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PROJECT DOCUMENT
Kyrgyzstan

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

UNDAF Outcome: Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management

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

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

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

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

Expected CPD Outputs: **Output 3.3:** 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;

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

Implementing agency: United Nations Development Programme

Implementing partners: Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry, Ministry of Emergencies

Brief Description:

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- 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.

Programme Period:	2018-2022
CPD Component:	Environment, climate change and disaster risks management
Atlas Award ID:	00109172
Atlas Project ID:	00108562
Start date:	January 1, 2018
End Date:	December 31, 2022
LPAC date:	n/a
Management:	CO support to NIM

Total budget (CPD):	\$ 47,563,000
Regular resources (CPD):	
- TRAC 2018	\$ 150,000
- TRAC 2019	TBI
- TRAC 2020	TBI
- TRAC 2021	TBI
- TRAC 2022	TBI
Other: (indicative resource mobilization for the programme cycle)	\$ 45,863,000

Agreed by UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic:
Mr. Ozonia Ojielo, UNDP Resident Representative

Signature:  Date: 12.02.2018

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 million¹, predominately young². The Kyrgyz Republic is a lower middle-income country with GNI per capita of US\$1,170 in 2015³, and 0.655 HDI⁴ 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 fair⁵. Since 2014, Kyrgyz Republic is a lower-middle income country with an average annual GDP growth of 4.8 percent⁶. Poverty has considerably decreased over the past decade; extreme poverty has declined from 5.3 percent in 2010 to 1.2 percent in 2015⁷. 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 disasters⁸. Extremes in weather and climate and unsustainable natural resources management are causing more than twenty kinds of dangerous natural processes which cause natural disasters⁹ 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 GDP¹⁰. 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 level¹¹. However, the exploitation of natural resources during the past 50 years damaged severely the country's ecosystems (forests, pastures and arable lands¹²). 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 areas¹³.

¹<http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Kyrgyzstan>

²Over half of population is under the age of 25/ National Statistical Committee (NSC)

³<http://data.worldbank.org/country/kyrgyz-republic>

⁴ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf

⁵Parliamentary elections in 2015 in Kyrgyzstan were competitive and provided voters with a wide range of choice/OSCE

⁶Country Common Assessment (CCA) 2016

⁷Ministry of Labor and Social Development

⁸CCA 2016

⁹Earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches/http://mes.kg/upload/kniga_2015/book_rus000.html

¹⁰WB report

¹¹ Forth National Biodiversity Report, 2008.

¹²60% of land is affected by topsoil loss, 6% by salinization, both with more serious long-term effects

¹³ADR

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.

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 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 environmental 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 guaranteed 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 emergency 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 planting to prevent flooding, river bank erosion and landslides.

To manage regional level risks, UNDP provided 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 Collaboration 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 gender modules into capacity-building materials for government employees. Gender aspects in DRM were also included in post-disaster needs assessment 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 consultations¹⁴ 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- 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.

¹⁴ Post-15 Development Agenda National Consultations in the Kyrgyz Republic

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, and especially those, attractive to women and youth, 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

