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Central Asia - UK Conflict Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)

Annex A Project Proposal Form

Maximum 25 pages for country specific projects and 30 pages for regional projects

(Less is more)

Summary

Date submitted:

Date this Proposal Form is submitted to your CSSF project lead

Implementing organisation:

Name:	United Nations Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic
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Contact person:	Mrs. Louise Chamberlein, UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic (attention to: Lira Zholdubaeva, Team Leader on Climate change and DRM – lira.zholdubaeva@undp.org)

Project details:

Project title: <u>(word limit 15)</u>	Policy action for climate security in Central Asia
Total CSSF cost (£):	Please also split total cost into each financial year ¹ ; and include any external contributions coming from other funding sources supporting the project. £375,000
Duration:	September 2021 – March 2022
Geographic focus:	Please indicate your project’s target provinces (oblasts) and countries e.g. KYG: The Kyrgyz Republic TAJ: Republic of Tajikistan UZB: Republic of Uzbekistan
Lead department:	Is this a DFID, FCO, MOD or NCA lead project? Project contract and implementation will need to follow the lead department’s requirements FCDO
NSC CA Strategy 2020-25 sub-objectives contribution:	1.1 Conflict and security – This programme will help address external and internal challenges to regional security, including on natural resource and climate management.
Project summary: <u>(word limit 300)</u>	Please provide a short summary and description of what the project intends to deliver and achieve. This should be simple text that is easy to read and can be shared publicly at short notice Central Asian countries remain vulnerable to climate change; annual temperatures have risen by 0.5 degrees Celsius over the last three decades and are forecasted to increase by 2.0 to 6.5 degrees by 2100 (IPCC, 2018). Climate change risks exacerbate social and political tensions over water and land resources, within and among countries in the region. Social, economic and institutional factors are increasing sensitivity to climate change in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

¹ UK Financial Year (FY) is April to March

	<p>The project will continue to enhance policy action for climate security in Central Asia through supporting more robust and coherent climate change action and increasing public awareness. It will contribute to stronger UNFCCC COP26 commitments, building on phase 1 of the project, and continue with some of the key outputs from the previous phase. Enhanced climate change policies will reduce conflict, promote energy/food and climate security, stability and resilience to climate change risks. Key outputs of the project will be enhanced technical, political economy and climate risk sensitivity analysis and scientific data available to national climate change decision makers; and target countries step up engagement in COP 26 and advocate for more coherent, risk informed climate change policies and increased public awareness and advocacy for locally appropriate, climate change actions.</p> <p>The project will actively engage national stakeholders and build their capacities in developing research, policy and advocacy field. This will ensure building national knowledge and know-how. The project will also enable a rapid acceleration of efforts in the run-up to COP 26 and will lay the foundation for further government funded action and regional cooperation as required by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan's commitments to Paris Agreement implementation. Actions will be further complemented by the NAP, GCF Readiness and Climate Promise initiatives currently on-going in the countries.</p>
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Part One: Strategic Case

Why are we carrying out the project: context, results, background and partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries?

1.1 Background context summary (Word limit 1250):

This section should set out the context, need and rationale for the project. It should answer the following questions:

- How will this project address conflict, security and stability needs in the country or region in relation to your impact statement in section 2.2? This should explain the need for intervening, drawing on existing analysis and evidence, including gender factors².
- What specific impact and results is the project expected to deliver? If the project is high risk (reflecting your risk register section 2.5 and conflict sensitivity appraisal section 1.2) please explain the reasons why it should still be carried out, including the key outcomes which could not be achieved in other ways.
- Please note that any key points you think should be captured but are not set out elsewhere in the form should be included here.
- You should include a narrative on your past Conflict Pool / CSSF programming experience; co-ordination with other donor activities in the country and/or region; lessons learned previously. The detail here will also depend on the scale and complexity of the project so please answer proportionately.

The Central Asian countries remain vulnerable and unprepared to climate change. Annually, temperatures have risen by 0.5 degrees Celsius over the last three decades and are forecasted to increase by 2.0 to 6.5 degrees by 2100 (IPCC, 2018). The sectors most at risk are agriculture, energy and water resources, with women disproportionately affected, particularly in rural areas. Social, economic and institutional factors are increasing sensitivity to climate change in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, including reliance on natural resources (75% of cultivated area relied on irrigation for Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and 90% for Uzbekistan; hydropower accounts for more than 90% of electricity production for Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and 12% for Uzbekistan; non-hydro power generation depends almost exclusively on coal or imported/nationally available fossil fuels (e.g. natural gas, which reserves are shrinking), aging infrastructure (energy losses reach up to 20% and water losses in irrigation averages 48%), unsustainable water (irrigation and safe drinking) and land management

² For example, gender-disaggregated statistics if appropriate; evidence from your project area as to why ensuring equal participation/representation of women is important; any barriers to men/women accessing positions. This research should preferably be done by yourselves or another reputable organisation. If not possible, it can also be based on your expert observations. Alongside the Theory of Change and Gender Appraisal, this helps to demonstrate why your intervention is important and why you have chosen to work in a certain way.

(aggravating degradation and desertification), reliance on migrant remittances, rural poverty and low adaptive capacities.

Despite having ratified the Paris Agreement, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have demonstrated low levels of commitment towards the international climate agenda and a lack of ambition in climate policy, posing a threat for climate security in the region. The project aims to support climate security through promoting ambitious and evidence-based climate policymaking, the implementation of the Paris Agreement and COP26 outcomes, regional cooperation, and local climate resilience action.

Results from Phase I of the project indicated an urgent need for educating stakeholders around the needs for and benefits of climate action to increase political will, and the need for support to initiate the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, a lack of knowledge on the opportunities of climate finance indicated a need to support learning in this field. At a regional level, UNDP is coordinating closely with the Central Asian Regional Environmental Centre (CAREC) to support synergies and focus collective efforts, while at the national level UNDP coordinates with the government, donors, and key stakeholders to ensure synergies and prevent the duplication of project activities.

