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PROJECT DOCUMENT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Project Title: Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia

Beneficiary countries: the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Project ID: 00125256, 00125257, 00125258, 00125259 **Award ID:** 00133016

Implementing Partner: UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS

Start Date: 01 April 2021 **End Date:** 31 December 2024 **PAC meeting date:** 2-25 March 2021

Brief Description

The overall objective of the project is to support stability and climate resilient development in the Ferghana Valley, a trans-border area of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The project will (i) improve knowledge of climate-fragility risks amongst stakeholders at local, national, and regional levels; (ii) facilitate risk-informed policymaking and transboundary resource management; and (iii) support practical risk reduction interventions. Early warning and prevention measures will be enhanced. Knowledge base will be increased through targeted public awareness campaigns to ensure growing consciousness on climate-induced vulnerability implications and spill-over effects and climate change resilience. The project takes a people-centred, gender sensitive and climate risk-informed holistic approach.

The specific objective of the project is to improve cooperation and resilience of local and regional stakeholders to the threats and risks posed by climate change. The project will focus on four main outputs with corresponding sets of activities:

Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in trans-border areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan;

Output 2: Technical assistance provided on the introduction of climate fragility risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan;

Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional cooperation and awareness on climate and fragility risks created; and

Output 4: Enhanced early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s in the Ferghana Valley.

Contributing to the Regional Programme for ECIS 2018-2021, Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems

Output 1.5: Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reducing disaster risks, enabling climate change adaptation and mitigation, and preventing conflict

Gender marker: GEN2

SDGs 2, 3, 6,7, 11, 12, 13, 16

Total resources required:	USD 3,217,062	
Total resources allocated:	USD 3,217,062	
	EU	USD 2,925,500
	UNDP (parallel)	USD 291,562
		-
Unfunded:	-	

Implementing Partner: UNDP

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Date: 03-May-2021

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Background

Central Asia is highly vulnerable to climate change. In a region that is subject to multiple stressors, climate change exacerbates existing vulnerabilities¹. Central Asia is warming faster than the global average². Average annual temperatures have risen by 0.5 degrees Celsius over the last three decades and are forecast to increase by 2.0 to 5.7 degrees Celsius by 2085³. This is evidenced by substantial reductions in mountain snowpack and the depleted volume of the Tien Shan glaciers and permafrost, releasing carbon and methane stocks which contribute to further warming. The region is projected to experience increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, changing precipitation patterns and increased drought. These impacts add pressure to already stressed and overexploited natural resources, thereby increasing the vulnerability of rural communities and their livelihoods. Whilst climate change rarely results in direct security threats, climate change interacts with existing stressors, including socioeconomic, political and natural hazards, to undermine resilience.

A particularly complex challenge is the water-food-energy nexus because electricity and food production rely on scarce water resources. Increasing frequency of climate-induced extreme weather events and disasters can put communities and their livelihoods at risk, which in turn can push people to migrate on a large scale or to turn to illegal sources of income. Climate-induced disruption of food production and increasing food prices can lead to social instability. Impacts on energy production caused by higher temperatures and lower precipitation, as well as threats to energy production and transmission infrastructure from extreme weather events put supply chains and energy supply at risk. Increasing demand for water and an unreliable supply increase pressure on existing water governance arrangements and can complicate political relations, particularly at transboundary basins already affected by tensions.

2. Vulnerability factors

Water and energy

Water and energy have historically been defining factors of inter-state and inter-communal relations in the region. Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are carbon-rich countries reliant on fossil fuel extraction to meet energy needs. By contrast, Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic source 90% of their electricity from glacier-fed hydropower. Climate change results in additional and increasing challenges to water and energy nexus in the region. Warming, changing runoff and precipitation patterns and an increased frequency of extreme events are leading to increased water demand for agriculture, and risks to energy production.

Water availability may increase in the medium-term (2030-2050), particularly over the winter season, when it is paired with the risk of flooding, landslides and mudflows. In the longer term, shifting precipitation patterns, increasing temperatures and dry spells are predicted to lead to water stress. This means there will be less available water for irrigation, drinking and sanitation activities, and energy generation. At the same time, projected increases in population and economic growth will likely increase demand to levels that may exceed the dwindling supply. This leads to water insecurity. Moreover, the growing water deficit will likely have cascading effects on other sectors, including agriculture, health and energy.

Although the region is rich in energy resources, these resources are not evenly distributed. 90% of the region's hydropower resources are concentrated in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Yet, these countries are also most exposed and vulnerable to climate change and have limited adaptive capacity. As climate change reduces the availability of water for hydropower and thermoelectric cooling, energy production may be

¹ UNDP (2018) *Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia: Adapting to a Changing Climate for Resilient Development*. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/climate-change-adaptation-in-europe-and-central-asia.html>

² UNDP (2018) *Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia: Adapting to a Changing Climate for Resilient Development*. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/climate-change-adaptation-in-europe-and-central-asia.html>

³ USAID (2018) *Climate Risk Profile: Central Asia*. Available at: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018-April-30_USAID_CadmusCISF_Climate-Risk-Profile-Central-Asia.pdf

affected, with direct impacts on public service provision and economic function. Already, outdated infrastructure limits access to energy for some communities and compounds power shortages, particularly in winter as well as in summer as hot temperatures (heat waves) required greater cooling and air-conditioning in public buildings and private housing. Increasing incidence of climate-induced extreme weather events will exacerbate risks to infrastructure.

Food production and health

As water insecurity increases, irrigated cash (e.g., cotton) and food (e.g., rice) crop production will also suffer. Despite efforts to diversify crop portfolios, the agricultural sector remains sensitive to climate impacts. Heat stress and increased variability of precipitation are likely to affect the production of staple crops, like wheat and grain. Degraded land faces further erosion and loss of productivity through desertification and dust storms, or conversely flash floods and increased run-off. Water loss contributes to salinization. For example, value added in agricultural sector in Uzbekistan as per cent of GDP is 28.79 (2018)⁴. However, extensive irrigation of arid lands has resulted in severe depletion of water resources, land degradation and soil pollution. Changing conditions may also lead to increased outbreaks of agricultural pests and diseases, like locusts and wheat blast, with transboundary consequences. Agro-pastoral grazing systems, which are common throughout the region, will be impacted through increased stress on livestock, affecting growth and reproductive patterns, compounded by the spread of infectious diseases.

Collectively, these impacts undermine food production sector across the region, affecting livelihoods and driving up food prices. Crop failures undermine human health and nutrition. Impacts on water resources may reduce access to clean water, which already affects over 40% of Tajikistan's population⁵. The impacts of climate change on agriculture, such as reduced crop yields due to less rainfall, reduced employment opportunities linked to increased temperatures, or an insecure supply of food resulting from the spread of pests, are not felt the same by all who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods and food security. Gender-based inequalities in access to resources and services, along with stressors like poverty, shape women's and men's vulnerability to climate change impacts as well as their capacities to adapt⁶. Furthermore, climate change is likely to cause changes in ecological systems that will affect the risk of infectious diseases in the region through water, food, air, rodents and arthropod vectors⁷. The negative impacts of climate change directly or indirectly affect the full enjoyment of a range of human development, including access to basic infrastructure and socio-economic benefits and services (enhanced livelihoods, access to water, energy sources, food, health facilities, education facilities, housing). Increasing threat from natural hazards and climate change pose the increase in risks for rural communities of the region, which are the most affected and vulnerable in rapidly changing climatic situation.

Legacy of environmental degradation

Climate change aggravates environmental and land degradation in Central Asia, which can create further pressure on biodiversity and undermine the capacity of ecosystems to provide critical services. Much of the region relies on irrigated agriculture as a key economic driver and source of livelihoods. For example, value added in agricultural sector in Uzbekistan as per cent of GDP is 28.79 (2018)⁸. However, extensive irrigation of arid lands has resulted in severe depletion of water resources, land degradation and soil pollution. According to rough estimations, around 1 billion tons of waste from mining and processing radioactive ores are stored on tailing sites across the region, many of which are concentrated along the tributaries to the Syr-Darya river⁹. The absence of adequate storage for toxic waste poses a serious threat to public health and the environment, and risks contaminating the water sources used to sustain agriculture and livelihoods.

⁴ <https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Uzbekistan/>

⁵ USAID (2018) *Climate Risk Profile: Central Asia*. Available at: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018-April-30_USAID_CadmusCISF_Climate-Risk-Profile-Central-Asia.pdf

⁶ FAO, UNDP, Gender in adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors, 2019

⁷ UNDP, WHO, Addressing climate change and health in the Europe and Central Asia region, 2020

⁸ <https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Uzbekistan/>

⁹ Strategic Master Plan Environmental Remediation of Uranium Legacy Sites in Central Asia, 2018

Natural Disasters

Increased incidence and velocity of extreme weather events and disasters threaten physical security, critical infrastructure and access to healthcare and education. Over the last two decades the number of recorded natural disasters has doubled from some 200 to over 400 per year. Nine out of every ten natural disasters today are climate related.¹⁰ Climate change-triggered hazards have disrupting effects on the livelihoods of local populations, causing human and economic losses, potentially leading to social insecurities, large-scale displacements and labour migration¹². The latter has the dual impact of increasing the population density in sinks - further stressing overstretched social safety networks - and increasing the vulnerability of those left behind, particularly women, children and the elderly as well as a major segment of the poor population. In other words, the poor and the most vulnerable are likely to live under conditions that make them less capable to survive and recover from a disaster.

While disasters pose threats to the lives and livelihoods of everyone in communities, they tend to have an unequal effect on demographics, namely impact women and men differently. This disbalance in vulnerability to disaster risk is rooted primarily in geographic, economic, social, educational/informational, and political power imbalances across all levels: women tend to live and work closely with the natural resources and geographical features that are most affected by disasters and shocks; socio-cultural norms may cause restrictions in movement to escape disasters (particularly water-related hazards); they have lower levels of access to economic resources in general, and in particular, lower levels of education and information to access, read and act upon disaster warnings. These factors make women and girls more vulnerable and disproportionately affected by disasters. Despite progress in developing gender-responsive DRR measures in Central Asian countries, certain gaps remain in systematically mainstreaming gender in the design, planning, and implementation stages of disaster preparedness and recovery initiatives. Women's capacities are still overlooked, their vulnerabilities are misunderstood, and their potential to lead as agents of change is often ignored. Failure to consider the varied capacities and vulnerabilities of men and women in the design and implementation of DRR's continuous series of inequality and puts women at greater risk.¹³

3. Policy context

In growing recognition of these facts, the countries of Central Asia are striving to mainstream climate change in the national policies and pursue transition to a low-carbon resilient development. All countries in the region have developed national strategies and action plans on climate change, with associated projects on mitigation and adaptation. The Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan targeted by those projects have reflected their priorities on climate resilience in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Nonetheless, institutional frameworks to manage this process remain weak, both at national and regional level. Several key barriers to resilience were identified in the course of earlier IcSP actions. One overarching constraint is the insufficient knowledge base, information and communication on climate-induced risks and hotspots. At the national level, efforts to address climate change are largely diffused across sectoral ministries, creating diseconomies of scale and inefficiencies in budgeting and implementation. Making sectoral interlinkages explicit, particularly across the water-food-energy nexus, facilitates holistic climate action.

Despite laudable efforts to mainstream climate change considerations into development and sectoral policies, targeted National Adaptation Plans are lacking. In addition, climate change considerations remain noticeably absent from sectoral development policies and strategies. If carefully managed, with the requisite resources, adaptation and disaster management processes and plans, including Early Warning Systems, have

¹⁰ 2019 Munich Re, Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE. As of March 2019

¹¹ CRID UNISDR 2018

¹² ODI/UNDP (2017) Climate Change, Migration and Displacement: The need for a risk-informed and coherent approach. Available at: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11874.pdf>

¹³ UNDP, UN Woman, Gender and disaster risk reduction in Europe and Central Asia, 2018, [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbec/docs/Gender%20and%20disaster%20risk%20reduction%20in%20Europe%20and%20Central%20Asia%20-%20Workshop%20guide%20\(English\).pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbec/docs/Gender%20and%20disaster%20risk%20reduction%20in%20Europe%20and%20Central%20Asia%20-%20Workshop%20guide%20(English).pdf)

the potential to reduce vulnerability and improve coping and adaptive capacities¹⁴, as well as safeguarding economic and other development gains. This constitutes a “triple win”, across social, economic and environmental indicators. However, care must be taken to avoid unintended consequences, through holistic and participatory vulnerability analysis and risk mapping to identify hotspots and priority interventions. At present, a lack of capacity and on-the-ground experience in climate-fragility risk prevention and management undermines practical action.

EU and global policy framework

Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, Europe needs a new growth strategy that transforms the Union into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where: there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050; economic growth is decoupled from resource use; no person and no place is left behind.¹⁵

The European Green Deal is the roadmap for **making the EU's economy sustainable. This will happen** by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. The **European Green Deal** provides a [roadmap with actions](#) to: boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy; restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments needed and financing tools available and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition. The EU aims to be climate neutral in 2050¹⁶. To do this, EC proposed a European Climate Law turning the political commitment into a legal obligation and a trigger for investment. Reaching this target will require action by all sectors of our economy, including: investing in environmentally-friendly technologies; supporting industry to innovate; rolling out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport; decarbonizing the energy sector; ensuring buildings are more energy efficient; and working with international partners to improve global environmental standards.¹⁷

Climate Diplomacy Council Conclusions is a clear sign that in 2020 **climate** will be one of the **priorities in the EU's external policy**.¹⁸ In its conclusions, the Council recalls that climate change is an **existential threat** to humanity and biodiversity across all countries and regions and requires an urgent collective response. For this reason, **EU leadership through example** is crucial for raising the level of global climate ambition. The Council highlights that the EU needs to **urge the developing countries** to intensify their efforts alongside the EU and **support them** in their endeavors through all EU external policy instruments. The conclusions also stress the importance of **stepping up outreach** activities on climate action with partner countries and regional organisations, including in the context of upcoming summits.

Also, the EU Global Strategy emphasises that preventing conflicts and disasters affecting populations is more efficient and effective than engaging with crises after they break out. The Joint Communiqué of the 14th EU-Central Asia Ministerial Meeting in November 2018 reaffirms the shared EU-Central Asia commitment to working together on addressing serious challenges posed by climate change, as well as a resolve to cooperate in the area of conflict prevention and crisis management.

The European Parliament report on climate diplomacy (2017/2272) (INI) indicates that EU climate diplomacy contributed to the conclusion of the Paris Agreement and, since then, the EU's approach to climate diplomacy has been broadened. The responsibility for long-term sustainable climate actions cannot be put on individuals and their individual choices as consumers; whereas a human development climate policy should clarify that responsibility for creating sustainable societies lies primarily with politicians who have the means to create climate-sustainable policies. Further, it considers that climate change and water, energy and food nexus concerns are interlinked and transnational, and require climate diplomacy aimed, inter alia,

¹⁴ ODI/UNDP (2017) Climate Change, Migration and Displacement: The need for a risk-informed and coherent approach. Available at: <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11874.pdf>

¹⁵ The European Green Deal, https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2050_en

¹⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, The Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions “The European Green Deal”, 2019

¹⁸ EU Press Release, Climate diplomacy: Council renews the EU's commitment to place climate action at the centre of external policy, 2020, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/01/20/climate-diplomacy-council-renews-the-eu-s-commitment-to-place-climate-action-at-the-centre-of-external-policy/#:~:text=This%20is%20a%20clear%20sign,requires%20an%20urgent%20collective%20response>.

at the full implementation of Paris Agreement commitments. Also, the negative long-term implications of climate change may lead to an increase in political tensions, both inside and outside of national borders, and hence risk being an element of crisis and putting a strain on international relations.¹⁹

The **European Consensus on Development** acknowledges the need to integrate environment and climate change throughout development cooperation strategies, including by promoting a sound balance between mitigation and adaptation. In particular, it points out the need for the EU and its Member States to increase their efforts to build resilience and adaptability to change by helping people and communities to be better prepared for cross-border threats, in particular through capacity building of national and regional systems and the improvement of information sharing.²⁰

This project is in line with the outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development “**The Future We Want**” reaffirming the importance of human development aspects for achieving sustainable development. Therefore, the project will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and specifically to the achievement of several SDGs: goal 13 on Climate Action, 16 on Peace Justice and Strong Institutions and goal 5 on Gender Equality. The project will also contribute to the achievement of other SDGs related to poverty, food and water nexus, urban and rural resilience, and partnerships. This contribution will be possible through enhanced national planning and assessment capacities, reducing vulnerability of communities (women and men, boy and girls), livelihoods and economic sectors to climate risks, enhanced climate information and early warning.

The project will contribute to the GAP II (EU’s Gender Action Plan 2016-2020), priority 2 and objective 20 “equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision making processes on climate and environmental issues”. It will also contribute to the new GAP III (2021-2025) priorities regarding environmental protection and climate change through mainstreaming a gender perspective into environmental, climate change, and disaster risk reduction policies, including in the European Green Deal, to be more efficient, effective, and equitable. The project will follow the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction²¹ 2015 – 2030 and takes into account the priority 4, which highlights the promotion of gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the responses and reconstruction phases among other priorities. The project will also follow the provisions of the “Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” particularly highlighting the participation of women in elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels.

In addition, UNDP and the EU conduct annual regional consultations on Central Asia and the October 2019 discussion defined climate change and resilience building among its top priorities.

4. Relevance of the intervention

Given the transboundary nature of climate risks and shared natural resources, climate action can be seen as an entry point for strengthened regional cooperation. The project pursues an enhanced regional policy dialogue on climate-fragility factors and resilience. Benefits of the regional approach also include complementarity, economies of scale, experience sharing and strategic planning and financing²². The project will focus on the transboundary, densely populated Ferghana Valley shared by three Central Asian countries: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyz Republic. The Ferghana Valley exhibits many of the characteristics and vulnerabilities of Central Asia (see below). Climate resilient basin-wide management of water and natural resources remains a priority for all three countries.

The Kyrgyz Republic

The economy of Kyrgyz Republic remains vulnerable to internal and external shocks and climate change stressors are expected to amplify the impact of shocks, by undermining the natural resource base and

¹⁹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2018-0221_EN.html

²⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en

²¹ More info available at: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

²² World Bank (2015) https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/eca/central-asia/Central-Asia-Climate-Change-Program_May%2015_ENG.pdf

resilience of economic sectors. Increased incidence of natural hazards undermines physical wellbeing and access to healthcare, education and other basic rights. Agriculture remains among leading economic sector, contributing to around 11,7% of GDP in 2019²³, largely from wheat, barley, potatoes, and cotton. Climate change impacts on agriculture could decrease food supply and retard poverty reduction efforts, particularly in rural and mountainous areas.

