact and results, through consultations with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP will also seek to attract other development partners, UN Agencies, private sector, NGOs and donors. Within the framework of the planned activities the participation of representatives of other UN agencies and the ministries and departments of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will be highly encouraged.

Project Management

The project will be implemented within the context of the UN programming frameworks driven by the Government, particularly the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2018-2022 (UNDAF) and the UNDP Country Programme Document for 2018-2022 (CPD). In turn, these frameworks are congruent with the Government priorities outlined in the National Strategy of Sustainable Development for 2013-2017 and the country's Programme on Transition to Sustainable Development for 2013-2017.

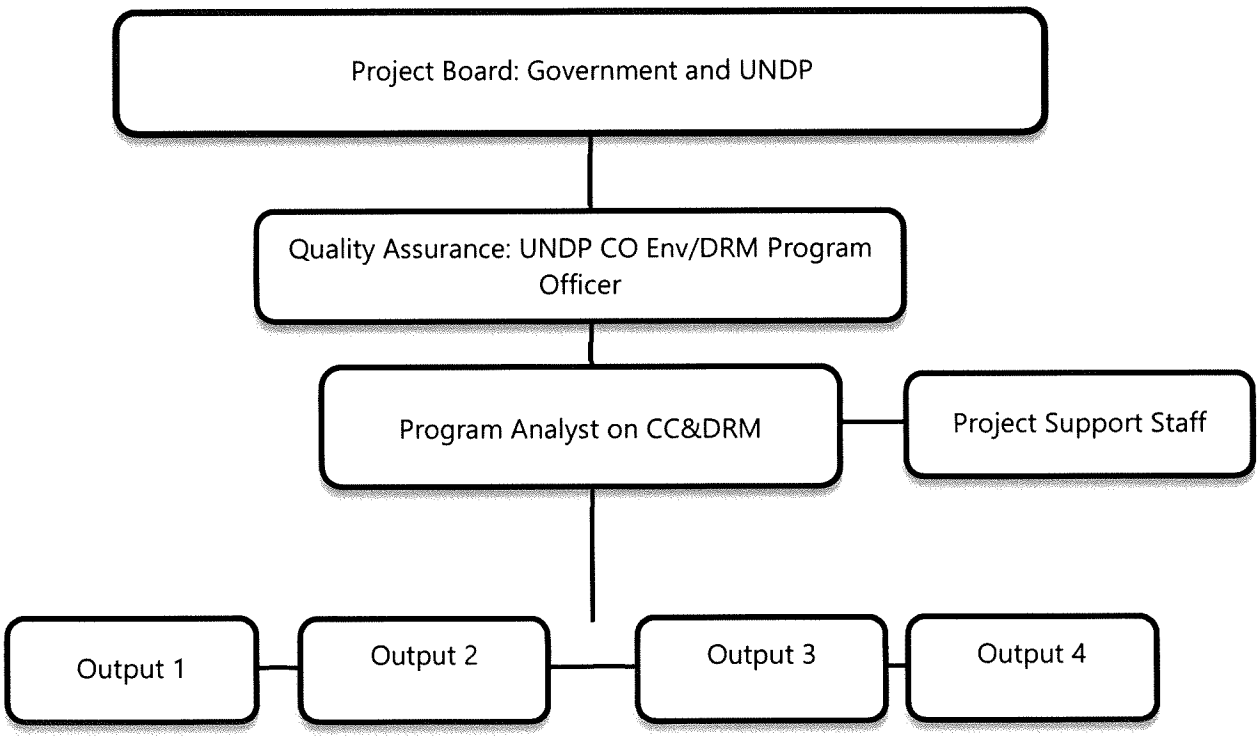
The project will be under the NIM Modality (NIM) using CO support to NIM. The project organization structure below will consist of a Project Board, Project Assurance, Project Management Unit. Roles and responsibilities are described below.

The daily activities of the project will be carried out by the Policy Advisors (2) on Climate Change and DRM and NRM, biodiversity and Energy. The Policy Advisors will be responsible for implementation of the planned activities, as specified in the project document; any changes thereof shall be approved by UNDP. At least one month before the start of each year, the Policy Advisors shall prepare Annual Work Plans. These plans shall be reviewed and approved by UNDP and shall be used by project staff as a tool for planning, implementing and monitoring the progress of the project.

In addition, for all reporting and monitoring meetings held by UNDP, the Project staff shall prepare a full report on the status of the project activities, including the latest achievements, risks and proposed measures to improve the results.