Lessons learned from Phase I:

- The project was important for the NDC renewal process in each country, due to the provision of resources and platforms for broader discussions involving academic and civil society organisations, diplomatic corps, media, and youth.
- The project laid the foundation for building capacities in climate diplomacy in Central Asian countries, which was highly appreciated by partners in the three countries. More continuous and substantial updating of diplomats and the setting up of platforms for discussions on the regional climate agenda are needed.
- The regional technical workshop was an excellent opportunity to bring together government technical staff from the three countries to learn and exchange ideas, and to hear presentations by international speakers from renowned institutions and organisations. This was a key learning opportunity and produced very successful outcomes, reinforcing the benefit of regional-level activities that bring together technical staff.
- The participation of young people in the project was successful and revealing. Youth events were highly successful and youth was identified as a key group for further engagement in promoting broader support for climate action. Young people are becoming actively involved in the climate agenda, they want their voice to be heard, and they want to participate in decision-making on local and national climate action plans.
- Regular capacity building events on climate policy should be planned in the future. This will help to improve engagement with a wider range of stakeholders in NDC implementation and climate action, develop a learning scheme for climate reporting and transparency, and determine new ways for cooperation with emerging partners (private sector, women and youth organizations).
- In addition, it should be noted that, due to the short duration of the project, certain studies that were planned could not be conducted, which are subsequently proposed to be carried out in the second phase.

1.2 Conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm appraisal (Word limit 750):

This section is mandatory. Please refer to page 7 of the CA CSSF Project Guidance for further information on how to complete this section. Note: this can be a narrative of the risks identified in your risk register with an explanation of mitigation and monitoring methods.

UNDP promotes conflict-sensitive programming through the UN Conflict & Development Analysis (CDA) tool, endorsed by the inter-agency UN Sustainable Development Group, to be used as part of strategic planning and programming processes. The CDA presents an agency-neutral approach to conflict analysis that assists in the gathering of information, brings structure to the analysis and leads to a strong and methodically-substantive understanding of a context with the goal of supporting evidence-based decision-making for UN engagement

and mitigation the risks on time. Proper analysis of the planned interventions to understand a potential impact and timely adjustment to mainstream and integrate the “do not harm” principle will be ensured to not to cause further damage and suffering as a result of the interventions.

- Physical risks and force majeure. This includes national or man-made disasters, political disturbances, conflicts. COVID-19 induced social, economic, and health crises will exacerbate these risks. The situation with COVID will be closely monitored. MOH official briefings will be analyzed and proper decisions will be made. UNDP will follow WHO recommendations to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus during the implementation of the projects’ interventions.
- Kyrgyzstan is entering the next electoral cycle, which will start with Parliamentary elections on November 28, 2021. Parliamentary elections and post-election context in October 2020 in Kyrgyzstan may affect the ability of national partners to implement some of elements of this project. (Elections results may course some conflicts inducing violent ones). UNDP has experience in other projects to implement sensitive approach to actions . UNDP will closely monitor the political situation. In case of the occurrence of the critical incidents, UNDP has its business continuity plan to maintain the implementation of the projects in case of crisis.
- The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic will limit physical meetings and travel, but it will also increase the ability to use modern tele-communication, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of large events. However, current internet connectivity issues in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and the fact that governmental officials and public at large is not accustomed to utilize internet for policy development and research-related communication, it may cause delays or suspension of dialogue on climate change both at regional and national levels.
- There is a risk that, following COVID-19 pandemic, global economic crisis and expected knock-on impacts on economies in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan will shift priorities at all levels, thus hampering project implementation. This is especially relevant for lower middle-income Kyrgyzstan and low-incomeTajikistan.
- Changes of personnel and mandates in relevant government bodies can negatively impact the commitment from key stakeholders. This risk relates to the nearly constant flux in institutional leadership and mandates. Regular changes in government staff, including management and leadership, have depleted institutional memory and place in question whether this project will achieve the long-term political commitment necessary to sustain project activities and outcomes.
- Risks related to the lack of data or limited access to security and climate change information from the recipient and/or other organizations that are involved in the implementation of the project, if the information is not available and/or if the data provided by the partners are incorrect or incomplete.

1.3 Gender appraisal (Word limit 750):

This section is mandatory. Please refer to page 7 of the CA CSSF Project Guidance for further information on how to complete this section.

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Principles of gender equity and parity will be mainstreamed throughout the project. All research studies/policy briefs developed and the project will take effective measures to ensure gender disaggregated data is captured and that gender-sensitive policy making is prompted. Moreover, equity in capacity building programs will be secured. Gender equity and parity will be brought to the forefront by: (a) ensuring that relevant gender information and analyses, especially in relation to socio-economic domains, is identified and collected in all research and policy papers to be produced; (b) sensitization of government officials, civil society and academia in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on the differentiated but crucial roles men and women play in the climate change mitigation and adaptation processes, and the importance of involving women in every aspect of climate change policy making processes; (c) engagement of women policy-makers and decision-makers in the capacity building interventions (trainings, meetings, workshops, etc.); (d) ensuring women participate in a meaningful way during climate change negotiations.

The climate evidence-based and gender-responsive knowledge products produced by project will play a significant role in informing and capacity building of government officials, civil society and academia so that to

stimulate adjustments/changes to those policies or practices at institutional level to respond to the inequalities and any power imbalances.

1.4 Human rights appraisal (Word limit 750):

This section is mandatory. Please refer to page 8 of the CA CSSF Project Guidance for further information on how to complete this section.

UNDP will apply Human Rights lense in all of the interventions under this program. This will be done mainly in supporting enabling environment for protecting human rights by ensuring the policy interventions mainstream the right of people to live in a safe environment and by introducing the Human-rights based approach (HRBA). Governments ratified UNFCCC and Paris agreement have an obligation to take effective measures to mitigate climate change, enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations and prevent foreseeable loss of life. This includes preventing the potential violation of rights by third parties, especially businesses, as well as establishing, implementing and enforcing laws, policies and programmes to fulfil their citizens' rights.

A set of interventions will stimulate policy interventions that will address the root causes of existing and potential conflicts of human security and strengthen stability of communities and vulnerable groups in three countries. We further will apply the Leave No One Behind Approach (LNOB) in programme work.