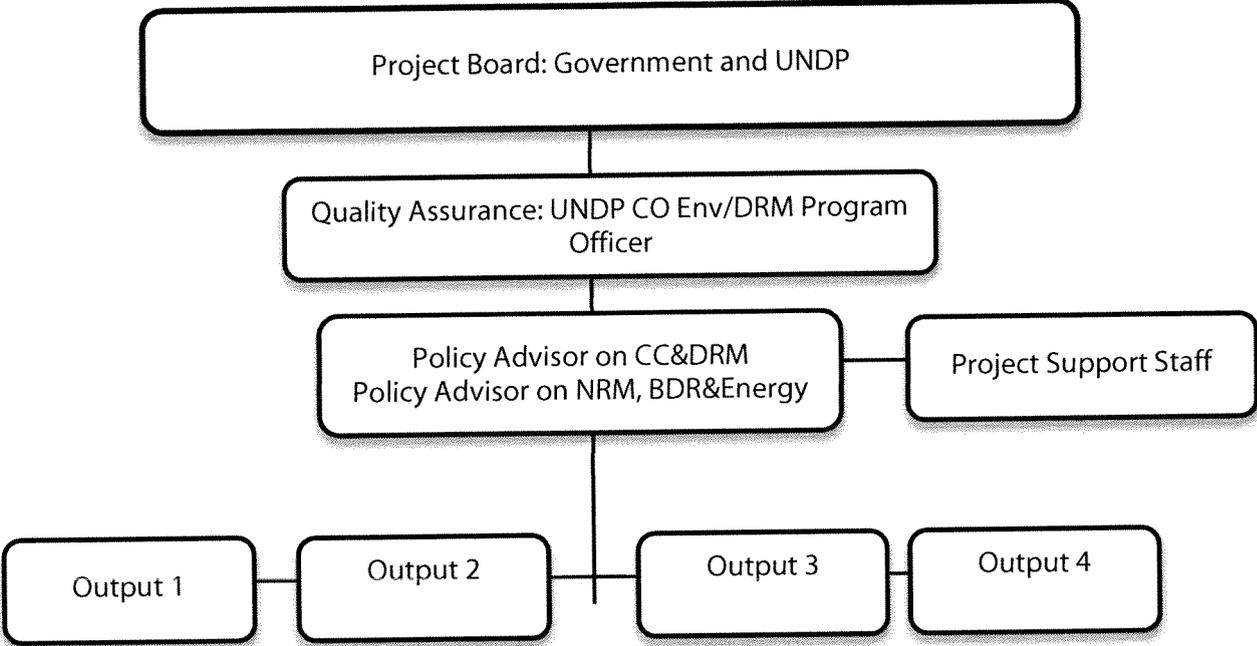
The project will be implemented within the context of the UN programming frameworks driven by the Government, particularly the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2018-2022 (UNDAF) and the UNDP Country Programme Document for 2018-2022 (CPD). In turn, these frameworks are congruent with the Government 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

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Environment, climate change, and disaster risk management; SDG: 5,6,7,11,13,15				
UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2022, communities and institutions are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development				
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.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>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)</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p> <p>3.2. Degree of integrated water resource management implementation (scale 0-100) (6.5.1)</p> <p>Baseline: 6 % Target: 15 %</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1: SAEPF Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 MAFIM</p> <p>Indicator 3.3. MES Annually</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Policy, legal and institutional systems enhanced to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practices across the country.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2 gender sensitive National Adaptation and Low-Carbon Development strategic documents are in place. Data source: Government</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of climate change adaptation practices designed and applied in specific sectors. Baseline: 0; Target: 3; Data source: SAEPP</p> <p>Output 3.2: National and sub-national governments have improved capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies¹⁵.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 Number of new disaster risk reduction plans¹⁶, including number of gender-responsive plans Baseline (2016): 1; 0 gender-responsive Target:10, all gender responsive; Data source: MES</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of communities benefiting from gender-responsive disaster risk reduction plans Baseline: 5; Target: 20; Data source: MES</p> <p>Output 3.3: Innovative and smart solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services,</p>	<p>Parliament OPM Commission on Climate Change under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic MA, ME, MF, MES SAEPF Department for Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation State Agency for Construction, Architecture and Communal Services State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Management reports LPA</p>	<p>Regular: 2018-150,000 TRAC 2019-TBI TRAC 2020-TBI TRAC 2021-TBI TRAC 2022-TBI Other: \$ 45,863,000</p>