UNDP country office and PMU Operations staff shall assist the Policy Advisors in all administrative work of the project, including the logistics and paperwork, related to the procurement and financial operations of the project.

Organizational Structure of the Project



IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management; SDG: 5,6,7,11,13,15

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)

3.1. Presence of approved, funded policy/strategy/plan for adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (13.2.1)
Baseline: No **Target:** Yes

3.3. National and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and financed and proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (11.b.1, 11b.2)
Baseline: No **Target:** Yes

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

Output 3.1: Policy, legal and institutional systems enhanced to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practices across the country.

Indicator 3.1.1: Number of policies and regulatory documents developed and approved to promote climate resilience and low carbon - green economy development (IRRF 5.2.2).
Baseline: 1, 0 gender-responsive **Target:** 2 gender sensitive National Adaptation and Low-Carbon Development strategic documents are in place. **Data source:** Government

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of climate change adaptation practices designed and applied in specific sectors.
Baseline: 0; **Target:** 3. **Data source:** SAEPF

Output 3.2: National and sub-national governments have improved capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies .

Indicator 3.2.1 Number of new disaster risk reduction plans , including number of gender-responsive plans
Baseline (2016): 1, 0 gender-responsive **Target:** 10, all gender responsive; **Data source:** MES

Indicator 3.2.2: Number of communities benefiting from gender-responsive disaster risk reduction plans
Baseline: 5; **Target**: 20; **Data source:** MES

Project title and Atlas Project Number: 00108562. Capacity building towards securing the resilience of communities and institutions to climate and disaster risks and sustainable and inclusive natural resource management.

EXPECTED OUTPUT(S)	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			Data Collection Methods
			Value	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	FINAL Year 2027	
Global Output 1.1: Inclusive policy, strategies, plans and regulatory frameworks (national, sectoral or sub-national) in place to support NDC implementation and drive green recovery	Innovative engagement mechanisms	*Web-page of site of the Ministry of Natural Resources*	0	2024	1			*Web-page of site of the Ministry of Natural Resources*
	Evidence-based assessment of how low-carbon measures contribute to long-term economic development	*Prepared gender-responsive NDC*	0	2024	1			*Prepared gender-responsive NDC Implementation Plan*

Global Output 1.2: Institutional capacities and whole-of-government coordination mechanisms at all levels strengthened to support effective, gender-responsive and inclusive NDC implementation processes	The Concept for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 (LTC) submitted to UNFCCC (gender responsive)	*Implementation Plan*	0	2024	1			
	Draft of updated legislations and regulations to develop enabling environment for LTC (The Concept for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050) and NDC implementation	*Prepared draft of legislation on climate*	1	2024	1			*Prepared draft of legislation on climate*
	Capacity building trainings on NDC's coordination, implementation and monitoring are held at the national, sectoral and/or sub-national levels (gender responsive)	*Developed training materials*	0	2024	1			*Developed training materials*
	The cost-benefit analysis of gender-responsive NDC Implementation Plan	*Report on conducted analysis*	0	2024	1			*Report on conducted analysis*
	Bottleneck analysis of just transition (gender responsive) in NDC and LTC		0	2024	1			
	Assessment report of achievement of target set in NDC 2021 for mitigation and adaptation components (gender responsive)	*Assessment report of NDC 2021 targets achievement*	0	2024	1			*Desk review of national reports and datasets, analysis of mitigation and adaptation indicators, expert validation of findings*
	Report with identified measures and opportunities for increasing ambition (gender responsive)	*Analytical report on measures and ambition opportunities*	0	2024	1			*Policy and gap analysis, stakeholder consultations, review of sectoral data, synthesis of proposed measures*
	NDC3.0 alignment with global climate goals and international commitments under the Paris Agreement (gender responsive)	*Alignment assessment report of NDC 3.0*	0	2024	1			*Comparative analysis with Paris Agreement goals, benchmarking against global targets, expert review*
	Identified climate finance opportunities/ existing public and private climate financing measures (gender responsive)	*Climate finance mapping report*	1	2024	1			*Mapping of public and private finance sources, review of financial instruments and programs, stakeholder interviews*
	At least 8 meetings on the NDC3.0 revision	*Meeting minutes and attendance records*	0	2024	1			*Collection of meeting agendas, minutes, participant lists, and summary reports*
	Prepared (gender responsive) NDC 3.0	*Final NDC 3.0 document*	0	2024	1			*Compilation of inputs from stakeholders, technical drafting, internal and external review records*
	An integrated analytical report comprising a cement sector decarbonization assessment and 2030 roadmap, including analysis of barriers, support measures, emissions reduction potential, air quality and public	*Integrated analytical report on cement sector decarbonization*	0	2024		1		*Sectoral data analysis, emissions modeling, review of policies and barriers, expert inputs*