1.5 Sustainability (Word limit 750):

How will the project ensure that the benefits will be sustained after the project has ended and how will this be sustained over time? Not all projects will need to demonstrate direct sustainability but many will. This is especially important for projects aiming to build institutional capacity, or if the work of the project is going to move to a different funding source.

The proposed project is situated at the intersection of a wider set of international and national development actions on climate change, green economy, energy, poverty reduction, security and governance, green recovery and many other issues. This holistic approach in both countries will be used to validate the knowledge generated by project, and will benefit this knowledge, thus leading to uptake by policymakers and general public. Outcomes of this project will be embedded into regular programming and ensure sustainability of programmatic results.

Moreover, from the Government perspective and noting that climate resilience and security is a critical area, the project will actively engage national stakeholders and build their capacities in developing research, policy and advocacy field. This will ensure development of knowledge and know-how at the national level. The project will also enable a rapid deployment of actions in the run-up to COP 26 and will lay the foundation for further government funded action and regional cooperation as required by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan's commitments to Paris Agreement implementation. Actions will be further complemented by the NAP, GCF Readiness and Climate Promise initiatives currently on-going in the countries.

Coordination with on-going one-UN and inter-agency donor and multi-lateral coordination mechanism will also be a priority and efforts will be made to involve a wide range of stakeholders in consultations and key events organized by the project.

1.6 Project stakeholders:

Please list key project stakeholders, such as government agencies, local governments, civil society organisations, research institutes, etc. noting their relative interest and influence as low, medium or high. (e.g. Ministry of Interior: low interest, high influence)

Regional:

- Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC): high interest, high influence

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The Kyrgyz Republic:

- President's Administration: high interest, high influence
- State Committee on Ecology and Climate (UNFCCC focal point and NDC leading agency): high interest, high influence
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the KR: high interest, high influence
- Ministry of Economy of the KR: high interest, high influence
- Alliance of Universities of Kyrgyzstan for green economy and sustainable development: high interest, low influence
- Kyrgyz Economic University: high interest, low influence
- Kyrgyz-Slavic University: high interest, low influence
- LCOY Kyrgyzstan: high interest, low influence
- Aarhus Center: medium interest, low influence
- University of Central Asia: medium interest, low influence
- Central Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences: medium interest, low influence
- Youth organization "Bishkek Debate Center": high interest, low influence
- Alliance for Green Economy (32 NGOs): high interest, low influence

Tajikistan:

- President's Administration: low interest, high influence
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan: medium interest, high influence
- Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan: high interest, medium influence
- Agency for Hydrometeorology under the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan: high interest, medium influence
- Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea: medium interest, medium influence
- Tajik Climate Network (Association of NGOs): high interest, low influence
- Youth NGO Peshsaf: medium interest, low influence
- Youth NGO Ilmhona: medium interest, low influence
- Tajik State National University: low interest, low influence

Uzbekistan:

- Center of Hydrometeorological Services (Uzhydromet) under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Focal Point to UNFCCC and to Adaptation Fund): high interest, medium influence
- State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection (Goscomecology) (Political Focal Point and Operational Focal Point to GEF): medium interest, low influence
- Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction: medium interest, high influence
- Ministry of Finance: medium interest, high influence
- Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade (DNA to GCF): high interest, high influence
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: high interest, medium influence
- Ministry of Innovation Development: high interest, low influence
- Ministry of Water Resources: high interest, high influence
- Ministry of Energy: high interest, high influence
- Ministry of Agriculture: medium interest, medium influence
- State Committee for Statistics: medium interest, low influence
- Ecological Party of Uzbekistan and Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan: high interest, high influence
- Khorezm Rural Advisory Support Service (KRASS) - self-governing, independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit and non-political organization, based on voluntary membership of practitioners, researchers, and other specialists: high interest, low influence
- "Zamin" International Public Fund (non-government, non-profit organization): medium interest, medium influence
- Association of Alternative Fuels and Energy Sources: high interest, low influence
- Westminster University in Tashkent: medium interest, low influence
- University of World Economy and Diplomacy: high interest, low influence
- Turin Polytechnical University in Tashkent: medium interest, low influence
- Women Association under the Ministry of Ministry of supporting neighbourhood and family: low interest, low influence

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- Youth Association “Yuksalish”: medium interest; medium influence
- Center of Economic Researches and Reforms (national think-tank): high interest, medium influence

1.7 Project beneficiaries:

Please indicate direct and indirect project beneficiaries (gender-disaggregated where possible) and how they will benefit from your project

Direct project beneficiaries:

- Policy-makers training on climate diplomacy and stronger better negotiation skills for climate action;
- Civil society and youth and women organisations enabled to access information on climate risks and opportunities and contribute to greater public awareness;
- National academic institutes and think tanks benefit from global expertise and able to increase the quality and utility of their research and policy advice;
- Outreach and partnership with youth and civil society contribute to sharing knowledge and lessons to making the public case for stepped up climate change action

Indirect project beneficiaries:

Up to 1 million indirect recipients (women and men, girls and boys) of the informational campaigns, developed by the Project, impact from raised climate ambitions

1.8 Sub-implementing organisation(s):

Please provide a brief background on all sub-implementers if there are any. Why are they suited to implement the project? Do they have specific experience or expertise in the field? Have the implementers worked with HMG before? Have they worked with other donors? Do they have the resource capacity to implement the project? If relevant what is their local reputation with Government, civil society groups, etc? The following information should be provided for each sub-implementing partner:

Name: n/a

Address:

Telephone:

Email:

Website:

Contact person:

Project outputs/activities a sub-implementer is responsible for:

Part Two: Appraisal Case

How will the project work: i.e. its Theory of Change (ToC), intended impact, outcome(s), output(s), activities, indicators and risks

A separate project Results Framework (Annex C) must be produced once your Project Proposal is approved

2.1 Theory of Change - over entire project duration (Word limit 750):

The project will continue to enhance policy action for climate security in Central Asia through supporting more robust and coherent climate change action and increasing public awareness. This will feed into broader HMG efforts including the regional FCDO climate programme, and will contribute to stronger COP26 commitments. Enhanced climate change policies will reduce conflict, and promote energy, food and climate security, stability and resilience to climate change risks. Expected changes include:

- Improved availability of enhanced, targeted and relevant evidence-based information on climate change and its social and economic impacts for national decision-makers to ensure the formation of robust climate policy.
- Increased national engagement by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with the Paris Agreement and COP26 outcomes.
- Enhanced opportunities for attracting climate finance.
- Increased support among the government, journalists, young people and the public for effective climate action.
- Enhanced activities that reduce local climate insecurity.