As per the country UNFCCC communications, the country is characterized by a dry, arid climate, although this varies based on altitude. Overall, the country is already highly drought prone. Climate change is predicted to increase the duration of long-lasting heat waves and the duration of dry spells. Desertification is a concern in up to half of land in the Kyrgyz Republic, including the pasturelands which sustain livestock-reliant livelihoods. This has major implications for agriculture, with 80% of arable land reliant on irrigation. Even with irrigation, production remains highly climate sensitive, as demonstrated by the drought in 2008, which resulted in the widespread loss of harvests. Wheat and maize are particularly sensitive to rainfall timing. Increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns may facilitate outbreaks of diseases and pests, like locusts, potentially driving food insecurity, malnutrition and stunting, the latter of which already affects over 11.8% of children (under 5 years of age)²⁴.

The Kyrgyz Republic already struggles to meet its peak winter energy demand and faces challenges imposed by aging infrastructure. Water resources provide over 90% of all generated power in the country.²⁵ Snow and glaciers provide the source of water for six major river basins, including the Syr Darya and Amu Darya, which serve as critical water resources for neighbouring countries in Central Asia. Temperature rise over the last five decades has already contributed to significant decreases in both mountain snowpack and the volume of the Tien Shan glaciers, with accelerated reductions in the last 20 years. In the immediate term, shrinking glaciers will increase water supply, but also flood and mudslide potential. In the longer term, inflow to the Syr Darya and Amu Darya is projected to decrease by at least 20% by 2050, coinciding with an increased demand for water, leading to water stress and shortages. Given the importance of water flows from Kyrgyz Republic to neighbouring countries, these climate impacts will affect resilience of the region as a whole.

The Kyrgyz Republic has been actively integrating climate change considerations into policy-making, however, additional support will be required to implement strategies and action plans. In 2020, the government has re-established a Coordination Council on Climate Change and Green Economy, which is now led by the Prime Minister and comprising representatives from all key ministries, as well as academia, business and civic institutions. However, the knowledge and capacity constraints need to be addressed to secure whole-of-government approach to resilience and an integrated climate risk management across sectors.

The project will contribute to national priority goals on environment, climate change and disaster risk management in line with national commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030. In line with UNDAF and the UNDP Country Programme Document for the Kyrgyz republic, the proposed project will directly contribute to: (i) enhancement of institutional systems to apply innovative climate change adaptation practices across country; (ii) improvement of adaptive capacities and on-farm water efficiency, and integration resilience to climate change in vulnerable framing communities with focus on women-lead households; (iii) improvement of national and sub-national governments capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive DRR strategies (UNDAF outcome 3; CPD 2018-2022 Outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4)

²³ Available at: <https://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/nacionalnye-scheta/>

²⁴ Food Security and Nutrition Profile of the Kyrgyz Republic. (2019). FAO report

²⁵ USAID, Climate Risk Profile. Kyrgyz Republic, 2018, https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018_USAID-CCIS-Project_Climate-Risk-Profile-Kyrgyz-Republic.pdf.pdf

Tajikistan

Tajikistan has achieved rapid poverty reduction over the past two decades, with a 2018 GDP growth rate of 7%. Nonetheless, roughly half (47%) of the population lives below the poverty line²⁶ and food issue is a serious concern. The country already faces domestic food shortages of around 40%²⁷. Labour migration to neighbouring countries has led to an increase in female-headed households, shifting the traditional gender balance²⁸, with significant part of the male population working abroad²⁹. Tajikistan has been described as the most climate-vulnerable country in the region by the World Bank.

Tajikistan is prone to natural hazards, including avalanches, droughts, earthquakes, floods, land- and mudslides. Historically, Tajikistan has been particularly vulnerable to flooding - which impacts about 100,000 people and \$100 million of GDP annually³⁰ - and earthquakes, with 63% of the population living in highly seismic areas³¹. Economic losses associated with climate-related natural disasters are estimated to be as high as 5% of annual GDP. Floods and landslides are already causing substantial damage to infrastructure and hydropower stations, exacerbating power shortages.

Almost 75% of Tajikistan's population lives in rural, mountainous environments, with the majority (75% of women, 42% of men) engaged in the agricultural sector³². Agriculture is deemed to be vital to economic development. Two thirds of agricultural production are irrigation-dependent, and irrigation needs are expected to increase by 20-30% relative to present climate conditions³³. Soviet-era irrigation infrastructure is often in a state of disrepair. As a result, ineffective drainage has led to salinisation, swamping and water logging, whilst inefficient water use (e.g. for cotton cultivation) drives water shortages.

Tajikistan is home to 60% of glaciers in Central Asia, contributing 40-60% of all freshwater resources in the region. Glacial melting is already evident and vital glacier-fed rivers, including the Amu-Darya, Syr-Darya, and Nurek (all critical sources for irrigation and hydropower) and the Cofar Nigan and the Dushanbinka (important sources of potable water for Tajikistan's capital city, Dushanbe), are immediately threatened. As a result, the impacts of climate change on Tajikistan threaten water and energy nexus across Central Asia. At a national level, hydropower represents 98% of total energy capacity - making Tajikistan the third largest producer of hydropower in the world. Seasonal fluctuations in power supply are common, with the lowest supply coinciding with the highest winter demand, resulting in deaths from cold exposure³⁴.

Reduced water availability (with a reduction of up to 40% of glacial flows) and soil degradation, combined with seasonal shocks like hail, flooding and crop pests and diseases undermine food production stability. A severe drought in 2000-2001 - during which access to water from the Amu Darya river was halved - resulted in chronic malnutrition for a large proportion of the population³⁵. Future crop yields could decrease by 5-30% by 2050³⁶. Livelihoods will be undermined by reduced water quantity and quality, which will impact agriculture, health and disaster risks. With few economic opportunities, communities are forced to pursue unsustainable activities that further aggravate environmental degradation and vulnerability to natural disasters like landslides and mudflows.

²⁶ UNDP (2018) Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia: Adapting to a Changing Climate for Resilient Development. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/climate-change-adaptation-in-europe-and-central-asia.html>

²⁷ UNDP (2018) Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia: Adapting to a Changing Climate for Resilient Development. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/climate-change-adaptation-in-europe-and-central-asia.html>

²⁸ UKAID (2013) CLIMATE CHANGE, COMPLEXITY AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES Case study: Tajikistan https://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/ClimateChange_TajikistanCaseStudy_EN_2013.pdf

²⁹ Action Against Hunger/IRIS (2017) Ferghana Valley Five Year Humanitarian Trends Assessment. Available at: <https://www.iris-france.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Ferghana-Valley-Report.pdf>

³⁰ <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/tajikistan>

³¹ World Bank Group/GFDRR (2017) *Tajikistan Disaster Risk Profile*. Available at:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/372481493891899347/pdf/114761-WP-PUBLIC-drp-tajikistan.pdf>

³² World Bank Group/GFDRR (2017) *Tajikistan Disaster Risk Profile*. Available at:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/372481493891899347/pdf/114761-WP-PUBLIC-drp-tajikistan.pdf>

³³ WFP (2017) *Climate Risks and Food Security in Tajikistan: A review of evidence and priorities for adaptation strategies*. Available at:

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000015482/download/>

³⁴ UNDP (2009) *Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment: Responding to Water, Energy and Food Insecurities*.

³⁵ Second National Communication (2008) The Republic of Tajikistan.

³⁶ WFP (2017) *Climate Risks and Food Security in Tajikistan: A review of evidence and priorities for adaptation strategies*. Available at: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000015482/download/>

The vulnerability of Tajikistan's most important sectors to climate variability was acutely demonstrated during the "compound crisis" of 2007-2008. Whilst public perception remains limited, the government of Tajikistan is increasingly aware of climatic risks and has demonstrated commitment to addressing this vulnerability. Mainstreaming disaster risk management is a government priority, as demonstrated by the establishment of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Government of Tajikistan adopted a National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030, the Water Code and Basin Plans for the management of water resources in the Tajik parts of the Syr-Darya and Zaravshan rivers. These important policy documents will constitute policy baseline for the proposed project policy work. In line with the National Priority on Promotion of Environmental Sustainability, UNDP Strategic Plan for 2018-2021, and UNDP Country Programme Document 2016-2022, the project will promote resilience and environmental sustainability through integrated and gender-responsive approaches to development, building resilience of communities to climate vulnerability and climate-related hazards, with the focus on climate risks to water resources. Proposed activities will directly contribute to enhanced livelihoods through solutions for disaster and climate risk management (UNDAF Outcome 6, Outputs 6.2 and 6.3 of CPD 2016-2020).

Uzbekistan

With a population exceeding 34 million people³⁷, Uzbekistan hosts 45% of the total population of Central Asia, of which two thirds is under the age of 30. Uzbekistan is transitioning to a market-oriented economy, but, after years of steady growth, the country has experienced economic slowdown due to falling commodity prices, stagnation in primary trading countries, and a decline in remittances.

The agricultural sector, based on cotton and wheat, comprises 28% (January - September 2019) of GDP³⁸ and employs circa 33.2³⁹% of the working population. Moreover, up to 49% of the population's income is supplemented by agricultural activities, particularly in rural areas, which host 64% of the population. However, intensive farming practices have degraded much of the available arable land and depleted the water resources. Irrigation currently consumes up to 90% of total water withdrawals. Uzbekistan's water use currently exceeds its freshwater reserves⁴⁰. Water - already one of the country's most precious resources - suffers from irrational use and pollution. Despite agricultural reforms to improve irrigation efficiency, Uzbekistan faces significant challenges with desertification and water scarcity - all of which are exacerbated by climate stressors.

The annual mean temperature is predicted to increase by 1.3 to 2.1 degrees Celsius by 2030 and by 2.5-3.0 degrees Celsius during 2041-2070⁴¹, resulting in an increased duration of heat waves and dry spells. Overall, arid conditions are expected to increase. Both cotton and wheat (which collectively cover 68% of irrigated land) are sensitive to heat and drought stress. Yields for almost all crops are expected to decrease by 10-25% by 2050 and livestock productivity is projected to decrease, with concerning ramifications for livelihood and food production, particularly among the rural poor. Increasing temperatures may also stress the electrical grid and impact gas turbine productivity, reducing reliability of supply. Water deficits impact power plant cooling systems and threaten Uzbekistan's hydropower stations, which otherwise serve to backstop electricity production.

Uzbekistan is prone to weather-related extreme events, including earthquakes, floods, droughts, dust storms, mudflows, and avalanches. This is especially true of the mountainous areas, including the Namangan Region (Ferghana Valley). According to the long-term assessment of the impact of mudflows on the lives and health of the local population (made by UNDP jointly with Uzhydromet, 2015), considering climate change

³⁷ <https://stat.uz/en>

³⁸ <https://stat.uz/uploads/doklad/2019/yanvar-sentyabr/ru/1.pdf>

³⁹ https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Uzbekistan/Employment_in_agriculture/

⁴⁰ UNDP (2018) Climate Change Adaptation in Europe and Central Asia: Adapting to a Changing Climate for Resilient Development. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience-/climate-change-adaptation-in-europe-and-central-asia.html>

⁴¹ Third national communication of the Republic of Uzbekistan under UNFCCC https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20of%20Uzbekistan%20under%20UNFCCC_english_n.pdf

and population growth, the risk will increase nearly twofold (1.74 times) by 2030, and nearly 2.5 times by 2050. Areas with high population density are most risk prone. The Bukhara region, Navoiy region, and Ferghana Valley are predicted to see the highest increase in risk. Increasing disaster risks threaten infrastructure, including transportation, communication, water resources and energy, as well as health and emergency services.

Sweeping reforms in the public healthcare system have improved health indicators and mortality rates, but challenges remain. Shortages of quality drinking water in some communities increase vulnerability to bacterial and microbial diseases, whose spread is facilitated by warmer temperatures, as is the transmission of communicable diseases. More frequent and severe heat waves may cause heat stress and increased mortality, particularly among vulnerable populations. As temperatures rise, dust storms, which pose respiratory threats, may become more common. Warmer temperatures also convey the possibility of a resurgence of malaria, which has been eradicated but was once one of the most widespread diseases in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan has taken steps to include climate change considerations across national policy. One of the steps towards this was the approval of the Strategy for the transition of Uzbekistan to the green economy for the period 2019-2030 which includes climate change considerations. However, to date, a comprehensive framework for climate change adaptation is still lacking. Efforts to address climate change are currently dispersed across sector-specific entities, undermining coordinated action, and generating inefficiencies in budgeting and implementation.

The proposed project will support Uzbekistan to step-up its agenda on climate change and nature-based solutions in line with the “Strategy for Transition of Uzbekistan to Green Economy for 2019-2030”. The project will contribute to national priority area “Sustainable, climate-responsible and resilient development” through: (i) investing in climate change adaptation, and (ii) strengthening gender-responsive climate and disaster governance system through enhanced multi-hazard early warning. Proposed activities are in line with UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Document outcome 4 and CPD 2021-2025 Outputs 4.1 and 4.3.

Transboundary context: Ferghana Valley

One of the fastest growing regions of Central Asia, Ferghana Valley is home to nearly 30%⁴² of the region’s population concentrated in less than 5% of the region’s total land area, with almost half of the resident population under 28 years old. Ferghana Valley’s population density has been estimated to be as high as 550 people per square km - relative to an average of just 75.1⁴³ people per square kilometre. This makes it the most densely populated region in Central Asia⁴⁴. Economies are intrinsically linked to Russian remittances. As of mid-2015, citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan accounted for one third of the 11 million foreigners officially registered in the Russian Federation.⁴⁵ Russia’s economic slowdown and falling commodity prices have therefore severely impacted the region’s economy, leading to high unemployment and poverty rates and reverse migration to home countries, as well as greater internal migration.

⁴² <https://stat.uz/ru/164-ofytsyalnaia-statystyka-ru/6569-demografiya2>

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute [SIPRI] (2019) *Central Asia: Climate-related security risk assessment*. Available at: https://www.e3g.org/docs/Central_Asia_Report_Expert_Working_Group_on_Climate_related_Security_Risks_Final.pdf

⁴⁵ Labour, Migration, Remittances, and Human Development in Central Asia. (2015). The United Nations Development Programme Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States



Figure 1: Map of Ferghana Valley with borders indicated in red (UNEP/Grid-Arendal).

The Valley accounts for 51% of Kyrgyz population, 31% of Tajikistan's population, and 27% of Uzbekistan's population. It covers the Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan regions of Uzbekistan; Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions in the Kyrgyz Republic; and Tajikistan's Sughd region. The Valley's ethnic composition is extremely heterogeneous. The Valley has been one of the most unstable areas since the fall of the Soviet Union, with hard-to-reach areas exposed to poverty, resource scarcity. Previously centralised service provision has deteriorated to varying degrees across the region, leaving many communities outside of social safety nets.

Irrigated agriculture, which expanded extensively during the Soviet period, and cattle raising have traditionally comprised the largest sources of livelihoods. Cotton and wheat, both of which are climate sensitive crops, have occupied most of the irrigated land. Although the Valley is relatively water-rich, compared to the rest of Central Asia, an increasing aridity and outdated Soviet-era irrigation infrastructure. Widespread (often wasteful) irrigation and uncoordinated cross-border water use has led to groundwater salinization, waterlogging, seasonal flooding, and other risks to sustainable use of water, land, and other natural resources. Moreover, because the headwaters of much of the Syr-Darya watershed are glacial-fed, accelerating glacial melting is believed to both increase short-term flood risks and worsen longer-term water availability for irrigation and hydropower generation, as well as other commercial and household needs.

The Valley hosts Central Asia's largest oil refinery and many core industries, including chemical, textiles and mining. In addition, the Valley is home to important transport networks connecting the three countries and the region more broadly. This infrastructure is vulnerable to earthquakes and associated landslide and mudslide risks, which are particularly concerning given the presence of tailings from some 50 Soviet-era uranium mines. Many of these are not properly maintained or safeguarded and are located near groundwater sources and tributaries that flow into the Syr-Darya watershed. As Kyrgyzstan's and Tajikistan's glacial ice begins to melt, the risk of contamination by uranium tailings waste and leaching increases, posing public health risks. Vulnerability in the region could increase further if livelihoods, water, food and energy supply continue to decrease due to climate change. Growing shortages of water and productive land, combined with rapid growth in population, insufficient employment opportunities and low-skilled labour forces, create further challenges.

In the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative 2017 report, jointly written by the OSCE, UNDP, UN Environment, UNECE and the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Ferghana Valley was designated the highest climate change risk area among eleven identified regional and transboundary climate change hotspots in Central Asia. Despite this, governmental agencies, local authorities, local NGOs, and other stakeholders remain largely uninformed about climate-related risks. This undermines local and national capacity to prepare effective responses. There is a need for more participatory fora for all stakeholders to voice their needs and priorities relevant to climate change and resilience.

Addressing the challenges outlined above will require stronger regional cooperation, combined with improved resilience and capacity building for disaster risk response.

II. STRATEGY

Integrated climate risk management and good governance are the focus of the project. The project aims to make climate resilience and environmental sustainability integral to transboundary governance. The project will promote participatory good governance, facilitate medium- and long-term environmental planning and whole-of-government approaches on issues such as climate change adaptation and resilience. The project will also confer positive impacts on human development through reduced risks of conflicts over natural resources and through better access to information, with possible positive effects under the Aarhus Convention⁴⁶.

Theory of Change (TOC) of the project is based on the understanding that the pathway to sustainability and resilience requires systemic changes that will countries transition towards: (i) reshaping long-term vision for resilient and socially inclusive development in selected basin; (ii) ability at national and local levels to establish and maintain strong and sustainable institutional and knowledge based networks for risk-informed, people-centred and long lasting development; (iii) scaling up data-driven and gender-responsive smart policies and solutions to address climate change impact, namely adaption and disaster resilience.

The overall project strategy aims to raise awareness and to improve evidence-based knowledge of climate-related resilience risks and effective responses, thus empowering communities to become more resilient and providing a secure foundation for cooperative action to respond to the threats and risks posed by climate change. Climate-related concerns will be mainstreamed into decision-making at all levels, facilitating climate-resilient development from the community level up to the regional level.