	health impacts, including gender mainstreaming							
	Training sessions and consultation sessions conducted for cement producers, ministries, and regulators.	*Training materials and consultation records*	0	2024		1		*Collection of agendas, participant lists, training materials, session summaries*
Global Output 2.2: Strategies, political will and capacities/resources for long-term net-zero, climate resilient pathways are established, including LTS Gender marker - #2	Engineering audit of the pilot cement plant; assessment of decarbonization potential and the modernization pathways (emissions before/after, cost savings, lessons learned), including recommendations. Training technical staff of the cement plant on the decarbonization potential and the modernization pathways	*Engineering audit report and training materials*	0	2024		1		*On-site assessment, technical measurements, cost and emissions analysis, training attendance records*
	A study tour for representatives of the cement industry and public authorities to demonstrate the best available low-carbon technologies (e.g., alternative fuels, clinker factor reduction, energy efficiency optimization, carbon capture, utilization and storage etc.).	*Study tour report and participation records*	0	2024		1		*Collection of agendas, participant lists, visit summaries, feedback forms*
	Preparation for Article 6 Mechanisms and Climate Finance	*Analytical report on Paris Agreement Article 6 readiness and climate finance opportunities*	0	2024			1	*Policy review, market analysis, stakeholder consultations, synthesis of financing options*

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

In accordance with UNDP policy and programming procedures, the project will be monitored via the monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring activities	Objectives	Frequency	Expected Actions	Partners (jointly)	Costs (if known)
Monitoring the progress of the results	Data on work progress in comparison to indicators of the output from the results framework will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in the achievement of expected results.	Quarterly or as often as is required for each indicator.	If the project progress will be slower than expected, the project management shall address this problem.		

Risk Monitoring and risk management	Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of the expected results. Identify and monitor risk management activities using a risk inventory. This includes monitoring and action plans that may be required pursuant to the UNDP social and environmental standards. Audits / inspections will be conducted in accordance with UNDP audit policies for the financial risk management.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by the project management, and the measures are taken to manage the risks. The risk inventory is actively managed to monitor identified risks and actions taken.		
Learning	Knowledge, best practices and lessons learned shall be regularly recorded, as well as actively learned from other projects and partners and integrate into the project.	At least annually	The project staff recorded appropriate lessons and used them for informed decision-making by the project management.		
Annual project quality assurance	The quality of the project will be evaluated in comparison with the UNDP standards to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the project, and for informed decision-making of the project leadership / management with the aim to improve the project.	Annually	Strengths and weaknesses of the project will be reviewed by the project management and used for the informed decision-making to improve the performance of the project.		
Revision and adjustments during project implementation	Internal analysis of the data and evidences from all monitoring actions for the informed decision-making process.	At least annually	Information on the risks, lessons and the quality of the project will be discussed by the Project Board and used to make adjustments during project implementation.		
Project Report	Project Progress Report will be submitted to the Project Board and key stakeholders, and will consist of data demonstrating the results achieved in relation to the pre-	Annually, and at the end of the project (the final report)			

	defined annual targets at the result level, a summary of the annual project evaluation, an updated risk inventory with mitigation measures, and any other assessment or review reports prepared in the given period.				
Project Overview	As part of the project management mechanism the regular analysis of the project will be undertaken to assess the performance of the project and to review multi-year project work plan in order to ensure realistic budgeting for the project. In the final year of the project, the Project Board will hold a final analysis of the project to reflect the lessons learned and discuss possibilities for replication on a larger scale, and summarizing project results and lessons learned with the appropriate audience.	Specify frequency (e.g., at least annually)	Any concerns about the quality of work or the project progress being slower than expected should be discussed and agree management actions to address the problems identified.		
Project Board	The Project Board will be responsible for making management decisions for the project. The Board will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluations by assuring the quality of these processes and associated products, and by using evaluations for improving performance, accountability and learning.	At least once a year and based on need	To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for project results, PB decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the PB, the final decision will rest with the UNDP.		

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This Project Document shall - together with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kyrgyzstan (2018-2022) and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD, 2018-2022) - be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the United Nations Development Program (signed by the parties on 14 September 1992).

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

The implementing partners shall:

a. Put in place an appropriate security plan, and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried out; and

b. Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partners' security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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

a. Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;

b. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;

c. Mandatory annual revisions which re-phrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and

d. Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.