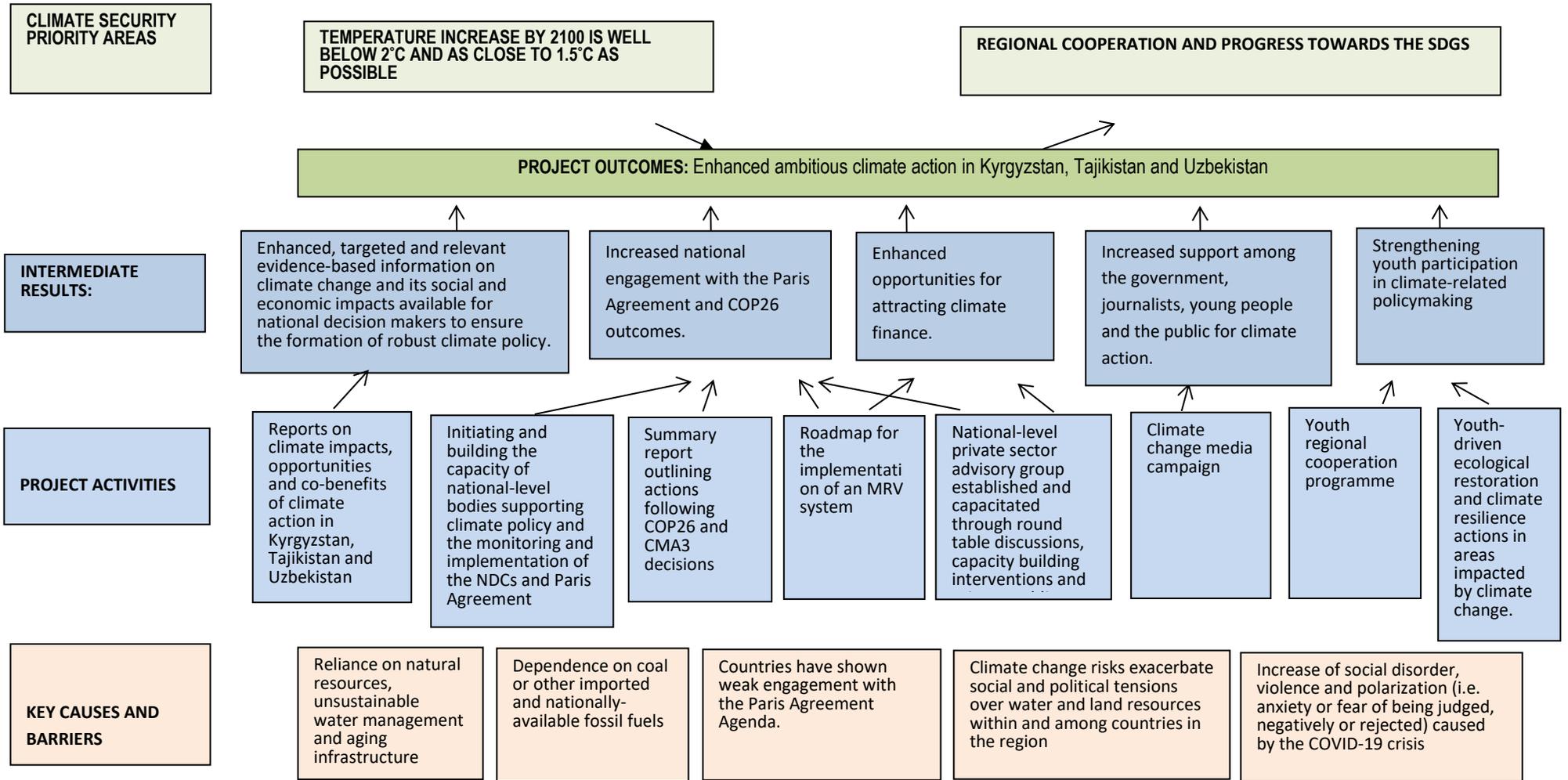
These will contribute to stronger HMG networks and partnerships around climate change policy issues in the selected countries.

These changes will be country-specific, and will be realized through:

- Reports on climate impacts and the opportunities and co-benefits of climate action in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan in order to support the availability of resources for evidence-based policymaking, which will support more ambitious climate action.
- Initiating and building the capacity of national-level bodies supporting climate policy, and the monitoring and implementation of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement.
- A summary report outlining actions following COP26 and CMA3 decisions.
- Developing a roadmap on the implementation of a Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) system to attract climate finance for enhancing climate ambition.
- Establishing and building the capacity of a national-level private sector advisory group through round table discussions, capacity building activities and private-public dialogue to direct private financing towards climate resilience activities.
- Undertaking a climate change media campaign to improve knowledge among the government, journalists, young people and the public on the need for climate action.
- Implementing a youth regional cooperation programme to improve climate security and climate action ambition.
- Youth-driven ecological restoration and climate resilience actions in areas impacted by climate change.

See diagram below.

Annex 1: Theory of Change, UNDP Policy Action for Climate Security in Central Asia Project



Problem statement: Central Asia remains vulnerable and unprepared for dealing with the impacts of climate change. Annually, temperatures have risen by 0.5 degrees Celsius over the last three decades and are forecasted to increase by 2.0 to 6.5 degrees Celsius by 2100. At this level, adaptation may not be possible.

Key climate security risks in CA: Global health pandemic and climate security sensitive agenda lead to national or man-made disasters, political disturbances, conflicts, and stagnating or even back-sliding in SDG achievement.

Global climate drivers: Greenhouse gas emissions

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2.2 Project impact statement: will be achieved at end of the project i.e. if it is a 3-year project, then impact will be achieved by end of year 3 and will have annual measurable milestones.