The key barriers to resilience in Central Asia are as follows:

- (i) Insufficient knowledge base, information and communication on the climate-fragility risks and hot-spots;
- (ii) Lack of integration between the climate change and resilience agendas in the national and sectoral planning and policies: insufficient understanding and mainstreaming of climate-fragility risks, civil protection strategies and plans, and insufficient integration of human development objectives/measures in national adaptation planning;
- (iii) Insufficient regional cooperation and awareness on climate-fragility risks and mitigation measures;
- (iv) Lack of capacities and on-the-ground experience in climate-fragility risks prevention and management.

The project Theory of Change builds upon the following interrelated strategic outputs that address barriers to resilience identified above: **IF** the knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley are enhanced (Output 1); **IF** technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans is provided (Output 2); **IF** opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience are created (Output 3); and **IF** climate-related early warning and prevention measures are demonstrated at pilot site/s in Ferghana valley (Output 4); **THEN**, it is expected that the cooperation and resilience of the local and regional stakeholders in Ferghana valley to threats and risks posed by climate change will be improved in the medium term.

This is because an enhanced knowledge base on climate-fragility risks will allow risk-informed decision-making, leading to mainstreaming of climate risks into key strategic policy documents. The evidence-based

⁴⁶ To be noted that Uzbekistan did not join the convention yet. The process of adherence is ongoing.

decision making will support consensus-building and empower governments to take coordinated action, facilitated by regional dialogue.

The achievement of the Intervention's outcome is subject to the assumptions that: the partner governments, non-governmental organisations and academia facilitate and support the implementation of the project by providing access to relevant information and in-kind contribution in the form of technical and human resources; a strong and sustainable network of institutional partners is established and maintained for the Intervention's implementation, led by partner governments; alignment with needs identified by the government translate into full support by the authorities in the implementation phase; decision-making by recipient authorities is overall timely and coherent; assessments, mapping and capacity gaps are considered and addressed by the countries; there exists an efficient policy / strategy dialogue and consideration of recommendations for CC resilience mainstreaming; ownership scheme for the platform exists / agreed between the countries; there is a growing demand for awareness materials and platform; and the governments invest and consider the lessons learned for replication.

If the cooperation and resilience of the local and regional stakeholders in Ferghana valley to threats and risks posed by climate change is improved, then, in the long term, it will strengthen the stability and climate resilient development in trans-border areas between Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Impact), under the assumption that political, social and economic stability is maintained in the region; and there are no major disasters / extreme weather events or other force majeure resulting in temporary disruption of the government operations and/or budgetary constraints. Practical risk reduction activities tailored to the local context will help stakeholders to be fully engaged through active participatory process and ensure that "no one is left behind", including by creating space for the most vulnerable groups to engage with the resilience-building process.

The project is designed to reinforce national capacities and efforts and the existing work of development organizations and partners in the region, thus extensive networking and partnership will be crucial to overcoming barriers related to insufficient knowledge and information on climate-fragility risk assessment, integrated policy planning methodologies and tools, including the integration of human development objectives/measures in national adaptation planning, capacities, and on-the-ground experience in climate-fragility risks prevention and management. There is a number of important policy documents at the national level that will constitute a policy baseline for the proposed project's policy work, for instance, Tajikistan "National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030", or "Strategy for Transition of Uzbekistan to Green Economy for 2019-2030". Through enhancing a multi-hazard early warning system, the project will contribute and complement the activities in the national priority area "Sustainable, climate-responsible and resilient development" as fixed in the CPD 2021-2025 of the Uzbekistan; improvement of national and sub-national governments capacities to adopt and implement gender-responsive climate adaptation strategies and measures will contribute to the enhancement of institutional systems to apply innovative climate change adaptation practices across the Kyrgyz Republic in line with UNDAF priority outcome.

The project will also liaise with international initiatives to ensure complementarity and synergy. Cooperation with the EU-funded "Climate Change and Security assessment and improved local resilience to climate change security risks (2017-2021)" project implemented by UN Environment to draw on and exchange knowledge of analytical tools, methodologies, and lessons, in particular the newly developed toolkit on addressing climate fragility risks. Synergies will be built with the new OSCE project "Strengthening Responses to Security Risks from Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus, and Central Asia" in the course of selection of climate change adaptation measures, as well as the elaboration of capacity building and knowledge sharing programme. More details on partnerships are presented in Section three.

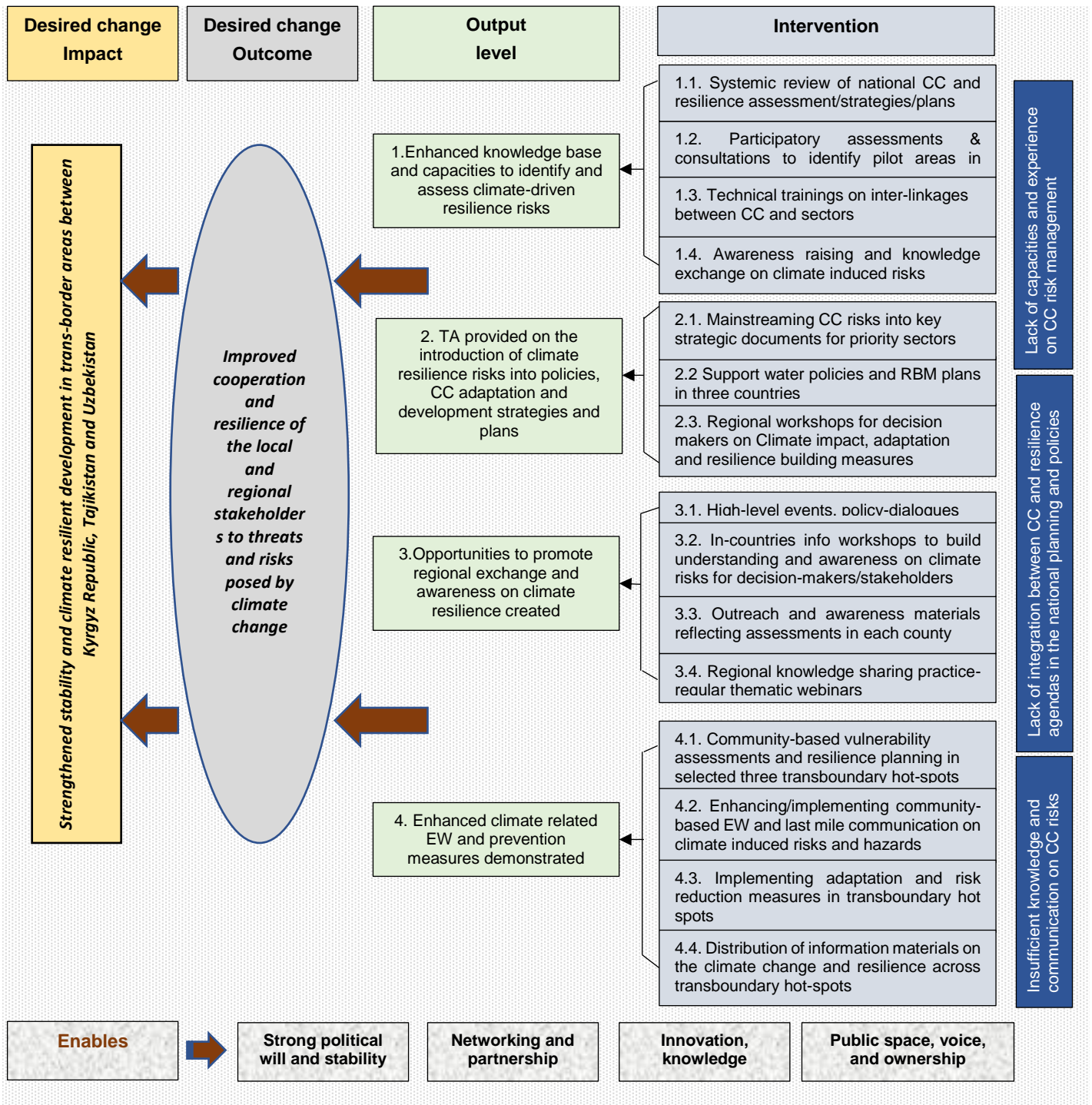


Figure 2. Theory of Change Diagram

The project interventions will follow four development pathways as outlined below:

(i) *Knowledge Management and Capacity Building*

The first pathway involves developing an enhanced knowledge base on climate-fragility risks to allow risk-informed decision-making. This will focus on creating and strengthening mechanisms of analysis, assessment and anticipation of climate risks. Participatory vulnerability assessments will be used to identify climate-related risks and hotspots and develop appropriate and effective responses. This will be coupled with capacity-building and training of key stakeholders, including to manage complex sectoral interlinkages between climate change and climate-risk related human development. Findings will inform a suite of user-friendly knowledge products, which will be used to raise awareness of the climate-related risks and build consensus on the best responses at all levels. The findings will inform, *inter alia*, a comprehensive public awareness campaign and a regional knowledge sharing platform.

(ii) Policy and Transboundary Dialogue

The second pathway builds on the knowledge base developed through the first pathway. It focuses on integrating climate risks into decision-making processes and development strategies at the national and regional level. Climate risks will be mainstreamed into key strategic policy documents. In addition, the project will complement to the development of National Adaptation Plans. At the regional level, evidence-based decision making will support consensus-building and empower governments to take coordinated action. This will be supported by high-level events laying a background for continuous regional dialogue, focused on, *inter alia*, strengthened basin-wide and climate-resilient natural resource management. The importance of transboundary water ecosystems suggests that basin-wide co-operation mechanisms, including water basin commissions, could help to better address existing water challenges at transboundary and national levels which would also address climate-related challenges related to water.

(iii) Regional Exchange and Awareness

The third pathway builds on the experience from the basin-wide cooperation mechanism developed through the second pathway. It focuses on the operationalization of regional-climate change dialogue through engaging with national governments and regional intergovernmental institutions, which are active in the beneficiary countries. Series of high-level regional conferences and intra-country awareness-raising events will be conducted to build understanding and awareness of links between climate-fragility risks, socio-economic development, and gender issues and corresponding adaptation measures. A regional knowledge management platform will be developed and put into operation; sustainability provisions for maintaining the platform after the project completion will be secured to serve as a knowledge exchange hub between water basin commissions from the respective countries.

(iv) Technical Measures to Build Resilience

The fourths pathway provides the technical component underpinning the practical implementation of climate resilience-building and adaptation measures. This will involve the development of community-based Early Warning Systems and enhancing “last-mile” communication, preparedness and response planning, as well as enhancing climate resilient water use and land management. This pathway will also include civic engagement and will build local ownership of a series of local-level pilot interventions expected to reduce climate-induced risks and safeguard livelihoods in the Ferghana Valley. The valuable knowledge derived from these pilot projects will be shared at regional level, contributing to pathways 1 and 2.

Gender equality

Gender mainstreaming is core organization objective of UNDP. The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is central to the mandate of UNDP and intrinsic to its development approach. UNDP has been working with governments to integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment into climate change. As a number of studies have revealed, the effects of climate change are expected to be more severe for some segments of society than others because of geographic location, socio-economic determinants, gender, age, health, and unique cultural, economic, or political characteristics of particular region and populations. Social vulnerability and equity in the context of climate change are important because some populations (elderly, children, women, poor...) may have less capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related hazards. As a result, such populations may be disproportionately affected.

Thus, targeted actions by the project, directed to empower those groups, will bring the key change in increasing the ability to cope with climate change and disasters. Impacts on men and women is also different, largely due to their gender-differentiated relative powers, roles and responsibilities in the household, community, and institutions. Disparities in economic opportunities and access to productive resources also render women more vulnerable to economic impacts of climate change because they tend to possess fewer assets and depend more on natural resources for their livelihoods. The law backs the disparity in many cases – a recent study by the World Bank indicates that 155 of the 173 economies covered in the study have at least one law impeding women’s economic opportunities.

At the Twentieth Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Lima, December 2014), the Parties adopted the Lima Work Programme on Gender, which aims to advance the implementation of existing gender mandates across all areas of the climate negotiations.

The project will make a positive contribution to mainstreaming gender into climate and human development policies and local climate adaptation action. The project will embed nationally appropriate gender consideration in each Riparian country. The project will therefore more efficiently safeguard local communities and their assets from flood disasters with targeted involvement of women as well as other vulnerable groups (marginalized, elderly, disabled). The intervention will also follow the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 and takes into account priority 4, which highlights the promotion of gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the responses and reconstruction phases among other priorities. Gender considerations will be taken into account and mainstreamed through all the activities of the project, particularly through the participatory climate-related risk/change assessment and planning. Gender-responsive capacity and vulnerability assessments at national and community level planned under Outputs 1 and 4 will enable identification of specific vulnerabilities of various socio-economic groups and thus help ensure efficient design of policies and adaptation measures. Lessons and tools for gender mainstreaming in national and local climate adaptation planning will be utilized by the project. Gender disaggregated indicators will be proposed for the national policy instruments/plans and project reporting. The enhanced participation of women and vulnerable groups will be ensured throughout the project cycle to support their empowerment.

The gender responsive approach will consider the structural barriers impacting women’s, men’s and socio-economically vulnerable groups’ abilities to fully benefit from climate-resilient risk management and will integrate activities to promote gender equality and social inclusion. Further, the gender responsive approach will ensure that women and vulnerable groups have equal access to information and participate in, benefit from, and make decisions about the work of the project. This approach will not only help to promote gender equality, social inclusion, and enhanced community resilience, but will also help to ensure sustainability and uptake of project outcomes. As a starting point for gender-responsiveness, the following can be used to supplement the Gender Action Plan provided in Annex 6:

- (i) An institutional gender analysis of key partner institutions at the regional, national and sub-national levels, to identify the participation and roles of women and men in management, professional and technical positions and administration; and, the policies, procedures, methods and other resources that are relevant to the Project design, implementation and monitoring. Currently gender-disaggregated data is lacking in regards to representation within the relevant institutions in the region.

Climate change and gender context: IPCC

“Differences in vulnerability and exposure arise from non-climatic factors and from multidimensional inequalities often produced by uneven development processes (*very high confidence*). These differences shape differential risks from climate change. ... People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally, or otherwise marginalized are especially vulnerable to climate change and also to some adaptation and mitigation responses (*medium evidence, high agreement*). This heightened vulnerability is rarely due to a single cause. Rather, it is the product of intersecting social processes that result in inequalities in socioeconomic status and income, as well as in exposure. Such social processes include, for example, discrimination on the basis of gender, class, ethnicity, age, and (dis)ability.”

IPCC 2014 Summary for Policymakers

“Women and men contribute differently to the causes of climate change, are differently affected by climate change, react differently to its impacts and, given the choice, favour different solutions to mitigate and different options for dealing with the consequences of climate change.” (Women for Climate Justice, 2009).

- (ii) As training and capacity building are key components of the project, a participatory training and capacity-building needs assessment can be carried out to identify the needs, priorities and preferred modalities to increase knowledge, capacity and skills among both women and men in partner institutions particularly at management, professional and technical levels, to develop and adopt gender-responsive strategies, methods and tools for the work of the Project at institutional and community levels. This can also include training of local institutions in the collection of gender-disaggregated data in regards to climate impacts and gender- differentiated vulnerability.

Additional approaches to be utilized by this project to secure an efficient gender mainstreaming into the climate policy development, as reflected in Annex 6, include:

- (i) Establishing a network of resource persons on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in all beneficiary countries; engaging UNDP gender resource persons in the training events.
- (ii) Promoting collaborative efforts to ensure climate resilience finance is 100% gender-responsive, and that it is reaching community groups and grassroots women leaders.
- (iii) Supporting progress on ensuring women’s full and equal participation in all levels of decision-making, and reaching the goal of gender balance, through targeted resources and capacity building efforts.
- (iv) Use and promote guidelines and capacity building at national level to ensure gender is integrated into the planning, development and monitoring of climate and resilience strategies and plans.
- (v) Promoting greater coherence among the thematic areas, national entities and agencies engaged in climate and resilience development and implementation on sharing information, data, tools and activities on efforts to implement gender-responsive climate action.

Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan is provided in Annex 6.

Additional UNDP tools for mainstreaming gender in climate action:

1. UNDP-GEF gender toolkit: <https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/SitePages/Gender.aspx>
2. UNDP (2015). Mainstreaming Gender in Mitigation and Technology Development and Transfer Interventions Capacity Building Package, particularly pp 12-14.
3. UNDP (2010). Gender, Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Guidebook.
4. (UNDP GGCA 2017) Gender and climate finance.
5. (UNDP 2017). Gender and climate change policy briefs
6. UNDP Gender Inequality Index
7. UNDP Gender Development Index

Environmental Sustainability and Social and Environmental Safeguards

Environmental sustainability will be considered throughout the project. The Project is directly supporting environmental sustainability as tackling climate change and introducing adaptation measures in agriculture, water and other sectors in the Fergana Valley, which will have a direct long-term impact on environmental sustainability, ecosystem health and resilience of rural population. Natural resources and ecosystems are a key capital of this project. The economic value of natural resources is growing with increased agricultural production, which at the same time implies potential risks and further depletion of natural resources if not sustainably managed. It will therefore be ensured that all decision-makers at national, regional and local levels, as well as other stakeholders and beneficiary households understand and appreciate the economic value of the environment and of ecosystems, that activities equally take environmental sustainability and social inclusion into account. Environmental and climate change aspects will be addressed at the policy level, as they shall be tackled in the framework of the joint learning events as well as mainstreamed in regulatory frameworks and action plans, to the extent possible.

The project will also contribute to enhanced environmental sustainability through mainstreaming broader resilience aspects into sectorial development policies, strategies, and action plans. State authorities will benefit from the good governance practices that should be a positive side effect of the project, as modern government must include ecosystem health, climate change adaptation, and resilience building in the mid-term and long-term socio-economic planning. Access to the up-to-date environment information for

decision-makers at the local level, community-based organizations, and local population in the trans-boundary region, as well as professional institutions, shall be improved, with possible positive effects under the Aarhus Convention. This is subject to the assumptions that the partner governments, non-governmental organizations, and academia facilitate and support the implementation of the Intervention by providing access to relevant information and in-kind contribution in the form of technical and human resources. Having a right-based approach at its core, the project will greatly contribute towards equity and inclusiveness by directly tackling climate risks and environmental degradation, which has a greater impact on poorer segments of the society and other vulnerable groups in targeted areas. Social and Environmental Screening Document (Annex 3) presented overarching principles of the project's social and environmental safeguard and sustainability.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Overall objective:

The overall objective of the project is to support stability and climate resilient development in trans-border areas of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan through improved knowledge of climate-related risks amongst stakeholders at local, national and regional levels, facilitating risk-informed policymaking and inter-regional resource management, supported by practical measures to build resilience, adaptive capacity and transboundary risk management. Enhanced resilience will be achieved through an integrated action addressing climate change adaptation, enhanced resilient livelihoods and climate-informed development.