¹⁵In line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

¹⁶IRRF 5.2.1

<p><u>Target:</u> 10%</p> <p>3.4: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (15.4.1) <u>Baseline:</u> 6.2% <u>Target:</u> 10.5%</p> <p>3.5 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (6.b.1) <u>Baseline:</u> Water 89,1%; Sanitation 28,6% <u>Target:</u> Water 100%; Sanitation 38%</p> <p>3.6 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (7.2.1) <u>Baseline:</u> 2,1% <u>Target:</u> 10 %</p> <p>3.7 Progress towards sustainable forest management (15.2.1) <u>Baseline:</u> No <u>Target:</u> Yes</p>	<p>chemicals and waste for better livelihoods and employment with the focus on women and youth.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: # Tons of Identified POPs decreased in an environmentally sound manner. <u>Baseline:</u> 30t of identified PCBs. <u>Target:</u> 50t of POPs utilized; Data source: NSC</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex, and rural and urban (IRRF 1.3.2). <u>Baseline:</u> 5000; including 750 women; 1750 youth, 1750 rural; 750 urban <u>Target:</u> additional 2500, including 500 women; 750 youth; 750 rural, 500 urban; Data source: UNDP annual reporting</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3: Number of hectares of protected areas managed in a sustainable way; <u>Baseline:</u> 1,441,230.6 Ha; <u>Target:</u> 1,528,553.5 Ha; Data source: Government.</p> <p>Output 3.4: Improved adaptive capacities and on-farm water efficiency, and achieve integrated resilience to climate change of vulnerable farming communities with the focus on women and women-led households.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1: Number of communities with adaptive plans approved <u>Baseline:</u> 0; <u>Target:</u> 40 Data source: MAFIM</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2: Share of women-led households with on-farm water efficiency <u>Baseline:</u> 0; <u>Target:</u> 25% Data source: MAFIM</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.3: Reduction of on-farm water losses in target areas <u>Baseline:</u> 40% ; <u>Target:</u> 20% Data source: MAFIM</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.4: % of households benefiting from water efficient techniques <u>Baseline:</u> 5%; <u>Target:</u> 45% Data source: MAFIM</p>	<p>CSOs, Private Sector CDRRR FAO, UNOCHA, WFP, UNICEF</p>
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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	<p>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-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.</p>	Annually, and at the end of the project (the final report)			
Project Overview	<p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p>	At least twice 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.

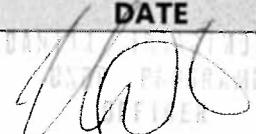
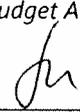
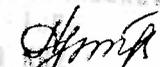
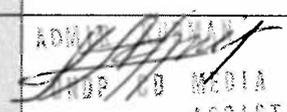
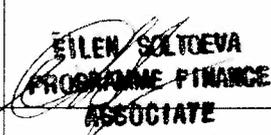
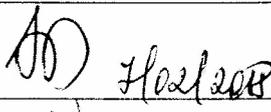
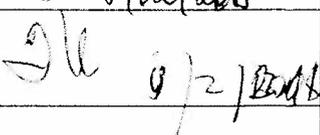
Clearance Slip for:

ProDoc
 AWP/ Revision
 Agreement/ Amendment
 MoU
 Other

Purpose _ Prodoc Capacity building towards securing the resilience of communities and institutions to climate and disaster risks and sustainable and inclusive natural resource management.

Project number/title: Award 00109172/ PID 00108562

Prepared by: Daniar Ibragimov, Programme&Policy Analyst

Cleared by	ProDoc	AWP/ Revision	MoU	Agreement/ Amendment	SIGNATURE/ DATE
Programme Analyst	Author ✓	Compliance with Prodoc		Compliance with Prodoc	
Programme Associate	Budget Author 	Verification of document correctness (period, title, names, calculation) and grammar			SHERBET NURZHANOVA PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE UNDP KYRGYZSTAN
M&E Officer	Compliance with format/template. Definition of outputs/indicators/baseline (RRF and AWP). Compliance with HACT (Programme).				
Country Gender Coordinator	Gender Marker 2	Gender specific activities and indicators			clearance is attached
SE Screening: • Gender • Human Rights • Environment	✓ ✓ ✓				done
Communications Unit (communication plan)	Communication budget				 ADMINISTRATIVE MEDIA ASSISTANT
Procurement Unit		Procurement plan			
HR Unit		Recruitment plan			
Programme Finance Associate	Budget (GMS, TRAC, Donor funds) TRAC is correct			Bank details; Budget (GMS, Donor funds)	 EILEN SOLTIEVA PROGRAMME FINANCE ASSOCIATE
Finance Manager				HACT FP (Finance)	23.01.18
OM	TRAC		✓	✓	
ARR	Compliance with CPD			Compliance with pipeline	
DRR/RR	signs	signs	signs	signs	