Impact <i>(it should read as a result, not as an activity. Avoid impact statements that are too high-level: it must be plausible that the project contributed to the impact)</i>	Indicators <i>(measures whether the impact has been achieved; all data must be disaggregated by gender and country)</i>	Baseline <i>(indicate the date; shows the situation before the project started)</i>	Target <i>(indicate the date; shows what you are aiming for)</i>	Source of evidence / Information & who will collect it
Enhanced ambitious climate action in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	1.1: Number of gender-sensitive evidence-based policy documents	The region lacks evidence-based robust, coherent climate policies in developing common climate positions, in prioritization of actions and in advocacy.	By 1Q of 2022 the target countries prepared the climate change positions for implementation of NDCs with scaled up climate change action and ambition options	NDCs implementation plans
	1.2: Number of common institutional platforms to scale up climate change action	The region lacks common institutional platforms	By 1Q of 2022 the target countries established common institutional platforms to scale up climate change action	UNDCP COs reports
	1.3 Number of policy makers informed and using the climate change policy tools in decision making process	The policy makers are not aware on climate change policy tools	By 1Q of 2022 the policy makers in the target countries are informed and using the policy tools	UNDCP COs reports

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1.4 Project outcome statement(s): *There should ideally only be one outcome statement annually, however this can depend on the scale and ambition of the project, in some cases it is possible to have 2-3 outcome statements provided they still contribute to the impact statement. If it is a 3-year project, it is possible to have the outcome target(s) at the end of year 3. The outcome statement(s) should indicate the anticipated change resulting from the relevant project outputs and activities. Outcome(s) should be specific and have bi-annual measurable milestones. Avoid outcome(s) that are too high-level to demonstrate progress towards them. For example, instead of ‘improved human rights in Uzbekistan’, which is an impact-level change, ‘fewer human rights violations at the targeted border crossings between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in the Ferghana Valley’. It should read as a result, not activity.*

Outcome(s) <i>(indicate, which outcomes are for what delivery year)</i>	Indicators <i>(measures whether the outcome(s) has/have been achieved; all data must be disaggregated by gender and country)</i>	Baseline <i>(indicate the date; shows the situation before the project started)</i>	Target <i>(indicate the date; shows what you are aiming for)</i>	Source of evidence / Information & who will collect it
Outcome 1: Enhanced, targeted and relevant evidence-based information on climate change and its social and economic impacts available for national decision makers to ensure the formation of robust climate policy.	1.1: # of products and research to inform policy decisions in targeted countries on climate action	Initial results from Phase 1, including the PEA of climate action in Kyrgyzstan, and other evidence from target countries indicates that decision-makers, journalists and the public are not aware of or convinced that climate change is an urgent issue for the region, neither is there widespread awareness of the need for an urgent transition to renewable energy and a zero carbon economy or of the social or economic opportunities that climate action and climate investment can bring	By end of project 2022 2 Regional report will be developed to inform the decision makers, as well as wide public are aware about the impacts, and opportunities of a climate resilient and low carbon economy in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. These reports will then be used for driving a strong communications campaign which will act as a basis to transition the dialogue on climate change to one of the need for urgent action	IPCC-style regional report; Central Asia in a 2/3/4/ degree C world, Opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a zero carbon economy
Outcome 2: Increased national engagement with the Paris Agreement and COP26 outcomes.	2.1: # of national research advisory platforms/ councils	As of 2021	By 1Q of 2022	protocols of the national scientific platforms

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		No national scientific advisory platform to support the policy and decision making process	The targeted countries established the national advisory platforms on the working level	
	2.2: Support the participation of national delegations in COP26	As of 2021 Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan: there were not a part of any climate related discussion at any past COPs	By 1Q of 2022 Three countries Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: cooperated and contributed to formulation of a joint statement to implement the decisions of COP26 by end Q4 2021	Draft joint statement from Governments of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
	2.3. increased national capacity in order to support the establishment and operation of the MRV system to monitor and assess the implementation of mitigation activities, adaptation activities, and resources	As for 2021 Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan: no developed plans for MRV system establishment in place	By 1Q of 2022 Three countries Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: Capacity building of national Governments increased and road map on establishment and operation of the MRV system to monitor and assess the implementation of mitigation activities, adaptation activities, and resources developed	Draft road map for MRV system in targeted countries
	2.4 The follow up action for decisions of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement after COP26	As for 2021 No follow up action plan to implement the decision of COP26	By 1Q of 2022 Three countries Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: Summary report outlining actions following COP26 and CMA3 decisions) prepared and communicated with Governments	Summary report
Outcome 3: Increased support among the government, journalists, young	3.1: # of women and men involved in research, capacity building interventions, and	As of 2021 National statistics on gender disaggregated	By 1Q of 2022	Mass-media information, national

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people and the public for climate action	awareness-raising campaigns on climate action.	number of people involved in climate actions in countries (research, capacity building interventions, and awareness-raising campaigns) is not available	Gender disaggregated statistics on number of people involved in climate actions (research, capacity building interventions, and awareness-raising campaigns) within the project activities is available	partners' reporting, UNDP Country Office reporting
Outcome 4: Enhanced opportunities for attracting climate finance	4.1. # number of business accociations/union engaged in climate finance discussions	As of 2021 Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan: business sector are not represented in the climate change agenda and finance	By 1Q of 2022 Three countries Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: initiate a private sector advisory group on climate financing	Mass-media information, national partners' reporting, UNDP Country Office reporting
Outcome 5: Strengthening youth participation in climate-related policymaking	5.1.# number of young people joined to climate action	As of 2021 Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan: 2500 young men and women, boys and girls actively participated in project actions	By 1Q of 2022 Three countries Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan: 5000 young man and women, boys and girls actively participated in project actions	Mass-media information, national partners' reporting, UNDP Country Office reporting

Project output(s) and associated activities: *Outputs are the key annual deliverables of the project. Outputs must be fully within the control of the implementing partner to deliver. The number of outputs should be proportionate to the size of the project (e.g. small projects may have 1-3 outputs, larger ones up to 6 outputs). Output statements **Detailed indicators to be developed and agreed with UNDP during the first month of implementation***