Specific Objective:

The specific objective of the project is to improve cooperation amongst and resilience of local communities and regional stakeholders to the threats and risks posed by climate change and its impacts.

The focus will be on developing mechanisms of analysis, assessment and anticipation of climate risks and stressors in the identified trans-boundary hotspots. Subsequently, relevant risk-management strategies and mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. Participatory planning will be integral to the approach, which will facilitate dialogue around a more efficient and sustainable use of vital natural resources (water, arable land, and pastures), especially during extreme and adverse weather events.

The technical component will enhance early warning and prevention measures, which will help to promote good neighbourly relations, by reducing tensions over limited natural resources. The local knowledge base will be increased through targeted public campaigns and policy dialogues focused on growing awareness and understanding of climate-induced implications and spill over effects. In order to achieve these outcomes, the project will focus on four main outputs with corresponding sets of activities:

Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley;

Output 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided;

Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created; and

Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s in Ferghana valley.

Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley;

The project will design and implement participatory assessments of climate-induced risks for Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Key stakeholders on ecosystem and climate-related resilience issues will be identified among governments, academia, non-governmental and international organizations, as well as independent experts at the national and regional levels. Climate change vulnerability assessments and information on the impacts of climate change, together with the required ecosystem-based adaptation measures, will be produced and disseminated in each country. Gender considerations will be considered in the participatory risk and vulnerability assessments. National and regional consultations will be organized to collect the various perspectives of the identified stakeholders and to discuss the climate-induced issues and hot-spots in detail within the respective national and regional context. The results of the regional consultations will be used to update national and regional analysis, and for mapping and describing the climate change hotspots.

The project will cooperate with the EU-funded project “Climate change and security assessment and improved local resilience to climate change risks (2017-2021) implemented by UN Environment to draw on and exchange knowledge of analytical tools, methodologies and lessons, in particular the newly developed toolkit on addressing climate fragility risks. In the process of the participatory assessment, the project will also conduct national capacity assessments and review/assessment of existing climate information tools, including modeling, forecasting and early warning tools relevant to climate-fragility risks. Capacity and skills among both women and men in partner institutions, particularly at management, professional and technical levels, to develop and adopt gender-responsive strategies will be assessed. The existing technical capacities (hydro-meteorological observation networks, models and EWS) will be reviewed, gaps identified, and costed recommendations developed to enhance coverage and quality of the early warning systems for the identified hot spots. Based on the assessments, the project will proceed with technical training for respective national counterparts on sectoral linkages between climate change and specific sectoral impacts such as water, energy, health, food, etc. This will also include training of local institutions in the collection of gender-disaggregated data. Moreover, the project will secure adequate participation of women in technical training and other capacity-building events. The primary beneficiaries of the activities will be high-level government officials and decision-makers at national, regional, and local levels, while sectorial experts and CSO representatives, including academia, will benefit from knowledge products, toolkit, and capacity-building activities.

- Activity 1.1. Systematic review and screening of national climate change and resilience assessments/strategies/plans and climate information tools, as part of a gap analysis. This will inform vulnerability assessments and produce information on climate-induced risks and required adaptation measures.
- Activity 1.2. Undertaking participatory assessments through structured national and regional consultations to discuss climate change resilience implications and to identify hot-spot areas within the Ferghana Valley, thus supporting consensus-building on possible adaptation measures. The participatory assessments will involve, above all, public organizations, civil society organizations, academia and scientific institutions. Such a broad stakeholder engagement will contribute to and facilitate implementation of awareness raising activities under the Activity 1.4. below.
- Activity 1.3. Technical trainings for national counterparts/stakeholders on sectoral interlinkages between climate change resilience and vital sectors such as water, energy, health, food, etc.
- Activity 1.4. Improving public awareness on climate-induced risks and resilience building through, inter alia, awareness raising activities and effective knowledge exchange activities, with special attention to marginalized groups.

Output 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided;

The project will work closely with relevant national policy and planning processes and bodies to promote a shared understanding of climate change and resilience concepts and approaches and to mainstream climate-fragility risks into national strategies and plans on civil protection, climate change, environment and development. Assessment of institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms will be

done to integrate gender into climate change policy and planning processes as well as other national policy and planning instruments to support climate and fragility risk mainstreaming.

The project will be closely coordinated with the ongoing national adaptation planning processes emerging in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. For each country the project will identify priority sectors and policy documents to be included in the strategic review and adaptation planning to mainstream climate-fragility risks. Prioritisation will be carried out through a national consultative process. The following sectors/areas will be considered: civil protection and disaster risk reduction, water and agriculture, land management, energy, health, rural development, urban development. For selected sectors/areas adaptation strategies and plans, which mainstream climate-fragility risks will be developed in coordination with the on-going national adaptation planning processes. The adaptation strategies and plans will be shared/validated with the national and local stakeholders as appropriate. Support in mainstreaming of gender considerations and gender indicators into regional, national, and sub-national adaptation strategies and plans will be ensured. The project will take into account lessons learnt from the earlier cross-border cooperation projects. To ensure sustainability of the project and secure local ownership, a comprehensive training programme will be designed and implemented addressing national decision-makers and institutional stakeholders, which are primary beneficiaries of the technical assistance. The project will develop the training syllabus on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and conflict prevention; conduct the training; and carry out evaluation and revision of the training contents. At least 30% of national and local government officials and planning practitioners trained by the project will be women.

- Activity 2.1. Support to national and sectoral adaptation planning: mainstreaming climate-fragility risks and resilience building measures into key strategic documents (policies, strategies, and plans) for priority sectors (i.e. civil protection and disaster risk reduction, water and agriculture, land management, energy, health, rural development, urban development, climate change, and environment, etc.)
- Activity 2.2. Supporting water policies and river basin management plans in all three countries to improve sustainable use of water resources in Ferghana Valley
- Activity 2.3. Conducting regional training workshops for national decision-makers and institutional stakeholders on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and resilience building measures.

Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created;

The project will prepare information and awareness materials reflecting the outcomes of the participatory assessments for the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and the Uzbekistan, targeted at the decision-makers and the public at large. The project will initiate and support a regional climate change dialogue engaging with national governments and regional intergovernmental institutions active in Central Asia. As part of such dialogue, three high-level regional conferences will be conducted engaging stakeholders from five Central Asian countries in a political dialogue, including sectoral stakeholders from civil protection and disaster risk reduction, water and agriculture, land management, energy, health, rural development and urban development sectors. At the national level, information meetings will be carried out to build understanding and awareness of links between climate-fragility risks, socio-economic development, and gender issues and corresponding adaptation measures (two meetings in each project country).

The main target of these meetings will be high-level government officials and decision makers. Capacities of existing water basin commissions will be strengthened in understanding and mainstreaming climate-fragility risks in water sector. A regional knowledge management platform will be developed and put into operation; sustainability provisions for maintaining the platform after the project completion will be secured. The project will ensure equal access to the regional knowledge platform for women and men, while actively pursuing the participation of women practitioners in the practice knowledge exchange.

- Activity 3.1. Three high-level regional events / policy dialogues on climate-resilience risks with participation of stakeholders from five Central Asian countries (disaggregated by sex and country).

- Activity 3.2. Information meetings and workshops in each project country to build understanding and awareness at national level amongst high-level decision-makers and key stakeholders of climate risks and corresponding adaptation measures.
- Activity 3.3. Preparing outreach information and awareness materials reflecting the outcomes of the participatory assessments in each project country.
- Activity 3.4. Developing a regional knowledge sharing practice through a series of regular thematic webinars on climate-related fragility risks.

Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s in Ferghana valley

Based on the results of the participatory assessments and adaptation planning (Outputs 1 and 2), pilot adaptation and prevention measures will be demonstrated at pilot sites in the Ferghana Valley, which will be selected during the project implementation stage. The pilot measures will be focused on enhanced community-based early warning, “last mile” communication and awareness, and local community climate change adaptation measures. The project will ensure that climate risk information and warnings are tailored to women and vulnerable groups (children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities). Local community-level participatory climate risk and climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans will be prepared. The participation of women and vulnerable groups in community-based risk and vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning will be targeted.

Pilot activities will be coordinated with the other local development and climate change adaptation activities to maximize synergies and impact, and may focus on enhanced sustainable use of water resources, drought management, enhanced land/pasture management, reduced vulnerability to climate-induced extreme events, enhanced and/or resilient livelihoods, ecosystem-based adaptation measures (e.g. afforestation/reforestation). All activities will be accompanied with information and awareness work, and improving climate adaptation capacities of the local communities, with explicit attention to the resilience of women, children and other vulnerable groups to empower them as agents of environmental protection and to secure an equal access to locally generated benefits (e.g. enhanced resilience of livelihoods and households). Results of the pilot measures will be documented, translated into “lessons learnt” studies and shared with decision-makers for further replication. Rural households in pilot Fergana valley and relevant local level authorities from three countries are primary beneficiaries of adaptation measures. Within this outcome the project is planning to cooperate with various organizations, including Central Asia Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction in Almaty (CESDRR). Also, selection of the pilot sites will be done based on consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries, including relevant EU Delegations and will be agreed with the Govts and EC.

- **Activity 4.1.** Community-based climate-related risk and vulnerability assessments and participatory adaptation and resilience planning for selected pilot communities in three pilot transboundary hot-spots. Developing preparedness and response plans for pilot communities.
- **Activity 4.2.** Implementing/enhancing community-based early warning and last mile communication on climate-induced extreme events and disasters at selected pilot communities
- **Activity 4.3.** Implementing adaptation and risk reduction measures to enhance climate resilience of the identified communities in the transboundary hotspots.
- **Activity 4.4.** Developing and distributing information and awareness materials on the climate change and resilience across pilot transboundary hot-spot areas.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Given the nature of the project, key resources required to ensure technical, strategic, organizational and process advice, expert and consultancy service engagement, human capacity development, organization of workshops and outreach campaigns, small grants for enhanced community resilience, procurement of goods and services for improved resilience and early warning, and supervision of works. Resources will be also dedicated for data acquisitions, travel, and workshops. UNDP Country Offices are expected to provide support with the meeting space, recruitment of experts and consultants, coordination of stakeholder

consultations and partners in the beneficiary countries, and to designate a responsible supervisor or contact person for the project. The Work Plan for the Regional Project and individual countries' action plans will be developed during the Inception Phase with respective budget allocations and presented at the Inception Workshop based on the indicative Work Plan presented in the Annex 1. During the project implementation efficiency and cost effectiveness of the project interventions will be ensured through synergy with other projects and initiatives, effective coordination and joint work planning across UNDP Offices in the beneficiary countries and IRH, strong stakeholder participation and engagement of national governments and institutional beneficiaries.

Partnerships

This project will be coordinated with other EU-supported interventions, particularly those implemented under the framework of the EU Strategy on Central Asia, in cooperation with various existing platforms for environment, disaster risk reduction and water cooperation, and with national and regional organizations working in the area of climate change in Central Asia, such as the Federal Foreign Office in Germany, UN Environment, Adelphi and FREXUS and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC). In addition, coordination with the Environmental Remediation Account for Central Asia (ERA) channelled through the EBRD, is essential as this project is planned to complement the project on uranium tailings safety financed by the ICSP (Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace).

The project will liaise with the EU-funded project "Climate Change and Security assessment and improved local resilience to climate change security risks (2017-2021) implemented by UN Environment to draw on and exchange knowledge of analytical tools, methodologies and lessons, in particular the newly developed toolkit on addressing climate fragility risks. Coordination is required with the EU-funded project on "Strengthening financial resilience and accelerating risk reduction in Central Asia" which focuses on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with the objective of building disaster and climate resilience in the region through the development of holistic DRR strategies.

In the framework of EU funded project "Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Tailings Remediation in Central Asia. Phase 2", many linkages can be found in terms of climate change impacts on Uranium legacy sites and possible implications to the local population. At the implementation stage, the project will coordinate activities with the "Uranium II" project team consisting of UNDP COs and OSCE, with a special focus on awareness-raising campaign for integration of climate change-related aspects in knowledge management materials on uranium management, as well as for the inclusion of climate change consideration in the implementation of pilot social-economic development projects. Also, UNDP will coordinate planned regional events between projects to arrange regional knowledge management exchange on a broader topic, by building resilience both to the human-made/technological and climate change induced natural disasters. The project will also cooperate with the ICSP-funded FREXUS project implemented by GIZ which has developed a methodology related to water management, that could be relevant for project actions.

Potential synergies with relevant ongoing EU funded CC and DRR projects will be ensured through close coordination with EU Delegations in participating countries. For example, the "Integrated Rural Development Program (IRD-P)" in the Kyrgyz Republic is also building resilience to climate change through support to income generating activities based on innovative agricultural practises and effective use of resources and similar programs exist in other CA countries. That is why coordination with EU Delegations is critically important.

Opportunities for further cooperation with other multilateral and national actors include, for instance, trainings for national experts in Central Asia, enhancing procedures of Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment as well as closing environmental data gaps. UN Environment may contribute on climate change risk mitigation measures of the project as well as environment safety and safety issues related to access to toxic and radioactive waste. Complementarity will be ensured with similar projects, for instance, a new project entitled Green Central Asia, funded by the Federal Foreign Office in Germany, which will contribute to the implementation of the new EU Central Asia Strategy endorsed by the

European Council on 17 June 2019. The project will set up a coordination mechanism with Green Central Asia project, closely coordinating with the German Federal Foreign Office. Information sharing between two projects and an improved access to information and regional risk and vulnerability data will be secured. Synergies will be explored with the policy dialogue and research components of the Green Central Asia project. Joint dialogues and workshops will be used to enhance the capacity of decision-makers to adequately address climate change-related security risks at national and regional level. Scientific collaboration on data can also inform the selection of Early Warning System interventions for hotspot areas in the Fergana Valley. Synergies and cooperation will be built with the new OSCE project “Strengthening Responses to Security Risks from Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia” (2019-2022) aimed at reducing climate change-related security threats in the region by raising awareness, developing capacities and sharing knowledge within and among the regions, as well as through the implementation of climate change adaptation measures in climate change and security hot-spots. The project also will cooperate with other EC funded disaster risk reduction projects in Central Asia, such as project implementing in Central Asia by World Bank and UNDRR.

It should be noted that the overall EU-CA regional dialogue on environment is conducted in the framework of the EU-CA Working Group on Environment and Climate Change (WGECC) supported by WECOOP, an EU-funded regional initiative.

The project will seek synergies, coordination and partnership with non-EU funded climate change adaptation initiatives in Central Asia, including those funded by Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donors, addressing climate risk management and early warning systems. These include (i) National Adaptation Planning projects and processes in all CA countries, (ii) the GCF/World Bank “Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin” implemented in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, (iii) WMO/World Bank regional project “Upgrading of Hydrometeorological Services of Central Asian countries (the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)”; (iv) UNDP/Adaptation Fund climate resilience projects in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan addressing, above all, climate-driven water stress through participatory adaptation planning and action; (v) UNDP “Aid for Trade” initiative implemented in Fergana Valley of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to support sustainable agricultural livelihoods (vi) UNDP project “Enhancing adaptation and strengthening the resilience of farming to Climate Change Risks in Fergana Valley (ACCRF)”. Cooperation and information exchange on the adaptation planning will be explored with the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, in particular, with the draft Aral Sea Basin Program 4 (ASBP 4). In the Kyrgyz Republic the project will build synergies with an interagency Climate Investment Programme that covers both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Synergies are to be built with the Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan Project (ERIK) funded by the World Bank to strengthen capacities to respond to disasters, provide safer and improved learning environment for the population. Coordination is of relevance with the upcoming World Bank and DEVCO programme on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) after successful implementation of DIPECHO projects in Central Asia.

Risks and Assumptions

The project will adhere to the UNDP’s [Enterprise Risk Management \(ERM\) Strategy](#) and to the [UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards \(SES\)](#). Risk management will be monitored through the UNDP [corporate project risk dashboard](#). ERM applies an integrated approach to risk management, with horizontal integration across all types of risks, and vertical integration from projects up to corporate level. The ERM methodology consists of six key elements in line with the ISO 31000:2018: communication and consultation; establishing scope, context, criteria; risk assessment; risk treatment; monitoring and review; and recording and reporting. In line with the above UNDP policies, an initial Risk Analysis for this project is presented in the Annex 2 and Social and Environmental Screening Procedure Template is presented in the Annex 4.

Overall, there are two main assumptions underpinning the success of the project: (a) political willingness in the countries to cooperate on climate-related risks at local, national and regional levels and (b) beneficiary governments, non-governmental organizations and academia to facilitate and support the implementation of the Project by providing access to relevant information and in-kind contributions in the form of technical

and human resources. As demonstrated during IFS/IcSP climate change project implementation (2013-2017), stakeholders are interested and committed to take part and contribute to the interventions in the area of climate change and resilience.

There are two major external risks that are beyond the control of the Project, but may impact the achievement of the Project objectives, namely force majeure, and a non-conducive political context, including political unwillingness to cooperate at national and/or regional level. In the region of operation, there are some protracted conflicts that could create challenges to effective regional exchange and transboundary dialogue. A volatile governance landscape may cause instability and reorientation of policy priorities, as well as disrupt the administrative setup and staff fluctuation needed for the knowledge management and sustainability of capacity-building activities.

Other risks that can impact the achievement of results are insufficient experience in participatory whole-of-government approaches, lack of credible information and analysis on climate risks and impacts. Limited capacities and understanding at the national level may bring to a misunderstanding on the linkages between climate-related insecurities and overall development in countries, thus hampering climate change adaptation planning and design of technical measures in Fergana valley to build local resilience. Lack of credible analysis and clear information will disrupt the establishment of clear lines and means of communication and dissemination of information, thus decision-making by recipient authorities may overall be late and non-coherent, impacting overall policy dialogues and awareness. As the cross-border dimension is an integral part of the National Security Systems, therefore some data under risk assessment activities might become sensitive to be shared among countries from the governmental institutions' point of view, especially those related to water, pastures, urban and rural development, energy and maybe others. Therefore, sharing of data will be carefully discussed with national partners.

In order to mitigate the risks, the project intends to keep the various Project elements (assessment, public outreach, strategy development and training) very concrete, to outline what can be realistically achieved by the authorities and civil society in the present context, and to accompany the project implementation with tailored capacity building and awareness activities. To secure national ownership, the project will demonstrate the concrete benefits that may accrue from a more integrated participatory approach to climate change adaptation strategies and action plans to government officials, civil society organizations and the wider population. The project will counter and manage lack of experience in participatory approaches by referring to lessons learned and by linking to existing interagency and participatory planning processes. Risks and mitigations measures were identified during the formulation phase, assumptions are elaborated (see Annex 2).

The project will also take into account lessons from the earlier transboundary initiatives in the subregion to mitigate political sensitivity, security risks and risks related to the access to data. With regard to the implementation of the Output 3, in addition to the relevant line ministries and sectoral stakeholders the project will engage with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MFAs), Governors' offices, security, border management, and law enforcement agencies in order to avoid potential tension due to the fact that borders have not yet been fully demarcated and delimited. The output will provide a platform for discussing how to strengthen transboundary risk management over climate-induced hazards, including regionally-integrated infrastructures, to devise joint response and mitigation measures.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will provide opportunities to learn, share experience and engage in climate-resilience building actions at local, national, and regional levels to the stakeholders across all levels of government (national and local) and civil society. The relevant project materials will be produced in English, Russian and, where relevant, in local languages. The main stakeholders in the selected pilot transboundary basin will be engaged in the development of climate risk and climate change vulnerability assessments, climate-resilience building and adaptation strategies and plans.

The Project builds upon the past and ongoing work of the ENVSEC Programme on climate-related risks in Central Asia and ENVSEC Initiative 2017 report, jointly written by the OSCE, UNDP, UN Environment, UNECE and the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) and will benefit from the existing platforms and mechanisms established in the region.

The following institutional stakeholders will be involved in all programme activities and become the main partners in implementation of the programme (the list of institutional stakeholders in each beneficiary country is presented in Annex 1):

- Competent authorities within national governments to coordinate climate risks initiatives and climate change adaptation policies, including national interagency bodies responsible for national adaptation planning;
- Competent authorities within national governments responsible for development and implementing national policies related to various hazards and environmental risks: civil protection agencies, disaster risk reduction and crisis management bodies and agencies, etc.;
- Technical departments of other relevant ministries (i.e. environment, energy, natural resources, economy, industry, agriculture, finance) and other government agencies (i.e. water management agencies, toxic and radioactive waste management agencies);
- National agencies and institutions responsible for generation and delivery of climate risk information, analysis and early warning, such as national hydro-meteorological services and research entities.

Other stakeholders such as regional and local governments, civil society organisations (i.e. NGOs, academia) and the private sector will be involved in and benefit from certain specific activities.

The Project will explore opportunities to engage with other international partners (CAREC, UNECE, UN Environment, UNESCO, etc.) in the region to match the expertise and maximise the expected benefits for the region. Thematic and operational linkages with other regional partners should be explored. To achieve this, the Project will encourage the involvement of above-mentioned government and non-government stakeholders and the public at large (through information campaigns and other outreach activities) in the assessment implications of climate change and resilience. The Project will also provide opportunities for knowledge exchange at all levels of government (national and local) and civil society to forge partnerships and share concrete experience of addressing CC risks.

Knowledge management

It focuses on integrating climate risks into decision-making processes and development strategies at the national and regional level. Climate risks will be mainstreamed into key strategic policy documents. In addition, the project will complement to the development of National Adaptation Plans. At the regional level, evidence-based decision making will support consensus-building and empower governments to take coordinated action. This will be supported by high-level events facilitating regional dialogue, focused on, inter alia, strengthened basin-wide and climate-resilient natural resource management. The importance of transboundary water ecosystems suggests that basin-wide co-operation mechanisms, including water basin commissions, could help to better address existing water challenges at transboundary and national levels which would also address climate-related challenges related to water.

Results from the project will be disseminated through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

- The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP and EU sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics.
- The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.
- The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an on-

going process and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months.

- The project will prepare the final Lessons Learned report during the last year of its implementation. All lessons learned will be used as input to consultative workshops and meetings with project stakeholders and disseminated to other donors and relevant agencies.

Visibility of the project

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This project's communication and visibility measures are outlined in the draft Communication and Visibility Plan, Annex 6 to the EU-UNDP Agreement (see in the Annex section). The details of the Communication and Visibility Plan that will be developed during Year 1 of the project implementation will be consulted and agreed with the Delegations. The project will be presented as EU action and a vector of EU policy, and all its messaging will be in line with that.

UNDP will be responsible for the implementation of the communication activities in collaboration with partner implementing organizations. These activities will be funded from the Budget of the Project that contains various costs allocated for their execution. In line with Article 8 of the General Conditions of the EU-UNDP Contribution Agreement and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field⁴⁷, all appropriate measures will be taken to publicize the fact that an action has received funding from the European Union. Visibility actions should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

It is the responsibility of UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS and respective UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries to keep the EU Delegations fully informed of the planning and implementation of the appropriate milestones' specific visibility and communication activities. This project will be communicated externally as part of a wider context of EU support to the beneficiary countries, and where relevant to the Central Asia region in order to enhance the effectiveness of communication activities and to reduce fragmentation in the area of EU communication. UNDP will coordinate all communication activities with EU Delegations as well as regional communication initiatives funded by the European Commission to the extent possible. UNDP Country Offices will liaise on a regular basis with relevant EU Delegations. Representatives of the EU Delegations will be invited to the regional and national project events and public awareness activities. Responsibility for the implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan will be shared between the UNDP IRH and Country Offices with the IRH to be the lead and to report on the implementation of communication and visibility activities.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project specifically supports UNDP's Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 objective to enhance planning, policy frameworks and institutional capacities to substantially reinforce action on climate change by supporting integrated governance and transparency systems. UNDP is strongly involved in the region of Europe and Central Asia in strengthening the capacity of national institutions in climate change policy and planning, promoting south-south exchanges and promoting inter-sectoral planning. The project will be able to use this expertise for a better involvement of national institutions and support other agencies in coordinating with the institutions.

To ensure **institutional sustainability**, the Project has been designed to be country-driven and country-owned, with technical and institutional capacities developed through a learning-by-doing approach. National government ownership of project implementation and achieved results is considered instrumental for sustaining enhanced capacities within beneficiary governments and other national partners. A planned comprehensive training Programme on climate risk mainstreaming addressing decision makers from national and local levels from different sectors will secure local ownership and ensure sustainability of actions. Moreover, project activities build upon existing national data collection and analysis systems, and communication processes in order to ensure that outputs have ownership by national and regional stakeholders. Activities to enhance climate related early warning and pilot prevention measures in Fergana valley will be planned and executed with a high degree of community and local authority participation and

⁴⁷ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/procedures-beneficiary-countries-and-partners/fafa-united-nations_en

ownership to maximize the likelihood of long-term success. Participatory planning around vulnerability assessment and investment prioritization will involve all relevant stakeholders at the local level. By engaging a broad cross section of the community is important to obtain buy-in and agreement around a shared vision for local interventions that can be broadly supported. It will do so by building and presenting the economic case during implementation of the specific project measures setting out the costs and benefits of intervention – and work with the relevant governments to estimate the costs of scaling up project level interventions to national level, and mainstreaming approaches into the relevant government departments. Moreover, by developing various adaptation pilots in transboundary region, the best practices and methodologies can be captured and transferred to other countries.

The project is working with existing state institutions in three countries to ensure that knowledge and know-how is mainstreamed into key responsible institutions. Policy reforms and capacity strengthening can create a template for wider strengthening of relevant institutions across the Central Asia Region. Moreover, through strengthening of institutional capacities and policy mechanisms, countries will create an enabling environment that reduces investment risks, creates the conditions for reduced dependency on grant funded initiatives by instead attracting private finance, and ensure gender responsiveness of national climate action. Institutional strengthening at national and local levels coupled with mainstreaming of climate policies and planning into national development policies and frameworks and improved access to climate finance will contribute to the sustainability of project interventions.

Moreover, the Project by its geographic peculiarities and regional nature has a specific dimension for South-South exchange that may lead to institutional sustainability and upscaling. It will build upon the successful experience and information/knowledge exchange not only between participating countries but other countries as well and will consider the examples and lessons learned from similar projects in the wider region and from EU countries. Specifically, the benefits and sustainability elements derived from south-south cooperation for three countries may be focused around: (i) fostering self-reliance by enhancing local capacity to find solutions to their development problems in keeping with their values and needs; (ii) promoting collective self-reliance among Central Asian and other developing countries through the pooling, sharing and use of technical and other resources; and the development of complementary capacities to identify common development challenges and find solutions, particularly in a transboundary context; (iii) increasing and improving communications among developing countries, leading to a greater awareness of common problems and wider access to available knowledge and experience; (iv) opening additional channels of communication among developing and developed countries enabling beneficiary countries to achieve a greater degree of participation in international economic activities and to expand the international cooperation for development.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

In order to be cost-effective and work with high effectiveness the project management will rely on evidence-based approach in order to deliver maximum results with available resources. By using the theory of change analysis, different options to achieve the maximum results with available resources have been explored. The cost effectiveness will be pursued by sharing resources, knowledge and leveraging activities and partnerships with other ongoing country offices' projects, as well as through synergised efforts with the projects and agencies working in the same direction in the target area (reference to the Section III, Partnerships). The project by its nature enhances regional cooperation for addressing regional and transboundary climate-driven risks, which is more cost-effective than continuing uncoordinated individual country responses.

Addressing climate risks and promoting resilience in transboundary Fergana valley requires engagement by a broad range of stakeholders, including national policy makers, local authorities, forest communities and

private enterprise. The multi-pronged approach adopted by the project (institutional, technology, community), represents the most sustainable approach to addressing the complex issues involved. The planned vulnerability assessments and adaptation measures are more cost-effective than the business-as-usual scenario characterized with the growing vulnerability and losses; it is also more cost effective in comparison with currently prevailing public investments into disaster response. The proposal relies on the existing institutional frameworks and platforms for implementation and scaling up; the project also builds upon lessons learned from the earlier interventions and on successful earlier pilots with the prove of concept demonstrated in the region which also represents a cost effective approach.

Project Management

The project will be directly implemented by UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) for Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) projects and Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Programme Management. UNDP has full technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for mobilizing and applying effectively the required inputs in order to reach the expected outputs. Istanbul Regional Hub in cooperation with COs in beneficiary countries will ensure project coherence, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in implementation. UNDP will be responsible for the following main functions in accordance with corporate regulations: (i) project oversight, management, coordination and reporting; (ii) Identification and recruitment of project personnel; (ii) procurement of goods and services; (iii) financial services. More specifically, UNDP will:

- a. Be accountable for delivering on the expected outputs within the time required, manage risks and sustain results after the project ends;
- b. Ensure national ownership and broad stakeholder engagement;
- c. Provide sensitivity and neutrality in project implementation as required;
- d. Ensure the key technical, financial and administrative capacities required for the project are in place; and
- e. Deliver good value for money and accountability for resources.

External governance for the project will be ensured through the multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, which will provide overall leadership, guidance and directions towards outcome achievements. Structure and main responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee are presented in the chapter VIII.

UNDP's IRH Climate and Disaster Team (CDT) headed by Climate and Disaster Team Leader will be responsible for project coherence and oversight. CDT Regional Climate change Specialist and CDT Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist from IRH will be involved in technical project oversight, ensuring technical guidance, and advice are continuously provided along the process. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Team and other IRH substantive teams will provide necessary expertise and advices as required.

UNDP staff at regional/project level (estimated staff involvement which may change according to the project needs) includes:

- **Team Leader of Climate and Disaster Team – CDT (around 5%):** will support UNDP IRH Executive role, participate in the project SC, provide leadership and technical advice with regard to the integration of the project development outcome into the broader climate and disaster and regional/global programme and assist with high end policy level advice and interactions with project beneficiaries and project partners;
- **CDT Regional Climate Change (CC) Specialist (around 5%) and CDT Regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Specialist (around 5%):** these staff positions will provide technical oversight and technical advice to the PMU, Country Offices and UNDP Management, guide preparation of regional events/conferences and regional cooperation activities, facilitate international partnerships and technical coordination support needed by the participating country offices (COs) and PMU, including

about the Communication and Visibility Plan, in line with Art. 8 of the GCs and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the field, oversee monitoring and evaluation activities

Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established and hosted by UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan to support project planning and implementation of activities on daily basis. PMU will be led by a full time Regional Project Manager (RPM) reporting to the IRH CDT Team Leader, with matrix reporting to the Country Office, and will be supported by a Regional Project Assistant.

The PMU will receive technical and administrative support from the UNDP Programme and Operations teams and will include staff carrying out various forms of tasks including technical assistance, administration and management that are directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The project office will comprise of part time specialized staff. The latter will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project.

- **Regional Project Manager (100%) will:**
 - Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria; review and appraise detailed project plans, including the multi-year work plan and ATLAS reports covering activity definition, updated risk log and the monitoring schedule plan;
 - Mobilize goods and services for project activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
 - Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
 - Address project issues as raised by the Project Steering Committee;
 - Perform the financial reporting and control;
 - Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring Plan and in the Communication & Visibility Plan, and update the plan as required;
 - Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Updates and the Annual Progress Report;
 - Share relevant information on the project achievement with all interested parties;
 - Ensure that all project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
 - Provide direction and guidance to project team/consultants;
 - Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
 - Identify follow-up actions and submit them for consideration to the Steering Committee
- **Regional Project Assistant (100%) will:**
 - provide daily support for timely execution of the Annual Work Plan (AWP),
 - manage administrative and financial aspects of the project implementation,
 - provide logistical support in case of travel and event planning.

National activities in the Kyrgyz Republic and in Tajikistan will be implemented through **National Coordination Units (Project Offices)** to be established in Kyrgyz Republic and in Tajikistan hosted by UNDP Country Offices. IRH as implementing Partner will issue Delegations of Authority (DoA) to the Country Offices defining scope of implementation support by the COs. Project Offices will be staffed by National Coordinators/Advisors (part time) and Project Finance/Administrative Assistants (100%) in each of the two countries. The National Coordination Teams will be receiving technical and operations support from the core Country Office staff. The Country Offices will implement in-country activities as per agreed workplans and take the lead over regional/local activities where appropriate under the guidance of the RPM and IRH CDT.

The Country Offices will be responsible for:

- Selection, contracting and supervision of teams of national consultants who will be implementing specific project activities in the country;
- Identification and engagement of key stakeholders in their country, and arranging regular consultations with them;
- Keeping track of the financial status of the activities and allocations at all times, to control expenses, to handle outstanding commitments, to make payments and to monitor the performance of contractors;

- Organizing and supporting national project implementation and stakeholder consultation workshops and events;
- Ensuring regular communication and coordination with the national government counterparts and EU Delegations;
- Overall project management at the national level and reporting to the UNDP IRH.

UNDP Country Office staff at countries levels consist of (estimated staff involvement which may change according to the project needs):

- **Portfolio Team Leader/Programme Analyst (around 5%):** responsible for providing overall guidance for the project implementation especially in terms of positioning the project in the national development context and supporting the project's engagement with policy/decision makers;
- **Project Coordinator/Programme Associate (15-30%):** responsible for the oversight of the project at national level, including day-to-day project management, work planning, reporting, technical support, partnership and organization of events and dissemination of project results according to the Communication and Visibility Plan;
- **Project Assistant/Task Manager (25-30%):** provides daily support for timely execution of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), manages administrative and financial aspects of the project implementation, providing logistical support in case of travel and event planning
- **Communication Specialists (10-20%):** provide support to the implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan, advice on strategic communication, disseminate project related knowledge and communication products, support national and regional project events.

Additional project offices costs

Office operational costs directly attributable to the implementation of the Project will also be necessary for the functioning of the project offices in Istanbul, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, including:

- Travel and subsistence costs for staff and other persons directly assigned to the operations of the project office;
- Rental costs of the project offices, equipment and assets composing the project office;
- Costs of maintenance of equipment and premises for the operations of the project offices;
- Costs of consumables and supplies specifically purchased for the operations of the project offices;
- Costs of IT and telecommunication equipment and services specifically purchased for the operations of the project offices;
- Costs of energy and water specifically supplied for the operations of the project offices;
- Bank charges and postage costs directly related to the implementation of the project;
- Costs of office management contracts including security fees and insurance costs specifically awarded for the operations of the project offices.

Project audit and evaluation costs have been given as a lumpsum based on the previously incurred costs of the same type on similar projects. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk. The incurred costs shall relate only to the project specific action. All details on the project office costs (human resources and other project office costs) are provided in project budget notes 1D, 2C, 2G, 2H, 3E, 3G, 4C, 4H, 4I, 5A-5H.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK⁴⁸

Regional Programme Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems; Outcome indicators as stated in the Regional Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production. Regional Programme Output/Indicator: Output 1.5 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reducing disaster risks, enabling climate change adaptation and mitigation, and preventing conflict. Indicator 1.5.1. Number of regional policy/capacity development initiatives and partnerships addressing integrated solutions to social cohesion and reducing disaster and climate change risks.										
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia/00133016										
EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOME/OUTPUTS/COMPONENTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴⁹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	FINAL	
Impact: Strengthened stability and climate resilient development in trans-border areas between the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan	1. Score of the World Risk Index ⁵⁰ for Kyrgyz Republic	The World Bank Risk Report	7.3%	2020	n/a	n/a	n/a	An improvement of the score	An improvement of the score	Document review
	2. Score of the World Risk Index for Tajikistan	The World Bank Risk Report	5.83 %	2020	n/a	n/a	n/a	An improvement of the score	An improvement of the score	Document review
	3. Score of the World Risk Index for Uzbekistan	The World Bank Risk Report	7.82%	2020	n/a	n/a	n/a	An improvement of the score	An improvement of the score	Document review
Outcome: Improved cooperation and resilience of the local and regional stakeholders to threats and risks posed by climate change	1. Level of regional cooperation and dialogue on climate change and resilience building ⁵¹	Reports from the dialogue events and cooperation mechanisms	Level 1	2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Document review
	2. Number of people who became more resilient to climate-related risks in Ferghana Valley as a result of the intervention (disaggregated by sex and country)	Stakeholder surveys and community preparedness/capacity assessments	0	2020	0	TBD	TBD	TBD ⁵²	TBD ⁵³	Document review

⁴⁸ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁴⁹ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

⁵⁰ The WRI states the risk of disaster in consequence of extreme natural events. It is calculated annually through the multiplication of exposure and vulnerability. More information can be found here: <https://weltrisikobericht.de/english/>

⁵¹ Level 0 = no cooperation mechanism; Level 1 = initial cooperation established; Level 2 = climate change dialogue established, relevant national counterparts assigned and meeting regularly; Level 3 = continuous dialogue/cooperation mechanism/s in place, relevant national counterparts meeting regularly with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities); Level 4 = coordination mechanism in place, meeting regularly, with appropriate representation, with appropriate information flows and monitoring of action items/issues raised.

⁵² To be defined during Year 1 of the intervention upon identification of pilot site/s

⁵³ To be defined during Year 1 of the intervention upon identification of pilot site/s

	<i>3. Level of preparedness to climate-fragility risks in trans-border areas between Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan</i>	<i>Stakeholder surveys and community preparedness/capacity assessments⁵⁴</i>	<i>TBD⁵⁵</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>No change over baseline</i>	<i>No change over baseline</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>50% increase over baseline</i>	<i>50% increase over baseline</i>	<i>Document review</i>
Output 1. Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley	<i>1.1.. Status of national climate change and resilience assessments</i>	<i>Assessment reports</i>	n/a	2020	2 National assessments initiated	3 national assessments under development	3 national assessments completed	3 national assessments completed	3 national assessments completed	Document review, <i>Risks: Partner governments, non-governmental organizations and academia don't facilitate and don't support the implementation of the intervention by providing access to relevant information and in-kind contribution in the form of technical and human resources.</i>
	<i>1.2. Number of sectoral specialists who increased their knowledge on sectoral interlinkages between climate change resilience and vital sectors up to a level allowing them to feed optimally the decision makers' regional dialogue (disaggregated by sex and country)</i>	<i>Pre- and post-training evaluation</i>	0	2020	0	30	45	60	60	
Output 2 Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan,	<i>2.1. Number of strategic documents (policies, strategies and plans) for priority sectors (climate-related resilience, civil protection, environment and development) reviewed and revised to mainstream climate-fragility risks and adaptation measures with the assistance of the intervention (disaggregated by country) (matching EURF 2.19 (a))</i>	<i>Project Progress reports / documents revised</i>	0	2020	0	3	4	6	6	Document review, Local survey & questionnaires <i>Risk: Alignment with needs by the government translate into full support by the authorities in the</i>

⁵⁴ A methodological note for this indicator (i.e. the content of the stakeholder surveys and community preparedness assessments) will be developed during Year 1

⁵⁵ To be defined during Year 1 of the intervention upon identification of pilot site/s

and Uzbekistan provided.	2.2. Number of national and basin-wide water policies and river basin management plans that mainstream climate-fragility risks with the assistance of the intervention	Project progress reports / documents revised	0	2020	0	1	2	3	3	implementation phase; Decision making by authorities is overall timely and coherent
	2.3. Number of national decisionmakers and stakeholders who increased their knowledge on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and conflict prevention up to a level allowing them to contribute to the regional dialogue (disaggregated by sex and country)	Training reports and Pre- and post- training evaluations	0	2020	TBD	TBD	TBD	150	150	Assessments, mapping and capacity gaps are considered and addressed by the countries Efficient policy / strategy dialogue and consideration of recommendations for CC resilience mainstreaming
Output 3 Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	3.1 Number of decisionmakers engaged through high-level regional events on climate-fragility risks conducted by the project (disaggregated by sex and country)	Conference and training reports	0	2020	TBD	TBD	TBD	25 (30% are women, 5 from each CA country)	25 (30% are women, 5 from each CA country	Document review, Local survey & questionnaires Risk: Ownership scheme for the platform exists / agreed between the countries
	3.2 Level of awareness on climate - related implications among national decision makers	Baseline and end-line surveys on the level of awareness of key decision makers on climate-fragility risks	TBD ⁵⁶	2020	No change from baseline	n/a (to be measured in Year 4)	n/a (to be measured in Year 4)	50% increase over baseline (2024)	50% increase over baseline (2024)	There is a growing demand for awareness materials and platform

⁵⁶ Baseline to be established during the Year 1 of the project through a stakeholder survey

	<i>3.3. Status of the regional knowledge sharing practice</i>	<i>Assessment of the regional knowledge sharing platform (project assessment during implementation and final evaluation); Reports/records from the practice events</i>	<i>Doesn't exist</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>TORs/ Concept /Action Plan for the regional knowledge sharing practice</i>	<i>Regional knowledge sharing practice established</i>	<i>Regional knowledge sharing practice established, 6 virtual practice events</i>	<i>Regional knowledge sharing practice established and actively interacts (10 virtual practice events)</i>	<i>Regional knowledge sharing practice established and actively interacts (10 virtual practice events)</i>	<i>The governments invest and consider the lessons learned for replication</i>
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Output 4 <i>Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s in Ferghana valley</i>	<i>4.1 Status of community early warning system/s within Ferghana valley</i>	<i>Evaluation of EWS</i>	<i>Does not exist</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>Local high risk communities for piloting community-based EWS (CBEWS) identified; CBEWS concept developed</i>	<i>CBEWS designed</i>	<i>CBEWS under implementation in the pilot communities</i>	<i>Community-based EWSs developed and piloted</i>	<i>Community-based EWSs developed and piloted</i>	<i>Document review</i>
	<i>4.2 Status of availability of information and awareness materials on climate-fragility risks among communities across Ferghana valley (disaggregated by country)</i>	<i>Review of information and awareness raising materials</i>	<i>No information materials produced by the project</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>Information/awareness needs defined</i>	<i>Information/awareness materials designed</i>	<i>Dissamination of information/awareness materials in progress, feedback collected</i>	<i>Materials are available in local languages and accessible to local stakeholders</i>	<i>Materials are available in local languages and accessible to local stakeholders</i>	<i>Document review</i>
	<i>4.3 Number of local communities engaged in participatory adaptation planning and resilience building</i>	<i>Community risk and vulnerability surveys Progress and evaluation report</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD⁵⁷</i>	<i>Document review Local surveys</i>

⁵⁷ Target to be established during Year 1 upon identification of pilot sites

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A results-based monitoring system will be established to generate data on the progress of the overall Project. UNDP will be responsible for the monitoring of its respective outcomes, outputs, indicators and activities. The log frame will be used as management tool, allowing for adjustments and revisions at the output, activity and indicator level in order to effectively achieve the expected specific objective.

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

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	At least annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. In the inception phase and along the implementation, variety of tools and methods will be applied to regularly assess both quantitative and qualitative progress indicators	IRH, UNDP COs	\$50,000
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained in Atlas to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IRH, UNDP COs	n/a
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IRH, UNDP COs	\$3,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Bi-annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRH	n/a
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	IRH, UNDP COs	n/a

Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Steering Committee 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 long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		IRH, UNDP COs	n/a
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the final year, the Project Steering Committee 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.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	EC, IRH, UNDP COs, beneficiary governments	\$4,500

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Project Evaluation	no later than 3 months prior to the final Steering Committee Meeting	Project stakeholders in three countries	EUR 30,000 from the Project Budget

The project is subject to the independent evaluation that will take place no later than three months prior to the final SC meeting, as indicated in the evaluation plan. The evaluation will determine progress made towards the achievement of outcomes. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of project implementation, highlight any issues and look at the impact and sustainability of results, including relevant risk-management strategies as well as mitigation and prevention measures implemented in the beneficiary countries. It will present lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. The Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The organization, terms of reference, and timing of this evaluation will be decided after consultation between the relevant stakeholders and will be carried out in line with the provisions laid down in Article 10 General Conditions.

Reporting

Besides, The RPM, supported by the IRH CDT and COs, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports and updates that form part of the monitoring process:

(i) Inception Review/Report (IR)

A Project Inception Review will be prepared following the Inception Workshop (within first 6 months of the project implementation). It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided into quarterly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. The Review will also include a detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months' timeframe. The Inception Review will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. Once finalized, the review will be circulated to the project Steering Committee members for review, comments or queries.

(ii) Annual Progress Report (APR)

The APR will be completed and submitted to the EU in line with the EU reporting requirements set out in article 3 of the General Conditions. The APR is part of UNDP's oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report that provides input to the UNDP corporate reporting process and SC meeting. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.

(iii) Final Report

UNDP will prepare the final narrative & financial report in line with the standard requirements laid down in article 3 of the General Conditions of the EU-UNDP contribution agreement. This comprehensive report prepared in line with the provisions of Art. 3.8 of the General conditions, among others, will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime, as well as information about project's assets and visibility activities, as per the Art. 9 and 8 &9 of the General conditions. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

(iv) Technical Papers (project specific)

Technical Papers are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. These technical papers will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(v) Project publications (project specific)

Project publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Papers, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these papers, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Papers and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Papers merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the EUDs, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. The project will prepare the final publication in the final year of the project implementation summarizing its results and lessons.

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

Output 000125257 – Climate Change and Resilience – Uzbekistan

Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Activity 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	1A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	1B	30,000.00	18,000.00			48,000.00
		71600	Travel	1C	5,000.00	5,000.00			10,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1D	500.00	500.00			1,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1E	11,000.00	11,000.00			22,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	1F	2,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00	8,000.00
		Total EU Activity 1					48,500.00	36,500.00	-
Total Activity 1					48,500.00	36,500.00	-	4,000.00	89,000.00
Activity 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans provided	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	2A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	2B	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	42,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2C	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		71600	Travel	2D		4,000.00	7,522.24	8,000.00	19,522.24
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2E	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	2F	3,000.00	4,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	21,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2G		400.00	500.00	500.00	1,400.00
		61300	Staff	2H	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	32,000.00
Total EU Activity 2					26,000.00	31,400.00	41,022.24	41,500.00	139,922.24
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 2					8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	32,000.00
Total Activity 2					34,000.00	39,400.00	49,022.24	49,500.00	171,922.24
Activity 3: Opportunities for enhanced regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	3A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	3B	7,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		19,500.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3C					-
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	3C	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
		71600	Travel	3D	10,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	29,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	3E	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3F	14,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	14,000.00	34,000.00
		61300	Salary costs	3G	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	56,000.00
Total EU Activity 3					33,500.00	15,000.00	16,000.00	26,000.00	90,500.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 3					14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	56,000.00
Total Activity 3					47,500.00	29,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	146,500.00

Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Activity 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	4A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	4B	8,000.00	6,000.00			14,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4C	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	44,000.00
		71600	Travel	4D	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	4E	4,000.00	3,800.00	3,000.00		10,800.00
		72600	Grants	4F					-
		72200	Equipment	4F		105,000.00	150,000.00	60,000.00	315,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	4G	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	4H	330.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	2,830.00
		61300	Staff	4I	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	32,000.00
	Total EU Activity 4					27,330.00	130,800.00	169,000.00	75,500.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 4					8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	32,000.00
Total Activity 4					35,330.00	138,800.00	177,000.00	83,500.00	434,630.00
Activity 5: Project Management	UNDP	72500	Supplies	5A	593.43	500.00	500.00	500.00	2,093.43
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5B	15,000.00				15,000.00
		73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	5C	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	3,200.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	5D	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,600.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5E	49,369.44	49,369.44	49,369.44	49,369.44	197,477.76
		71600	Travel	5F	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00
		74100	Audit/Evaluation	5G	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
		61300	Salary costs	5H	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
	Total EU Project management					70,662.87	55,569.44	55,569.44	55,569.44
Total UNDP Co-finance Project management					2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Total Output 5					72,662.87	57,569.44	57,569.44	57,569.44	245,371.19
Total Direct EU Eligible Cost					205,992.87	269,269.44	281,591.68	202,569.44	959,423.43
TOTAL Direct UNDP Co-finance					32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	128,000.00
(GMS) 7%					16,659.50	21,088.86	21,951.42	16,419.86	76,119.64
Total EU project costs					220,412.37	288,118.30	301,303.10	216,749.30	1,026,583.07
Total UNDP co-finance					34,240.00	34,240.00	34,240.00	34,240.00	136,960.00
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST					254,652.37	322,358.30	335,543.10	250,989.30	1,163,543.07

Output 000125258 – Climate Change and Resilience – the Kyrgyz Republic

Output/ Activity	Atlas Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Activity 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	1A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	1B	30,000.00	20,000.00			50,000.00
		71600	Travel	1C	5,000.00	5,000.00			10,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1D	500.00	400.00			900.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1E	15,000.00	15,000.00			30,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	1F	2,000.00	2,000.00		-	4,000.00
	Total EU Activity 1					52,500.00	42,400.00	-	-
Total Activity 1					52,500.00	42,400.00	-	-	94,900.00
Activity 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans provided	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	2A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	2B	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	42,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	2C	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		71600	Travel	2D		4,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2E	-	-	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	2F	3,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	24,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2G		300.00	500.00	500.00	1,300.00
	61300	Staff	2H	8,108.00	8,108.00	8,108.00	8,108.00	32,432.00	
Total EU Activity 2					24,000.00	30,300.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	139,300.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 2					8,108.00	8,108.00	8,108.00	8,108.00	32,432.00
Total Activity 2					32,108.00	38,408.00	50,608.00	50,608.00	171,732.00
Activity 3: Opportunities for enhanced regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	3A					-
		71300	Local Consultants	3B	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		18,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3C					-
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	3C	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
		71600	Travel	3D	8,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	26,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	3E					-
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3F	3,000.00	16,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00
	61300	Salary costs	3G					-	
Total EU Activity 3					18,000.00	26,000.00	17,000.00	12,000.00	73,000.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 3					-	-	-	-	-
Total Activity 3					18,000.00	26,000.00	17,000.00	12,000.00	73,000.00

Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	
Activity 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	4A					-	
		71300	Local Consultants	4B	10,000.00	8,000.00			18,000.00	
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	4C	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00	
		71600	Travel	4D	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00	
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies	4E					-	
		72600	Grants	4F		100,000.00	132,000.00	60,000.00	292,000.00	
		72200	Equipment	4F						
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	4G	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	11,000.00	
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	4H	330.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	2,830.00	
		61300	Staff	4I	7,767.00	7,767.00	7,767.00	7,767.00	31,068.00	
	Total EU Activity 4					26,330.00	126,000.00	150,000.00	77,500.00	379,830.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 4					7,767.00	7,767.00	7,767.00	7,767.00	31,068.00	
Total Activity 4					34,097.00	133,767.00	157,767.00	85,267.00	410,898.00	
Activity 5: Project Management	UNDP	72500	Supplies	5A	472.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,972.00	
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	5B	4,000.00				4,000.00	
		73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	5C	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	3,500.00	
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	5D	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,600.00	
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	5E	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	108,000.00	
		71600	Travel	5F	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	12,000.00	
		74100	Audit/Evaluation	5G	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00	
		61300	Salary costs	5H	2,243.20	2,243.20	2,243.20	2,243.20	8,972.80	
	Total EU Project management					37,372.00	33,400.00	33,400.00	32,900.00	137,072.00
	Total UNDP Co-finance Project management					2,243.20	2,243.20	2,243.20	2,243.20	8,972.80
Total Output 5					39,615.20	35,643.20	35,643.20	35,143.20	146,044.80	
Total Direct EU Eligible Cost					158,202.00	258,100.00	242,900.00	164,900.00	824,102.00	
TOTAL Direct UNDP Co-finance					18,118.20	18,118.20	18,118.20	18,118.20	72,472.80	
(GMS) 7%					12,342.41	19,335.27	18,271.27	12,811.27	62,760.24	
Total EU project costs					169,276.14	276,167.00	259,903.00	176,443.00	881,789.14	
Total UNDP co-finance					19,386.47	19,386.47	19,386.47	19,386.47	77,545.90	
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST					188,662.61	295,553.47	279,289.47	195,829.47	959,335.04	

Output 000125259 – Climate Change and Resilience – Tajikistan

Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Activity 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks	UNDP	71200	International Consultants					-
		71300	Local Consultants	28,000.00	20,000.00			48,000.00
		71600	Travel	5,000.00	5,000.00			10,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses					-
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	15,000.00	15,000.00			30,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2,000.00	2,000.00		-	4,000.00
	Total EU Activity 1				50,000.00	42,000.00	-	-
Total Activity 1				50,000.00	42,000.00	-	-	92,000.00
Activity 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans provided	UNDP	71200	International Consultants					-
		71300	Local Consultants	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,500.00	58,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		71600	Travel		4,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs			2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3,500.00	3,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	21,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses					-
	61300	Staff	3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	15,708.00	
Total EU Activity 2				30,000.00	34,000.00	43,500.00	43,500.00	151,000.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 2				3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	15,708.00
Total Activity 2				33,927.00	37,927.00	47,427.00	47,427.00	166,708.00
Activity 3: Opportunities for enhanced regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	UNDP	71200	International Consultants					-
		71300	Local Consultants	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		18,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ					-
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
		71600	Travel	8,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	26,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses					-
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3,000.00	3,000.00	16,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00
	61300	Salary costs	3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	15,708.00	
Total EU Activity 3				18,000.00	17,000.00	26,000.00	12,000.00	73,000.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 3				3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	3,927.00	15,708.00
Total Activity 3				21,927.00	20,927.00	29,927.00	15,927.00	88,708.00

Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Activity 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s	UNDP	71200	International Consultants					-
		71300	Local Consultants	10,000.00	8,000.00			18,000.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
		71600	Travel	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies					-
		72600	Grants		100,000.00	130,000.00	60,000.00	290,000.00
		72200	Equipment					
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,102.00	8,102.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses					-
		61300	Staff	6,948.00	6,948.00	6,948.00	6,948.00	27,792.00
	Total EU Activity 4				26,000.00	124,000.00	146,000.00	76,102.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 4				6,948.00	6,948.00	6,948.00	6,948.00	27,792.00
Total Activity 4				32,948.00	130,948.00	152,948.00	83,050.00	399,894.00
Activity 5: Project Management	UNDP	72500	Supplies	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00
		72800	Information Technology Equipmt	4,000.00				4,000.00
		73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
		74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,600.00
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	26,600.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	107,600.00
		71600	Travel	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	10,800.00
		74100	Audit/Evaluation	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00
	61300	Salary costs	3,198.00	3,198.00	3,198.00	3,198.00	12,792.00	
	Total EU Project management				36,700.00	33,100.00	33,100.00	33,100.00
Total UNDP Co-finance Project management				3,198.00	3,198.00	3,198.00	3,198.00	12,792.00
Total Output 5				39,898.00	36,298.00	36,298.00	36,298.00	148,792.00
Total Direct EU Eligible Cost				160,700.00	250,100.00	248,600.00	164,702.00	824,102.00
TOTAL Direct UNDP Co-finance				18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	72,000.00
(GMS) 7%				12,509.00	18,767.00	18,662.00	12,789.14	62,727.14
Total EU project costs				171,949.00	267,607.00	266,002.00	176,231.14	881,789.14
Total UNDP co-finance				19,260.00	19,260.00	19,260.00	19,260.00	77,040.00
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST				191,209.00	286,867.00	285,262.00	195,491.14	958,829.14

Output 000125256 – Climate Change and Resilience – Regional (IRH)

Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Atlas Budget Account Code	Description	Budget Note	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Activity 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	1A	10,000.00	10,000.00			20,000.00
	Total EU Activity 1				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	20,000.00
	Total Activity 1				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	20,000.00
Activity 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, strategies and plans	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	2A	16,000.00				16,000.00
	Total EU Activity 2				16,000.00	-	-	-	16,000.00
	Total Activity 2				16,000.00	-	-	-	16,000.00
Activity 3: Opportunities for enhanced regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	3A				14,000.00	14,000.00
		74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	3C	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	12,000.00
		71600	Travel	3D	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
	Total EU Activity 3				8,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	24,000.00	46,000.00
	Total Activity 3				8,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	24,000.00	46,000.00
Activity 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	4A	16,000.00				16,000.00
	Total EU Activity 4				16,000.00	-	-	-	16,000.00
	Total UNDP Co-finance Activity 4				-	-	-	-	-
	Total Activity 4				16,000.00	-	-	-	16,000.00
Activity 5: Project Management	UNDP	72500	Supplies	5A					-
		74100	Audit/Evaluation	5G				28,500.00	28,500.00
	Total EU Project management				-	-	-	28,500.00	28,500.00
	Total UNDP Co-finance Project management				-	-	-	-	-
	Total Output 5				-	-	-	28,500.00	28,500.00
Total Direct EU Eligible Cost					50,000.00	17,000.00	7,000.00	52,500.00	126,500.00
TOTAL Direct UNDP Co-finance					-	-	-	-	-
..... (GMS) 7%					3,500.00	1,190.00	490.00	3,675.00	8,855.00
Total EU project costs					53,500.00	18,190.00	7,490.00	56,175.00	135,355.00
Total UNDP co-finance					-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST					53,500.00	18,190.00	7,490.00	56,175.00	135,355.00

Budget Notes:

Note	Budget Account Description	Description of Cost
1A	International Consultants	International consultant (IC) to support/validate gender-responsive risk and vulnerability assessment, assessment of gaps in CI and EWS, deliver training (hired by Regional PMU/Uzb)
1B	Local consultants	Systematic review and screening of national climate change and resilience assessments/strategies/plans and climate information tools, as part of a gap analysis, Activity 1.1.
		Participatory gender-responsive assessments of climate change resilience implications and hot-spot areas within the Ferghana Valley (including national gender experts), Activity 1.2
1C	Travel	Travel Activities 1.1-1.4
1D	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous expenses associated with Output 1
1E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Technical trainings for national counterparts/stakeholders on climate-water-energy-health-food nexus risks, including gender mainstreaming elements, Activity 1.3
		Awareness raising activities and knowledge exchange activities, Activity 1.4.
1F	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	National publications/knowledge products (\$2,000 * 2 * 3 countries)
		End-of-project regional knowledge product
2A	International Consultants	International consultant (IC) to support/validate water management plans, sectoral policy documents, deliver training (hired by Regional PMU/Uzb)
2B	Local consultants	National Consultants in each country to assist in the development of gender-responsive national/sectoral adaptation plans and mainstreaming recommendations, Activity 2.1
		National Consultants in each country to assist in the development of gender-responsive water management policies and management plans, Activity 2.2.
2C	Contractual Services Individuals	Part time Team Leaders on policy mainstreaming of climate fragility risks (SC)
2D	Travel	Travel for Activities 2.1-2.3, incl. travel to regional workshops

2E	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	National publications/knowledge products (\$2,000 * 2 * 3 countries)
2F	Training, Workshops and Conference	Regional training workshops for national decision-makers and institutional stakeholders on climate-induced gender-sensitive/differentiated resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and resilience building measures
2G	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous expenses associated with Output 2
2H	Salary costs	UNDP staff supporting policy dialogue: Portfolio Team Leaders/Programme Analysis in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (part time, approx 5%); Communication Specialists in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (part time, approx 5-10%)
3A	International Consultancy Services	International consultant to develop final regional knowledge product/publication (Year 4) under the guidance of the IRH CDT
3B	Local Consultants	National experts to support sub-regional and national awareness building process and knowledge sharing practice, including webinars
		Consultant (Uzbekistan) to develop concept/set up of the regional climate change dialogue and the regional knowledge platform
3C	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Development/printing of national knowledge materials
		Regional gender-responsive information and knowledge materials including final end-of project publication (comissioned by the regional PMU/Uzb under the guidance of the IRH CDT)
3D	Travel	Local travel associated with Output 3
		Travel to regional conferences (4 high level regional climate dialogue events: Yr 1 - Uzbekistan; Yr 2 – the Kyrgyz Republic; Yr 3 - Tajikistan; Yr 4 - Uzbekistan)
3E	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous expenses associated with Output 3
3F	Training, Workshops and Conference	Regional conferences (4 high level regional climate dialogue events: Yr 1 - Uzbekistan; Yr 2 – the Kyrgyz Republic; Yr 3 - Tajikistan; Yr 4 - Uzbekistan), Activity 3.1.
		Information meetings and workshops in each project country , Activity 3.2

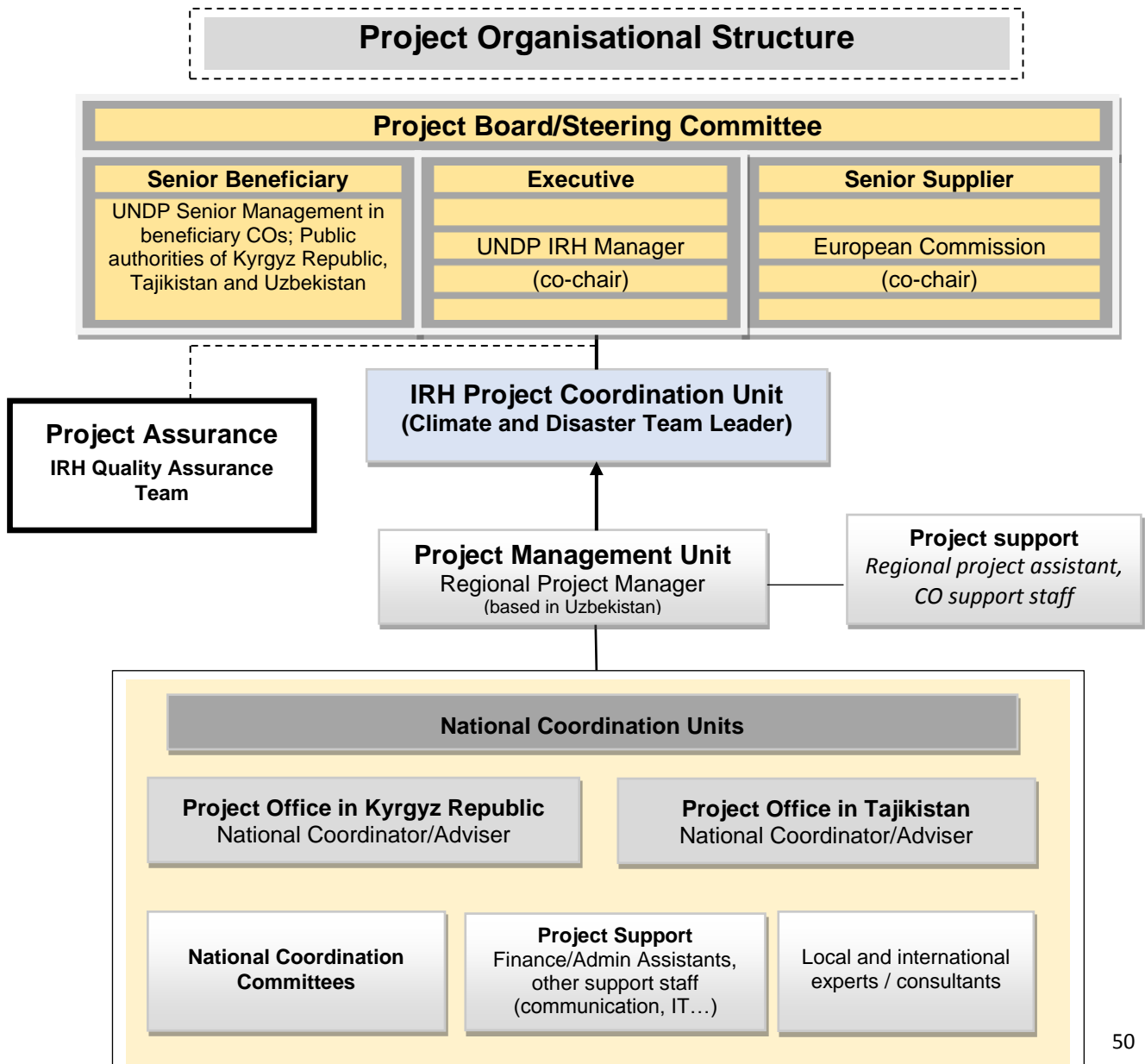
3G	Salary costs	UNDP IRH staff supporting regional knowledge management: Team Leader CDT (approx. 5%), Regional CC Specialist (approx. 5%), Regional DRR Specialist (approx 5%)
4A	International Consultants	International Consultant to provide advice and guidance and to validate design of the community resilience pilot projects (commissioned by regional PMU/Uzb)
4B	Local Consultants	National experts to support community-based gender-responsive climate-related risk and vulnerability assessments and participatory adaptation and resilience planning (including national gender experts), Activity 4.1
4C	Contractual Services Individuals	Part time Team Leaders on community resilience projects (SC)
4D	Travel	Travel to select pilot sites/carry out participatory gender-responsive community consultations/monitor implementation of pilot projects
4E	Contractual Service Companies	Gender-responsive adaptation and risk reduction measures to enhance climate resilience of the identified communities, Activities 4.2, 4.3
4F	Grants, Equipment	Implementing/enhancing community-based early warning and last mile communication on climate-induced extreme events and disasters at selected pilot communities, Activity 4.2
		Implementing gender-responsive adaptation and risk reduction measures to enhance climate resilience of the identified communities, Activity 4.3
4G	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Local gender-responsive information and awareness materials targeting local communities
4H	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous expenses associated with Output 4
4I	Salary costs	UNDP Country Office staff supporting design of/oversight, monitoring of the community projects: Project Coordinators/Programme Associates in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (approx 15-30%); Communication Specialists in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (part time, approx 5-10%)
5A	Supplies	Costs of consumables and supplies specifically purchased for the operations of the project offices (Istanbul, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)
5B	IT Equipment	Costs of IT and telecommunication equipment and services specifically purchased for the operations of the project offices (the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan);
5C	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	Project office rental and maintenance costs, including office management contracts, security, communal expenses: regional PMU (Uzbekistan) and national coordination offices in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic

5D	Miscellaneous Expenses	Miscellaneous project costs (bank charges, postage, etc.) attributable to the project incurred by UNDP Offices in Istanbul, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
5E	Contractual Services Individuals	Regional Project Manager, SC4/3, full time - Uzbekistan
		Regional Project Assistance, SB3/2, full time - Uzbekistan
		National personnel: National Coordinator/Advisor (part time), project finance/admin assistant (full time) – the Kyrgyz Republic
		National personnel: National Coordinator/Advisor (part time), project finance/admin assistant (full time) - Tajikistan
5F	Travel	Travel costs for staff and other persons directly assigned to the operations of the project offices in Istanbul, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan related to project management, M&E, communication, oversight
5G	Audit/Evaluation	Audit
		Final evaluation (commissioned by regional PMU/Uzbekistan)
5H	Salary costs	UNDP Country Offices staff support to project management, operations, M&E: Project Assistants/Task Managers in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (approx. 25-30%)

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The UNDP's Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) will be responsible for overall management, ensuring project coherence, backstopping, monitoring as well as implementation of regional activities. IRH Climate and Disasters Team (CDT) will be responsible for overseeing the project management, coordination and reporting functions carried out by the PMU. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Team and other IRH substantive teams will provide necessary expertise and advices as required. National activities will be implemented through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries (the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan). UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul and UNDP Country Offices will liaise on a regular basis with relevant EU Delegations. Representatives of the EU Delegations will be invited to the regional and national project events and public awareness activities. Responsibility for the implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan will be shared between the UNDP IRH and Country Offices with the IRH to be the lead and to report on the implementation of communication and visibility activities. UNDP's implementation will be done in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) for Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) projects and IRH Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Programme Management.

During the inception phase, an appropriate management structure will be established to ensure the coherence of all components.



Project Board / Project Steering Committee (PSC)

External Governance of the Project will be ensured through the Steering Committee meetings. The Steering Committee will comprise representatives of:

- European Commission;
- UNDP (Istanbul Regional Hub and UNDP Country Offices in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan);
- 3 beneficiary countries: the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan (beneficiaries of the project, representatives of the relevant ministries. The final composition will be determined during the Inception phase or on an ad hoc basis according to needs);
- UN Environment (subject to further consultations at the inception phase).

The project Board/Steering Committee will contain of three distinct roles:

- **Executive Role** - will remain with UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub that will represent the project ownership and serve as implementing partner for the project. UNDP will be represented by IRH Manager (co-chair) and will be responsible for full execution of the project activities, including planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination with other initiatives.
- **Senior Supplier** - individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Steering Committee is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. A representative of the European Commission will act as Senior Supplier and will co-chair the PSC.
- **Senior Beneficiary** - individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board/Steering Committee is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Senior Management of UNDP Country Offices and representatives of Governments/Ministries of respective countries will perform the role of Senior Beneficiary.

The SC is expected to meet at least once per year (and more often if deemed necessary). The Project Assurance role supports the Project SC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. This role will be held by the IRH Quality Assurance Team.

The Steering Committee will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in the successful delivery of outputs and their contribution to outcomes under the regional project, ensuring that the project remains within any specified constraints;
- Discuss project progress, bottlenecks, potential to meet projects results, need for project adjustments (i.e., changes in the project document);
- Discuss the need for major deviation from agreed annual plans;
- Meet at least once a year (either in person or virtually) to review project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Review annual progress reports;
- Discuss proposed working plan for the next year;
- Address project issues and make recommendations on follow-up actions;
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risk;

- Provide guidance for required adjustments based on monitoring reports;
- Facilitate and ensure enhanced coordination and new partnerships for the Project, between the beneficiary countries and EU partners, across the beneficiary countries and among relevant government institutions.

Steering Committee meetings will be co-chaired by UNDP and the EU. UNDP is responsible for the organization of the Steering Committee meetings and follow up. After each SC meeting, UNDP will send to all the participants: a short document summarizing Conclusions and Action Points to be followed up.

In addition to the project's SC, project's progress and outcomes will be discussed and presented at the Central Asia relevant Platform and Panel meetings. For example, PLANET group established by the EU Delegations to have quarterly discussion and coordination of projects implementation.

The project will cooperate with the EU-funded project "Strengthening Resilience to Climate Security Risks" (2017-2021) implemented by UN Environment to draw on and exchange knowledge of analytical tools, methodologies (such as UN Environment Assessment methodology) and lessons, without any financial and management responsibility and transactions between UNDP and UN Environment. UN Environment Assessment methodology used in Africa might need to be modified if to be used in Central Asia.

The Project Steering Committee will discuss if **National Coordination Committees** in the three beneficiary countries could be established to coordinate and guide project implementation at country level. The National Coordination Committees might be composed of the national, sectoral, and local institutional stakeholders, UNDP Country Offices and EUDs. The national Coordination Committees will facilitate full national ownership, engagement and consultations with various national, sectoral and local institutions involved in risk management and will assist in disseminating and mainstreaming the project results at the national and local levels. Consultations within the National Coordination Committees will inform decision-making of the regional Steering Committee/Project Board. The National Coordination Units will serve as secretariats of the National Coordination Committees.

Project Assurance

The Project Assurance role supports the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions which are mandatory for all projects. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager ; therefore, the PSC cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The Project Assurance role will rest with the IRH Quality Assurance Team. The project assurance team will:

- Guide on the preparation of the project reviews and Project Board meetings as well as clear the applicable project and quality assessment reports in line with the monitoring policy of UNDP and IRH SOP for Regional Programme Management;
- Monitor project delivery on regular basis and tracks project management milestones, as required;
- Provide QA support and monitor regional initiatives and activities;
- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is followed, and all reports submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;

- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks” as required.
- Ensure that project operational and financial closure procedures are duly carried out.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAA’s for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions](#) to the Project Document attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. 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 Partner. The Implementing Partner 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; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s 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.
2. 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Consistent with UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

XI. ANNEXES

- 1. Indicative Work Plan**
- 2. Risk Analysis**
- 3. Project Quality Assurance Report (provided in a separate file)**
- 4. Social and Environmental Screening Template**
- 5. Communication and visibility plan**
- 6. Gender mainstreaming action plan**

1. Indicative Work Plan

Action/activity	2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0. Inception phase, Inception workshop, Inception Report	X	X														
Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
1.1. Systematic review and screening of national climate change and resilience assessments/strategies/plans and climate information tools, as part of a gap analysis.	X	X	X	X												
1.2. Undertaking participatory assessments through structured national and regional consultations to discuss climate change resilience implications and to identify hot-spot areas within the Ferghana Valley, thus supporting consensus-building on possible adaptation measures.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
1.3. Technical trainings for national counterparts/stakeholders on sectoral interlinkages between climate change resilience and vital sectors such as water, energy, health, food.			X	X	X	X	X	X								
1.4. Improving public awareness on climate-induced risks and resilience building through, inter alia, awareness raising activities and effective knowledge exchange activities, with special attention to marginalized groups.			X	X	X	X	X	X								

Action/activity	2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks are introduced into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.1. Support to national and sectoral adaptation planning: mainstreaming climate-fragility risks and resilience building measures into key strategic documents (policies, strategies, and plans) for priority sectors		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
2.2. Supporting water policies and river basin management plans in all three countries to improve sustainable use of water resources in Ferghana Valley		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.3. Conducting regional training workshops for national decision-makers and institutional stakeholders on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and resilience building measures.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1. Three high-level regional events / policy dialogues on climate-resilience risks with participation of stakeholders from five Central Asian countries.				X	X			X	X			X	X			
3.2. Information meetings and workshops in each project country to build understanding and awareness at national level amongst high-level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Action/activity	2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
decision-makers and key stakeholders of climate risks and corresponding adaptation measures.																
3.3. Preparing outreach information and awareness materials reflecting the outcomes of the participatory assessments in each project country.					X	X	X	X	X							
3.4. Developing a regional knowledge sharing practice through a series of regular thematic webinars on climate-related fragility risks.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s in Ferghana valley		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1. Community-based climate-related risk and vulnerability assessments and participatory adaptation and resilience planning for selected pilot communities in three pilot transboundary hot-spots. Developing preparedness and response plans for pilot communities.		X	X	X	X	X										
4.2. Implementing/enhancing community-based early warning and last mile communication on climate-induced extreme events and disasters at selected pilot communities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3. Implementing adaptation and risk reduction measures to enhance climate resilience of the identified communities in the transboundary hotspots.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4. Developing and distributing information and awareness materials on the climate change and resilience across pilot transboundary hot-spot areas			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
M&E, communications, visibility and reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Annex 2. Risk Analysis.

Project Title:				Project Number:	
#	Description	Risk category	Impact & Likelihood = Risk level	Risk Treatment/Management Measures	Risk Owner
1.	Physical risks and force majeure. This includes national or man-made disasters, political disturbances, conflicts.	Safety and Security	Volatile governance landscape and possible ministerial reorganisation will cause instability and reorientation of policy priorities, as well as disrupt the administrative setup and staff fluctuation needed for the project implementation P=4 I= 4	Contingency Plans at the country level and the extended climate resilience systems to minimize the impact of those risks on the operations.	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
2.	Unintended, direct or indirect negative harms of human safety	Safety and Security	Difficulties/security restrictions for operating in certain sub-regions impose risk to data gathering and stakeholder engagement P=3 I=5	The project will respect, protect and fulfil human safety standards. "Do not harm principle" will be applied during the implementation of the project, assessing the possible intended/unintended, direct/indirect risk that could occur. If they are negative, the project will search to mitigate/compensate, etc.	UN DSS Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
3.	Political risks/non-conducive political context. In the region of operation, there are some protracted conflicts that could create challenges to regional co-operation.	Political	Politicians prioritise resilience concerns and related regional dimensions to a lesser extent than public services and economic development at the national level P=3 I= 3	Engaging with and building awareness of high-level policy makers on the benefits of integrated climate-fragility risk management. To mitigate the risk UNDP project has chosen enhanced climate resilience and climate risk management as an entry point to address a broader array of risks. Direct risk reduction/adaptation interventions at community level which would result in improved livelihoods/resilience have proven to be an effective strategy for a positive community mobilization and engagement. The project will also take into account lessons from the earlier transboundary initiatives in the subregion to mitigate political sensitivity and security risks. Under the Output 3, in addition to the relevant line ministries and sectoral stakeholders the project will engage with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MFAs), Governors' offices, security, border management, and law enforcement agencies in order to avoid potential tension due to the fact that borders have not yet been fully demarcated and delimited. The output will	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units

				provide a platform for discussing how to strengthen transboundary risk management over climate-induced hazards, including regionally-integrated infrastructures, to devise joint response and mitigation measures.	
4.	Political changes at the national, regional or global level that can hinder the implementation of the Project	Political	Political changes may provoke the exclusion of one of the countries from the project. Policy priorities suffer sudden and radical changes that may impact Objective of the project. P=1 I=4	This risk is addressed through close coordination with national authorities in each country to help deliver the necessary information to the governmental officials in the related departments. Regular political dialogue with the countries of the region will be used to help preventing and minimizing this risk. If need be, there will be flexibility in reallocating resources to other countries if activities are at the country level.	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
5.	Lack of experience in participatory whole-of-government approaches to planning and risk management in the context of climate-driven risks. Uncertainty and lack of awareness on the linkages between climate-related insecurities among the policy makers and technical level officials in the governments	Operational	Limited capacities and understanding at national level may bring to misunderstanding on the linkages between climate-related insecurities and overall development in countries P=4 I=4	The project will work closely and engage with national and local authorities as well as with local partners and stakeholders in an open dialogue that will help enhance awareness, set priorities, agree on results linked to performance, and measure progress. As much as possible the existing participatory planning mechanisms will be utilized, such as national adaptation planning and national climate change committees, national working groups, etc. CSOs will be invited to participate	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units

6.	Sensitivity of the subject and reluctance of the national and local officials to disclose climate risk-related information. As the cross-border dimension is an integral part of the National Security Systems, therefore some data under risk assessment activities might become sensitive to be shared among countries from the governmental institutions' point of view, especially those related to water, pastures, urban and rural development, energy and maybe others.	Organisational	Limited information and possibilities for open evidence-based dialogues will hinder the project implementation P=2 I=4	Involvement of influential stakeholders able to facilitate the achievement of compromise. Towards this end, the project will demonstrate to those officials the concrete benefits of an adequate disclosure of climate-related risks at the national and community levels. Sharing of data will be carefully discussed with national partners.	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
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7.	Difficulty to reach a fully integrated approach to climate-driven insecurities. Barriers to disseminate information and arrange open dialogue on the results of relevant analysis and assessments with national counterparts.	Financial	Clear lines and means of communication and dissemination of information are not established, decision-making by recipient authorities is overall delayed and non-coherent P=3 I=4	Effective and coordinated involvement of all key players in all countries involved to meet a broad range of partners' interests and to generate synergies, enhance complementary actions and avoid unnecessary overlapping. A Gender Responsive Right based Approach will ensure an inclusive approach to the benefits of the project. The "No one left behind" principle will be implemented during the whole implementation of the project.	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
8.	Project complexity and a broad scope related to the extended network of institutional partners, the geographical, social, political and economic diversity, and sensitivity	Other	Such a complexity and broad scope may affect the project implementation with respect to the adequacy of allocated resources, work plans and stakeholder engagement. P=2 I=3	Development and implementation of the Project is based upon strong national ownership, a consensus regarding priorities, expected results and shared responsibilities, pro-active participation of all partners in the planning and implementation.	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
9.	Officials are not willing/available to participate in training and capacity building activities or their participation is not consistent.	Organisational	Not clear and properly maintained network of institutional partners will hamper sustainability of project interventions at national and regional levels P=2 I=4	Training and capacity building component will be concrete and relevant based on the training needs assessment and an iterative monitoring and evaluation of the knowledge acquired and its application. Training will be organised in small classes, will make use of national centres and trained trainers, and avoid periods when authorities are particularly busy.	Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
10.	Limited access to climate change information from the recipient and/or other organizations that are involved in the implementation of the project	Organisational	Limited information and incorrect or incomplete data provided by the partners will lead to selection or project activities which are not aligned with needs of beneficiary government and local incomplete P=2 I=4	Provide a clear understanding to all project actors regarding the goals, deliverables, financial and technical opportunities and restrictions, schedules, and deadlines that should be reached and corresponding information needs.	UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
11.	The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and declaration of martial law affect the implementation of activities	Safety and Security	Travel restrictions for local and international experts, difficulties for operation in communities and specifically organisations of stakeholder consultations at regional level P=4 I=5	Close monitoring of the development and alignment with the government's response to the effects of Covid-19	UN DSS, UNDP Operations team UNDP IRH Management, Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units

12.	The project sites in the transboundary areas of the Fergana valley are sensitive to the risks of tensions/conflicts over the water resources and other border related issues.	Safety and Security	Tensions among local communities and national government over the water resources and other transboundary issues may delay the project and put the success of the resilience building activities at risk. P=3 I=3	The project was designed to reduce such potential risks of tensions through participatory planning and implementation of resilience building measures. The project will mitigate potential risks through (a) detailed analysis of lessons learned through the earlier transboundary projects implemented in Fergana valley (b) making a strong emphasis on stakeholder consultations and participatory planning of the project pilot activities in transboundary areas (c) making note and complying with the national regulations regarding any structural and non-structural activities in the transboundary areas (d) PMU will develop an internal guidance note or SOP for initiating, planning and implementing project activities in the transboundary areas. In order to avoid operational and safeguards risks related to the implementation of subprojects in transboundary areas where the borders have not yet been demarcated and delimited, any infrastructure-related sub-projects must be planned at least 500 meters away from borders, based on the agreement reached between the security and border management authorities of neighboring countries.	Regional Project Manager, Heads of National Coordination Units
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Annex 3. Project Quality Assurance Report (provided in a separate file)

Annex 4. Social and Environmental Screening Template (provided in a separate file)

Annex 5. Communication and visibility plan

In line with article 8 of the General Conditions of the EU-UNDP Contribution Agreement and with the Joint visibility guidelines for EC - UN actions on the field (https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/joint-visibility-guidelines-ec-un-actions-field_en), this Communication and Visibility Plan (Annex 6) will be implemented during the implementation of the Project.

In consultation with the European Commission, and with the objective of underlining the EU policies and financial support, appropriate measures will be taken to acknowledge the EU role in the implementation of the Project in line with the aforesaid documents.

Objective

The overall communication objective of the Communication and Visibility Plan is to provide appropriate visibility to the project and accurately communicate the project's objectives and progress to a diverse range of groups within participating countries (with due attention to geographical, gender, age, and linguistic representation of audiences), including the project's support from the European Union's Delegations.

The project's communication and visibility activities will focus on concrete results, related to the following four key development outcomes:

Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in trans-border areas (the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan);

Output 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate fragility risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided

Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional cooperation and awareness on climate and fragility risks created; and

Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot transboundary site/s.

Target groups

In the participating countries, the key target groups for the visibility plan are:

- a) Governments: relevant ministries and local governments in the targeted countries and localities;
- b) The local populations
- c) Key stakeholders: teachers, healthcare workers, children (schools), emergency specialists, academia etc
- d) Civil society organizations (CSOs)
- e) Diplomatic community in partner countries
- f) Media – international, national and local (where relevant)

Specific ways through which UNDP will ensure the visibility of the project:

A practical and user-friendly communication and visibility plan will be developed at the beginning of the project implementation period;

- The communication and visibility plan will mainstream all public outreach activities within the framework of the project action, including press releases, conferences, public events, website development; photo archive and picture selection, audio-visual production and information campaigns on the Project;



- Local and regional media will be effectively used throughout the Project. UNDP will also enhance visibility of the Project activities at national / regional level through its respective constituencies, and communication and media relations;
- UNDP will report on any milestones and achievements relating to the communication and visibility plan in the Project's progress reports;
- UNDP will publish electronically at national, regional and global levels relevant materials related to the activities to the Project.
- Based on Article 8 of the General Conditions and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field, all appropriate measures will be taken to publicize the fact that an action has received funding from the European Union.

The EU logo and acknowledgement will be displayed in all hard-copy promotional materials which will be translated in all the languages of all respective countries involved in the project; on the invitation and the agenda of public presentations announcing project kick-off and project end, local level experience exchange roundtables and regional best practice sharing working meetings. The EU representatives from the EU Delegations will be invited to all respective national events as well as to the regional meetings of project stakeholders.

Additionally, all relevant project information and results will be disseminated through the proposed media and PR communication. Furthermore, UNDP will ensure that project tasks and actions are regularly published and updated on its regional web site <http://www.eurasia.undp.org> and UNDP websites of respective UNDP Country Offices participating in the project through regular activity and media reports. Press Conferences and press releases will be organized and prepared for several actions and tasks as planned within the project.

Visual identity, use of logos and disclaimers

All communication, information and press-statements will be in line with the Article 8 of the General Conditions and the [Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field](#). Templates will be developed for all communications materials, such as press release and media advisory.

Logo/Visual identity	Explanation and disclaimers
 <p>EUROPEAN UNION</p>	<p>The EU flag will be prominently displayed on all materials, events and products produced within the Project. In addition, all materials, publications, press-information, banners, etc. produced within the Project will duly contain the following disclaimer: <i>"The EU4Climate Project is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)."</i></p>
	<p>In addition, the logo of the UNDP will also be displayed on all materials, events and products produced within the Project.</p>
<p>Logos of institutions members of the Project Board</p>	<p>Importantly, logos of relevant government institutions members of the Project Steering Committee will be displayed on all materials, events and products within the Project, so as to underline their engagement and ensure visibility for all partners.</p>

Human and Financial Resources

The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of UNDP and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Project. Responsibility for the implementation of the Communications and Visibility Plan will be shared between the UNDP IRH and Country Offices with the IRH to be the lead and to report on the implementation of communication and visibility activities.

Human resources: For purposes of visibility and promotion of the Project, local communication experts/consultants could be recruited (part time). Regional Project Manager and National Coordinators/Advisors will be responsible for securing continuous and effective communication including formulation of the technical messages, blogs and stories on the project. A part time IRH professional staff will support project communication and visibility activities. In addition, IRH Communication Team and UNDP Country office Communication Specialists will be engaged in order to assist in ensuring the Communication and Visibility Plan is efficiently implemented. The Project Management Team will reserve adequate time for the communication activities to feed in quality content to communication specialists.

Financial resources: In order to ensure adequate implementation of visibility and communication activities, it is foreseen to allocate USD 240,204 for this purpose which is 8.5% of the overall total budget of the Project. The funding for the Regional Project Manager, National Coordinators and UNDP Communication Specialists is in addition to this amount.

Description:	Budget, USD
Travel (travel for networking and partnership building, presentation of the project at international foras, incl. SC meetings)	30,000
National publication and promotion materials: annual translation, editing, printing and production costs of IRH and 3 COs	40,204
Final project publications (year 4)	19,000
Awareness and information materials targeting local communities, including editing, printing and production costs	33,000
Regional conferences	52,000
National information, knowledge exchange and awareness building events in participating countries	66,000
TOTAL:	240,204

Annex 6. Gender mainstreaming action plan

This is an indicative gender mainstreaming action plan, a detailed gender action plan will be developed during Year 1 of the project implementation.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
<p>Goal: The overall objective of the project is to support stability and climate resilient development in the Ferghana Valley, a trans-border area of the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The project will improve knowledge of climate-fragility risks amongst stakeholders at local, national and regional levels; facilitate risk-informed policymaking and transboundary resource management; and support practical risk reduction interventions.</p> <p>Objective: To improve cooperation and resilience of local and regional stakeholders to the threats and risks posed by climate change.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender considerations integrated into climate and fragility risk management policies, strategies and plans • Enhanced understanding and acceptance of gender-specific vulnerability to climate change and the need for a gender-sensitive climate action • Community-based local resilience building measures are gender-responsive and deliver equal benefits to women and men 			
<p>Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in trans-border areas (the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan)</p>			
<p>(I) Carry out a participatory training and capacity-building needs assessment can be carried out to identify the needs, priorities and preferred modalities to increase knowledge, capacity and skills among both women and men in partner institutions particularly at management, professional and technical levels, to develop and adopt gender-responsive strategies, methods and tools for the work of the Project at institutional and community levels. This can also include training of local institutions in the collection of gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>(II) Mainstream gender considerations in the participatory risk and vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>(III) Secure adequate participation of women in the technical training and capacity building events. At least 30% of roundtable and training participants will be women.</p>	<p>Gender considerations/assessment mainstreamed in the participatory climate risk and vulnerability assessments</p> <p>At least 30% of technical training participants are women</p>	<p>2021-2022</p>	<p>Project team UNDP COs</p>
<p>Output 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate fragility risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided</p>			

<p>(I) Carry out an engendered institutional analysis of key partner institutions at the regional, national and sub-national levels, to identify the participation and roles of women and men in management, professional and technical positions and administration; and, the policies, procedures, methods and other resources that are relevant to the project design implementation.</p> <p>(II) Assess institutional gender equality frameworks and coordination mechanisms to integrate gender into climate change policy and planning processes as well as other national policy and planning instruments to support climate and fragility risk management.</p> <p>(III) Support mainstreaming of gender considerations and indicators into regional, national and sub-national policies and plans.</p> <p>(IV) Support capacity development of different groups in development of climate resilience policies and plans, including communities, women’s organizations, and government officials at the national and subnational levels. At least 30% of roundtable and training participants will be women.</p>	<p>At least 30% of national government officials and planning practitioners trained by the project are women.</p> <p>National, sub-national and regional policy papers supported by the project mainstream gender considerations.</p> <p>Number of policies, plans and other documents that include gender-responsive, or gender specific recommendations</p>	2021-2024	Project team UNDP COs
Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional cooperation and awareness on climate and fragility risks created			
<p>(I) Engage in multi-stakeholder consultations with women and women’s organizations, as well as a range of stakeholder groups at local, subnational and national levels.</p> <p>(II) Secure adequate participation of women in the national information meetings and workshops in each project country to build understanding and awareness at national level amongst high-level decision-makers and key stakeholders of climate risks and corresponding adaptation measures</p> <p>(III) Secure equal access to the regional knowledge platform for women and men; actively pursue participation of women practitioners in the practice knowledge exchange.</p>	<p>Adequate participation of women assured at the regional cooperation events;</p> <p>At least 30% participants of the national information and awareness events are women;</p> <p>Capacity building through the climate resilience knowledge practice target both women and men (with women constituting at least 30% of beneficiaries).</p>	2021-2024	UNDP COs, Project Team
Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot transboundary site/s			

<p>(I) Ensure that climate risk information and warnings are tailored to women and vulnerable groups (children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities).</p> <p>(II) Ensure women's and vulnerable groups' decision-making opportunities in community based risk and vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning</p> <p>(III) Develop TOR and/or guidelines to address gender and social inclusion dimensions in the local resilience building action and community-based EWS</p> <p>(IV) Secure an equal access to locally generated benefits (e.g. enhanced resilience of livelihoods and households) for women, women-led households and other vulnerable groups</p> <p>(V) Set up project grievance mechanism to secure early detection of risks and grievances from women or other vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Local community based climate adaptation and resilience building measures are gender-responsive and socially inclusive;</p> <p>Local communities have increased knowledge of gender and social inclusion dimensions of local adaptation and EWS including the needs, priorities and contributions of women and other social groups;</p> <p>100% of community-based adaptation measures include recommendations from women and vulnerable groups. 50% of direct project beneficiaries are women.</p> <p>Number of women and men engaged in the participatory adaptation planning</p> <p>Number of EWS and adaptation measures addressing differentiated needs and vulnerabilities of men and women (at least 50% of total number)</p>	2021-2024	UNDP COs, Project Team
Project Management, M&E			
<p>(I) Establish a network of resource persons on gender mainstreaming in climate policies in all beneficiary countries and assign a CO focal point for gender mainstreaming; engage UNDP gender resource persons in the training events.</p> <p>(II) Collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data for the project indicators.</p> <p>(III) Updated and regularly report on the gender action plan</p>	<p>3 UNDP COs identify gender resource persons for the project</p> <p>Gender action plan is updated at least annually</p>	2021-2024	UNDP COs, Project Team