Associated activities	Description of activities (list <u>key</u> deliverable project activities only)	Location / countries	Delivery dates (month/year – month/year):
Year 1			
Output 1:	1.1 Two reports produced in partnership with the Overseas Development Institute	Regional	Sep/2021- Feb/2022

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<p>Research for enhanced evidence-based and ambitious climate policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report 1: Projections for Central Asia in a 2°C, 3°C and 4°C world. • Report 2: Opportunities and co-benefits of transitioning to a zero-carbon economy. 		
<p>Output 2: Enhanced engagement with the Paris Agreement, NDCs, and UNFCCC</p>	<p>2.1 Support for enhancing evidence-based climate policymaking, and the monitoring and implementation of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement at the national level through the formation of and assisting national-level bodies to support ongoing research and climate policy engagement, as well as support for monitoring the implementation of the NDCs and Paris Agreement (output: initiating and capacitating national bodies, capacity building interventions and round table discussions) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p><i>Oct/2021-Dec/2021</i></p>
	<p>2.2 Support the participation of national delegations in COP26 [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan]</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p><i>Oct/2021-</i></p>
	<p>2.3 Support in establishing an MRV system within the framework of the Paris Agreement (outputs: analysis and roadmap for an MRV system, capacity building interventions and round table discussions) [Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan].</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p><i>Nov/2021-Feb/2022</i></p>
	<p>2.4 Support for engaging with the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement after COP26 (outputs: summary report outlining actions following COP26 and CMA3 decisions) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p><i>Dec/2021-</i></p>

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Output 3: <u>Education and public awareness-raising</u>	3.1 Youth regional cooperation on climate issues (outputs: climate resilience activities for youth in climate-affected areas, and an online youth regional cooperation programme) [regional].	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Oct/Nov 2021
	3.2 Media campaigns on climate change focusing on the findings of the reports and raising awareness about the need for climate action (outputs: media campaigns) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].	Kyrgyzstan	Dec/2021-Jan/2022
	3.3 National-level private sector advisory group initiated and capacitated (outputs: round table discussions, capacity building, public-private dialogue) [Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan].	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Jan/Feb 2022

2.5 Risks:

Risk <i>(Identify and describe the most significant risks. Specify what type of risk it is i.e. delivery, political, reputational, financial, etc.)</i>	Likelihood <i>(High, medium or low)</i>	Impact <i>(High, medium or low)</i>	How you will mitigate risks <i>(Explain what actions are incorporated into the design of the project to lessen the impact of the identified risks)</i>	Post-mitigation severity <i>(High, medium or low)</i>
Risk 1 COVID19 may affect the project implementation in the coming cold season	High	High	The situation with COVID will be closely monitored. MOH official briefings will be analyzed and proper decisions will be made. UNDP will follow WHO recommendations to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus during the implementation of the projects' interventions.	Low
Risk 2 Parliament elections in Kyrgyzstan in November 2021 may result in major restructuring and reshufflings among key government decision makers may result in low	High	Medium	The situation with government restructuring and reshufflings will be closely monitored. The project team will closely engage with government stakeholders to keep the interest in climate policy.	Low

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interest among stakeholders to work on climate policy				
Risk 3. Within the reforming of the country initiated by the government in 2016 , the new generation of the government officials and decision-makers come to national institutions who are not familiar and trained in climate negotiations in COPs that might affect efficiency of national delegation participation in COP26	High	Medium	UNDP has experience and was instrumental in supporting governments in preparations to COPs through addressing the increasing need for relevant capacity building activities focused on climate diplomacy and negotiations	Low
Risk 4. Changes of personnel and mandates in relevant government bodies can negatively impact the commitment from key stakeholders. This risk relates to the nearly constant flux in institutional leadership and mandates. Regular changes in government staff, including management and leadership, have depleted institutional memory and place in question whether this project will achieve the long-term political commitment necessary to sustain project activities and outcomes.	High	Medium	UNDP will facilitate the establishment of strong institutional vertical using the existing partnership platform to propose the interministerial interaction scheme of project implementation. Also UNDP will communicate regularly with the respective government offices to provide updates on the progress, challenges or issues towards delivery of activities based on the agreed workplan.	Low
<u>Mandatory:</u> Conflict sensitivity (Kyrgyzstan is entering the next electoral cycle, which will start with Parliamentary elections on November, 2021. Elections results may course some conflicts inducing violent ones)	Medium	High	UNDP has experience in other projects to implement sensitive approach to actions . UNDP will closely monitor the political situation. In case of the occurrence of the critical incidents, UNDP has its business continuity plan to maintain the implementation of the projects in case of crisis.	Low
<u>Mandatory:</u> Human rights (rightsholders may face difficulties to claim their rights)	Low	High	Human right based approach is one of the cross-cutting thematic area, the project is committed for. The capacity development on HRBA will be provided for both duty-bearers and rightsholders. UNDP will act as a broker between the two to ensure the protection and fulfillment of human rights.	Low
<u>Mandatory:</u> Gender (girls and women may have less access to the interventions of the project, especially in rural areas)	Low	High	The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2022. UNDP will apply LNOB with a gender lens. Gender-disaggregated data will be obtained and monitored to ensure gender equality in all interventions. Budget allocation will be in line with the gender equality principle to ensure that at	Low

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			least 50% of the project money is spent to address women’s needs and priorities.	
<u>Mandatory:</u> Financial (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan very much depends on the external economic and financial shocks. It may affect the exchange rate in favor of the hard currencies.	Low	High	e.g. currency fluctuation, underspend, overspend etc. The currency fluctuation will be closely monitored. The money in bank accounts will be kept in hard currency. Only needed amounts will be converted into the local currency periodically. UNDP has an internal system to track the currency fluctuation and introduces its currency exchange rates to mitigate respective risks.	Low

2.4 Monitoring (Word limit 750): Note: It is mandatory for CSSF implementers to report on a 3 month quarterly basis (report narrative, results framework and financial)

Set out how you will monitor your project results: what tools and methods will be used to collect the data (e.g. site visits, meetings, surveys, focus groups to get beneficiary feedback); how often will data be collected; who will collect the data; how often will the monitoring data be analysed and used to inform decision-making about the project? In addition, explain how you will ensure that the experiences and views of both women and men are captured; how will you ensure that data is collected in a sensitive way that avoids doing harm; and how sensitive data will be kept safe.

The frequency of monitoring will be appropriate to decision-making, including the joint governance mechanism such as Project Board or review. Project outputs and outcomes will be monitored at least twice per year (output) and annually (outcome) through the Results-Oriented Annual Report (ROAR) and Integrated Work Plan. Monitoring includes the tracking performance through the collection of appropriate and credible data and other evidences; analysing evidence to inform management decision-making, improve effectiveness and efficiency; adjust programming as necessary; and reporting on performance and lessons learned to facilitate learning and support accountability. The appropriate and credible data for adequate monitoring includes:

- Progress data for output and outcome indicators as agreed in the Results framework
- Output verification data through project-level field visits and other means
- Baseline, targets and progress data
- Operational performance including dashboard and audit performance, delivery rates, implementation of procurement plan, receivable management and donor reporting performance

Project target group will be identified in the project concept note, as relevant. The project will track the most relevant targeting performance using measurable indicators, to assess if the project is reaching the target group intended. This entails collecting data based on how the project affect different target groups (women, men, youth, etc.) in order to understand and analyse differentiated impacts. Monitoring activities will be carried out with the active participation of relevant stakeholders including government agencies, relevant NGOs/CSOs, private sector and representatives of local communities if relevant.

UNDP Country offices in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and respective projects will maintain adequate staffing for monitoring and evaluation. A minimum of 1% of annual development expenditures by country will be spent on monitoring and evaluation.

In accordance with UNDP’s programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plan:

- Track results progress – Quarterly progress data against the results indicators in the annual work-plan and M&E framework will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs;
- Monitor and Manage Risk - Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. In this regard, a specific risk log will be developed and updated on regular basis;

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- Regular learning – Good practices, lessons and data analysis will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project;
- Project Quality Assurance - The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to inform management decision making for improvement. The relevant CO staff, together with the Gender Specialist and the M&E Officer, will ensure technical advice, coherence and strategic guidance, as well as support quality implementation and proper M&E;
- Project Report – Quarterly progress and financial reports will be submitted to FCDO. A comprehensive progress report will be presented to the Project Board if applicable, and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any review reports prepared over the period;

Project Review (Project Board) - The project's governance mechanism, the Project Board, will hold an annual project review to assess the performance of the project and review the Annual Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.

2.5 Evaluation and learning (Word limit 750):

Explain whether and how you are going to formally evaluate the project. Who will carry out the evaluation? What will the evaluation focus on and how would the results be used? How much will it cost and will it come from your CSSF project budget? Explain whether you are going to conduct any lighter-touch learning activities during implementation such as internal reviews or lessons learned exercises?

Note: at a minimum, a project annual review will be carried out to the depth and detail defined by the Central Asia CSSF Programme Hub in Bishkek, and a project completion report must be completed and submitted within three months of the project-end.

Each Country Office maintain the Evaluation plan to secure commitment of partners for monitoring and evaluation of results, including time and relevant resources. The project will prepare its Monitoring and Evaluation plan based on the CO Evaluation plan to fulfil and schedule the evaluation activities. Evidences from monitoring will serve as a critical input to evaluation and enables evidence-based reporting. Monitoring and evaluation information is normally processed to feed into:

- Annual review of the project activities in compliance with the respective Country Programme Documents
- Fulfill obligations of donor agreement
- Other events such as national review, mid-term review and project review and evaluation
- Knowledge management and Lessons learned.

The evaluation will be carried out based on the UNDP rules and regulations and following UNDP Evaluation guidance

Part Three: Financial Case

How will the project be funded: multi-year and co-funding, key costs drivers, VfM, capital costs and grants? A separate Activity Based Budget (Annex B) must be produced.

3.1 Cost to CSSF, including breakdown by year and other donor contribution: Please split total cost into each financial year; If your project targets more than one country, please show your country split in £ and % to your total budget ; If your project is co-funded by other donors, please indicate their names and contribution to the project. Note: the UK financial year is April to March (e.g. April 2020 – March 2021)

Financial Year	Country split, CSSF contribution					Total CSSF contribution	Other donor contribution
	KAZ	KYG	TAJ	TKM	UZB		
21/22	£... (...%)	£ 180.264 (48%)	£ 82.566 (22%)	£... (...%)	£ 112.170 (30%)	£ 375.000	£... / source of funding
22/23 (if applicable)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£...	£... / source of funding
Total	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£... (...%)	£...	£... /source of funding

3.2 Key cost drivers (Word limit 750):

Please indicate in £ and % equivalents the project's key cost drivers

International consultants – 25.600 (8,1%)
 Local consultants – 29.400 (9,4%)
 Research – 45.000 (14,3%)
 Professional services – 24.000 (7,6%)
 Meeting costs – 6.500 (2,1%)
 Translation - 12.900 (4,1%)
 Visibility – 3.500 (1,1%)
 Travel – 40.500 (12,9%)
 Management – 93.600 (29,8%)
 Overhead (GMS, UN RC levy) – 32. 600 (10,3%)

3.3 Value for Money (VfM) strategy (Word limit 750):

For details on how to set out your VfM strategy, please refer to Section 'VfM' on page 4 of the CA CSSF Project Guidance

As a public organization entrusted with donor funds and committed to supporting developing economies, UNDP works to improve access to quality assured supplies in a cost effective and reliable way. UNDP does this by abiding the following principles: 1) Best Value for Money, which consists of the selection of the offer that best meets the end-users' needs and that presents the best return on investment. Best Value for Money is the result of several factors, including quality, experience, the vendor's reputation, life-cycle costs and benefits, and parameters that measure how well the good or service allows the organization to meet its social, environmental or other strategic objectives. 2) Fairness, Integrity and Transparency, which ensures that competitive processes are fair, open, and rules-based. All potential vendors should be treated equally, and the process should feature clear evaluation criteria, unambiguous solicitation instructions, realistic requirements, and rules and procedures that are easy to understand. 3) Effective International Competition, understood as giving all potential vendors timely and adequate information on UNDP requirements, as well as equal opportunity to participate in procurement actions, and restricting them only when it is absolutely necessary to achieve UNDP development goals; and 4) In the best interest of UNDP and its donors, which means that any business transactions must conform to the mandates and principles of UNDP and the United Nations.

3.4 Capital costs (Word limit 300):

Normally no capital costs, including the purchase of equipment, furniture and vehicles are allowed with CSSF funds. If such costs are essential to project delivery, please provide justification and list all anticipated capital

costs. Please also include any communication and visibility costs the project may incur. If a project is approved by CSSF, all capital costs should be cleared with CSSF Central Asia Programme Hub in advance and full tendering and procurement documentation should be provided
n/a

3.5 Sub-grants (Word limit 300):

Project implementers cannot provide sub-grants to their project beneficiaries using CSSF funds. If sub-grants are essential to project delivery, please provide justification and indicate number of beneficiaries (% female / % male), as well as number and size (in GBP) of sub-grants. If a project is approved by CSSF, all sub-grants should be cleared with CSSF Central Asia Programme Hub in advance and full documentation for selection and awarding process should be provided

n/a

3.6 Financial audit (Word limit 300):

Please check departmental requirements with a CSSF project lead, e.g. under a FCO grant contract for project with an annual expenditure of over £200,000 the implementing organisation should carry out external financial audit of their project and provide audit reports within the timeline agreed with the Central Asia CSSF Programme Hub. Projects under £200,000 will be subject to spot checks conducted by the Central Asia CSSF Programme Hub should poor financial reporting occur.

The Project will be governed by the UNDP Financial rules and regulations.

Part Four: Management Case

How will the project be managed i.e. human resources needed to deliver the project?

4.1 Project governance (Word Limit 750):

What governance arrangements will you put in place to manage the project delivery together with other stakeholders? Are these new or existing structures?

Kyrgyzstan: Project oversight is to be carried out through the Project Board a multi-stakeholder governance mechanism to ensure accountability for activities, delivery of results and the use of resources, as well as the alignment with national processes and strategies. The Project board is a management and oversight arrangement with participation of all respective stakeholders. To acknowledge the national ownership of all development results, the Project board will coordinate with relevant national mechanisms where possible, and partner within a coordinated mechanism covering all initiatives relevant to the corresponding outcome. The frequency of the project board is at least once per quarter, or as necessary if required. The Project board decisions will be made in accordance with standards to ensure management for development results: best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Tajikistan: The Working Group comprised of major stakeholders of the project will be established to provide overall guidance and quality assurance for the project. The Working Group will be responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the project team. The Working Group 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. This accountability extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project.

Uzbekistan: Governance of the project to manage a quality delivery of its expected outputs and outcome through strong leadership of the key government agencies and wider involvement and greater contributions of the project stakeholders will be ensured through the national Inter-Agency Working Groups on climate adaptation activities and for monitoring of progress in NDC implementation under the ratified Paris Agreement. Those governance instruments have proved their efficiency and effectiveness through implementation of the completed and ongoing joint programmes/projects: Adaptation Project, GCF Readiness Programme in Uzbekistan and Climate Promise initiative. New NAP project funded by GCF has been operationally started in August 2020, which governance structure also envisages a participatory, inter-agency working group (IAWG). Since Uzhymet, as the custodian of government's climate related developmental activities, will co-chair the IAWG with MIFT (DNA), members of the group will be for the most part the same as any other climate related programmes and projects, and will include a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society (including women's organizations, youth organizations, etc), private sector, development partners.

4.2 Project staff: Please list project staff members as per below, including CSSF and non-CSSF funded staff

Name: Ms.Lira Zholdubaeva

Position: Climate Change and DRM Policy Analyst, UNDP Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic

Location: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Coordination and overall oversight over the project implementation (20%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms.Aidai Arstanbekova

Position: Monitoring and evaluation, UNDP Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic

Location: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Monitoring and evaluation and overall oversight over the project implementation (5%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms. Baktygul Ysabekova

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Position: NDC coordinator, UNDP Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic

Location: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Thematic and technical support/advice to the project implementation and quality assurance of project outputs/outcome (10%)

Name: Ms. Sherbet Nurzhanova

Position: Programme Associate, UNDP Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic

Location: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Programme support to the project management (5%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms. Meerim Ruslanbekova

Position: Communications consultant, UNDP CO in Tajikistan

Location: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): technical support to communications activities (10%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms. Nargizakhon Usmanova

Position: Team Leader, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management and Environment, UNDP CO in Tajikistan

Location: Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): overall oversight (9%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms. Rukhshona Nazhmidinova

Position: Communications Officer, UNDP CO in Tajikistan

Location: Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): corporate guidance and technical support to communications activities (9%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms. Zarina Mavlyanova

Position: Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNDP CO in Tajikistan

Location: Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): monitoring, evaluation and reporting, programme support to the project management (5%, CSSF funded)

Name: Ms. Malika Khakimova

Position: Programme Associate, UNDP CO in Tajikistan

Location: Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): project management (40%, CSSF funded)

Name: Mr. Bakhadur Paluaniyazov

Position: Leader of the Environment and Climate Action Cluster (ECAC), UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan

Location: Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Overall oversight over the project implementation (15%)

Name: Ms. Rano Baykhanova

Position: Climate Change Specialist; ECAC, UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan

Location: Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Thematic and technical support/advice to the project implementation and quality assurance of project outputs/outcome (35%)

Name: Ms. Elvira Izamova

Position: Programme Associate; ECAC, UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan

Location: Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Role and % time spent on CSSF project (indicate if CSSF funded): Project management (20%)

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4.4 Project consultants/experts: *Please list project consultants/experts as per below.*

<p><i>Name:</i> The project consultants will be hired <i>Area of expertise and role in our project:</i> <i>Duration, cost and type (local/international) of consultancy contract:</i></p>

Name and signature of implementing organisation's lead contact:	Date:
Mrs. Louise Chamberlain, UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic	