



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Support to Kyrgyzstan for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD		
Country(ies):	Kyrgyzstan	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4666
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	00771
Other Executing Partner(s):	STATE AGENCY ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND FORESTRY OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	Submission Date:	2011-12-05
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	30
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

<b>EA Objective: With the overarching goal of integrating CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities, the main objective of this project is to enable Kyrgyzstan to revise its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD</b>					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and Assessment	TA	1.1 Improved and more realistic decision making on Biodiversity (BD) conservation in Kyrgyzstan Ministries resulting from knowing the current baseline	1.1 Stakeholder Inventories: Comprehensive stakeholder inventories and elaboration of best consultation modalities 1.2 Biodiversity National Plans: Completed reports from reviews on national plans & policies on Biodiversity conservation 1.3 Assessment reports: Reports emanating from review of causes and consequences of BD loss, and value of BD to human well being	25,918	33,000
2) Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities	TA	2.1 National implementation of the Convention on Biological	2.1.1 Targets & Priorities: Country specific Targets, principles, and	28,700	28,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

of the strategy		Diversity (CBD) is improved and enhanced as status of biodiversity, and measurable targets for conservation and sustainable use are operationalised in Kyrgyzstan at national and sub national levels, and mainstreamed into sectors and development plans	priorities of BD conservation compiled by Kyrgyzstan		
3. Strategy and action plan development (for indicators and targets)	TA	3.1 Kyrgyzstan commences to use country specific indicators and targets	3.1.1 NBSAP Reports: (With sub national elaboration) integrated into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Kyrgyzstan	80,000	80,000
4) Development of Implementation plans and related activities	TA	4.1 Kyrgyzstan BD Budgets adjusted as a result of knowing capacity, technology, and conservation gaps	4.1.1 Capacity Development Plan: For NBSAP Implementation. 4.1.2 Technology Needs: Assessment Reports. 4.1.3 Communication Strategy 4.1.4 Resource Mobilisation Plan for NBSAP implementation	33,926	48,000

5) Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	TA	5.1 Informed professional entitites (and the general public are better able to lobby for or improve BD Conservation. b) The CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) uses results of the project for decion making to imprive BD conservation actions in Kyrgyzstan	5.1.1 National Coordination Structures: Operatinal BD Coordination structures. 5.1.2 CHMs: National CHM Operational 5.1.3Fifth National Reports submitted to the SCBD by the recommended COP 10 deadline 5.1.4 communication strategy	32,456	48,000
	TA				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Subtotal				201,000	237,000
EA Management Cost <sup>2</sup>				19,000	35,000
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>220000</b>	<b>272000</b>

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

## B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	STATE AGENCY ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND FORESTRY OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	In-kind	272,000
(select)		(select)	
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>272,000</b>

<sup>2</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could<sup>3</sup> be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

**C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Kyrgyzstan	220,000	22,000	242,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				220,000	22,000	242,000

**D. EA MANAGEMENT COST**

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*		15,000	35,000	50,000
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		2,500		2,500
Travel*		1,500		1,500
Others**	Specify "Others" (1)			0
	Specify "Others" (2)			0
	Specify "Others" (3)			0
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>

\* Details to be provided in Annex A. \*\*For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:**

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

The \$ 2,500 required is for office equipment such as laptops, servers and printers for facilitating the CHM aspects.

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> The Republic of Kyrgyzstan's diverse range of landscape types and microclimates leads to a corresponding diversity of ecosystems. Ninety- three (93%) percent of the land is represented by undisturbed or only moderately disturbed natural ecosystems while the rest has been changed due to human activity. Despite its size, the Kyrgyz Republic has a relatively high species-richness; possessing nearly 1% of all known species in just 0.13% of the world's land mass. Due to a large variety within landscapes and microclimates, there exists a wide variety of different ecosystems - from deserts to leaf-bearing and coniferous forests and Alpine high mountainous system.</p> <p>In Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan's biodiversity is among the greatest in the region and stretches through a variety of climatic habitats, ranging from glaciers to subtropical and temperate ecosystems. A number of species are found only in Kyrgyzstan - <b>endemic species and subspecies</b> including over 200 plant species, more than 3,000 invertebrate species and 17 vertebrate species, as well as a further 47 sub-endemic vertebrates.</p> <p>The country is home to some of the world's rarest animals, such as the Marco Polo sheep, the Himalayan brown bear and the Siberian ibex, as well as the endangered snow leopard, whose habitat is closely linked to the glaciers.</p> <p>Recent declines have been observed in bird species and 18.1% of mammal species are now considered to be at risk of extinction. The decline of fish species is prevalent in the country which has over <b>900 mountain lakes</b> and in most of them the native fish species. For example, Lake Issyk Kul is a Ramsar site and forms part of a Biosphere Reserve, and is the second largest high altitude lake in the world lying at 1,608 m above sea level. The lake contains highly endemic fish biodiversity, and some of the species, including four endemics, are highly endangered. The primary root causes to the predicted loss of endemic fish species and the associated threat of extinction are: (i) a massive increase in unregulated fishing over recent years; (ii) a virtual cessation of the artificial restocking of the lake with juveniles of the 4 commercially endemic species; and (iii) the introduction of alien predatory species that are currently not subject to any control or eradication activities.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan became a party to the CBD on the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1996. Since the CBD COP instituted the Enabling Activity genre of GEF projects to assist countries in planning for conservation, Kyrgyzstan has so far implemented 5 such projects Appendix 4 shows these Enabling Activity Projects and what they have accomplished in Kyrgyzstan. As a result of this planning process, Kyrgyzstan has to date been able to secure a total of 5 biodiversity projects, representing a GEF investment of \$16,618,070 with an additional \$11,030,595 being leveraged in co-finance, and this information is available at <a href="http://www.gefonline.org/projectList">http://www.gefonline.org/projectList</a></p>
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b> (The proposal</p>	<p><b>Justification:</b> The Government of Kyrgyzstan has ratified the CBD and is therefore obliged and committed to implementing the requirements of the Convention and the Decisions of the CBD COP. The Convention requires countries to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose</p>



necessary assistance in the revision of the Kyrgyzstan NBSAP.

#### **b) Baseline for National Reporting**

Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. So far, Kyrgyzstan has completed its, third and Fourth National Reports to the CBD and therefore is eligible to receive funds for the Fifth National Report. The current project will provide assistance to the country to develop both its Second NBSAP and 5th National Report in parallel, in other words, in this project the development of the 5th National Report by Kyrgyzstan will be embedded in the consultation process and will not be a stand alone process. UNEP will ensure that the Kyrgyzstan will submit the 5th National Reports ahead of the given deadline of March 2014.

Further to the above reporting requirements, the project is in conformity and responds to several Decisions of the COP and resultant guidelines as follows:

- i) COP Decision X/10-National Reporting: The project responds to this COP Decision and the resultant specific SCBD document on Guidelines for Fifth National Report is given at the SCBD website.
- ii) Notification for 5th National Report and revision of NBSAPs: The proposal responds to the recent SCBD Notification to Parties to prepare the 5th National Reports and update the NBSAP of 21-Jan-2011. This notification informs Parties that the deadline for submitting duly completed Fifth National Report to the CBD is 31st March 2014.
- iii) AICHI targets: The project will further be in complicity with the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity as agreed by countries in COP 10.
- iv) Country Assistance Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2007/cr07193.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2007/cr07193.pdf) and related documents such as the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS). Component 3 of this project will articulate how the NBSAP will be integrated into national planning documents and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

#### **Fit with GEF Strategies**

In terms of the GEF strategies, the project is consistent with the GEF 5 Results chain and Biodiversity focal area strategies as follows:

- i) **GEF Strategic Goal:** This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development.
- ii) **Focal Area Goal:** Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.
- iii) **Focal area objective:** The project addresses focal area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities
- iv) **Project Objective:** With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Kyrgyzstan to revise its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD.

	<p><b>Fit with UNEP programme of Work</b></p> <p><b><u>SUB Programme: Environmental governance</u></b></p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment a:</b> The United Nations system demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across United Nations System</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment b:</b> Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment (c):</b> National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work</p> <p>Output 3 Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes</p> <p><b>Expected accomplishment d):</b> Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making</p> <p>Output 1-3: Global, regional, sub regional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes. (2)Multidisciplinary scientific networks more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes (3) Institutional and technical capacities of governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning demonstrated to support national decision making.</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table</p>	<p><b>COMPONENT 1: Stocktaking and Assessment:</b> This component will entail (a) Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports; (b)Identification of stakeholders and raising awareness and (c) Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being. Part (a) will be done by national consultants before it is discussed by the stakeholders while parts (b) and (c) will be done in a consultative manner in multi sectoral meetings.</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 2: National Targets, Principles, &amp; Priorities of the Strategy</b> Before the Second NBSAP is developed, the country will determine its targets and priorities first and taking into account the guiding results from Component 1. Small multi-sectoral committees will do the ground work, which will then be discussed by all stakeholders. This component will be further guided by the instructions given by the CBD COP, and assisted by an international consultant (if necessary) based on the many</p>



A).	<p>emerging issues which will be updated in the NBSAPs and which will add different dimensions to the consultations. These emerging issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The recently adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators which require fresh consultations by countries;</li> <li>ii) Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development: It will be necessary to include ways of integrating the NBSAPs into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes and the MDGs</li> <li>iii) Human Rights and Indigenous peoples: The Kyrgyzstan population may be homogeneous but it is culturally diverse, and so it will be necessary to factor issues on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>iii) Gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards: -the initial NBSAPs had ignored mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives. This aspect will now be included in the Second NBSAP to ensure that views on how various social groups utilize biodiversity, how lack of conservation might affect both genders and how the needs of indigenous groups, forest communities and other local communalities should be taken care of in BD conservation. In the same vein, issues of BD conservation and poverty alleviation should be well articulated in the consultations in this project. Although the project itself is not intervention based, it is important to discuss the poverty-conservation nexus, so that the right principles are laced in the final official documents.</li> <li>iv) Marine and coastal Biodiversity needs: Kyrgyzstan is a land locked country with no marine and or coastal biodiversity, but just over 3% of the country is water (rivers and lakes) and so the country has important aquatic resources whose conservation should also be priorities in this NBSAP</li> </ul> <p><b>COMPONENT 3: Strategy and action plan development:</b> Components 3 will entail developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations. The resultant NBSAP will be discussed at sub-national levels and local consultations. Based on results from stakeholder consultations (including sub national levels) national experts will be used to draft the final Strategy and Action Plan, which will later be moderated and validated by the stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Developing implementation Action plans</b>  Developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP is essential and should include a commitment or endorsement of the plan by high level policy makers. The implementation plan will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <u>A step by step overall implementation plan:</u> The project will outline how the NBSAP will be implemented including timing, who will be responsible, and funding sources. The <u>main output</u> and end target of this activity will be an overall implementation plan complete with Government endorsement that shows how</li> </ul>
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	<p>progress will be tracked (M&amp;E).</p> <p>b) <u>Integrating the NBSAP in country development strategies and plans.</u> Component 3 will lay out how the NBSAP will be mainstreamed with the Kyrgyz country Development Strategy (CDS), and also into the MDGs. In doing this the project will cooperate with other initiatives that have initiated similar actions such as GTZ and CAREC (see activities of these institutions in on page 13 below). The <u>main output</u> of this activity will be a step by step guidance on how to integrate the biodiversity issues in major national plans and processes. The actual integration may not happen in the life of this process and so it is not target for this project.</p> <p>c) <u>AICHI targets:</u> The implementation plan will also focus on the AICHI 2020 targets and point out which targets are most relevant for Kyrgyzstan. This will tie in with the new Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 for Biodiversity &amp; Aichi BD Targets. The <u>output</u> from this activity will be a report on which of the 22 targets are important to Kyrgyzstan, and plans on how to attain the selected targets.</p> <p>d) Long term financing the NBSAP implementation: New methods of funding the implementation of the NBSAP will be included, to supplement any commitment from the Kyrgyz government. This could include various levies on defaulters of environmental obligations, payment for Ecosystem services, carbon financing mechanisms, biodiversity offsets and many others. <u>The output</u> from this activity will be a report on the cost of implementing the NBSAP both medium term and long term, inventory of innovative methods for funding the NBSAP, and guidelines on how to implement the methods of funding identified.</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 4: Development of Implementation Plans:</b> Once there is a revised draft strategy and action plans – further consultations will be required to develop implementation plans and related activities. Component 4 addresses the supporting systems for the NBSAP process and will have several areas including (a) Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; (b) Technology needs assessment; (c) Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP; and (d) Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation</p> <p><b>COMPONENT 5: Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange:</b> This component will address establishment and or strengthening of national coordination structures such as a Biodiversity Unit at the Executing Agency, strengthening of the CHM development of indicators and monitoring approach. The component will also develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD which will be prepared following the guidelines given by the COP and the SCBD. Using the framework for goals and targets adopted by the CBD COP in its Decision 10 and the Guidelines for the Fifth National Report to the CBD, the development of the report will use the data already gathered during consultations for the NBSAP process and from data gathered by various experts. This means the development of the national report and the revision of the NBSAP is one process but with 2 different products. A portal to assist the preparation of the 5th National Report and revision of the NBSAP will be developed by the SCBD and will be</p>
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	<p>constantly updated, permitting also on-line status reporting in real-time to the CBD, the implementing agencies, the GEF, countries and interested audience, as well as allowing countries to exchange experiences. UNEP will assist in facilitating this inter-country knowledge exchange and a communication for the process will be developed in this Component for the general public, media and legislators.</p> <p><b>Format for 5th National Report: As per the guidelines</b> (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc">http://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-05/NR5-guidelines-en.doc</a>), the 5th BD national report will address 3 areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I - An update on biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well being</li> <li>• Part II - The national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity.</li> <li>• Part III - Progress towards the 2015 and 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant 2015 Targets of the Millennium Development Goals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Execution:</b> The national executing agency (NEA), the STATE AGENCY ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND FORESTRY OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, will host the project PMU composed of the Project Manager and a financial assistant. The project manager will be supervised by a senior level manager at the NEA, and the GEF Operational Focal Point.</p> <p>At the NEA, a Project Manager will oversee all the activities of the project as per the TORs given in <b>Appendix 9</b>, and following the work plan shown in <b>Appendix 10</b>. He/She will further follow the reporting requirement summarized in <b>Appendix 8</b> and the project deliverables are given in <b>Appendix 7</b>.</p> <p><b>Project Implementation by UNEP</b></p> <p>i) UNEP will disburse funds (according to the UNEP budget shown in <b>Appendix 1</b> and <b>Appendix 2</b> shows co financing from Kyrgyzstan. This budget follows closely on the general component budget outline given by the GEF Secretariat and is shown in <b>Appendix 6</b>, which is cost benchmarks/or sample budget for enabling activities in biodiversity. However these cost benefits are based on the budgets for LDCs and SIDs and so the percentage proportions for each component will be extrapolated according to Kyrgyzstan's needs.</p> <p>ii) UNEP will support the country to execute the project using the training modules earlier developed by UNEP and Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) and guidelines given by the SCBD (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/a3-train-intro-nr-en.pdf</a>).</p> <p>iii) In addition, using non-GEF funds, the UNEP and SCBD will collaborate in training country teams for the revision on NBSAPs as per the schedule issued by the SCBD (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/">http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/</a>).</p> <p>iv) Through the UNEP Task manager provide project oversight, including coordinating the PSC, and monitoring evaluation. UNEP will use project fees for undertaking normal project implementation and oversight items (i-iv).</p> <p><b>Mainstreaming BD into sectors</b></p> <p>It will be important to ensure sector coordination for mainstreaming biodiversity and this</p>
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	<p>will be done in several ways:</p> <p>a) Each of the ministries and sectors represented in the stakeholder group will be responsible for making sure biodiversity issues are articulated in their respective policy documents. The larger consultative multi- sectoral group however will validate and endorse the final reports before the NBSAP is launched as official country document. The NEA responsible for the NBSAP project however holds ultimate responsibility to ensure mainstreaming is done in all sectors.</p> <p>b) Apart from sectoral policy documents, the project will also integrate BD issues in national planning, poverty reduction strategies, economic strategies, and MDGs and Climate change plans. This will be done in Component 3.</p> <p><b>Related Initiatives</b></p> <p>There are several GEF funded biodiversity projects in Kyrgyzstan and they will contribute to the NBSAP project in various ways as follows:</p> <p>a) Biodiversity Strategy &amp; Action Plan and National Report to the COP. The current project will review what was done in the original NBSAP so as to identify gaps to be filled and update all the outdated information.</p> <p>b) Sustainable Management of Endemic Ichthofauna of the Issyk-Kul Lake Basin.</p> <p>This GEF funded project addresses a priority sector (fishery) that has an impact upon globally important biomes (the inland waters of Kyrgyzstan). The project addresses the objectives of integrating the need for the conservation of endemic species within the lake ecosystem with the production demand of commercial fisheries practices and the cultural practices of the local communities. In order to achieve this, the project will undertake reforms to fisheries management policy and practices at the national level.</p> <p>The NBSAP project will be addressing developing best strategies and plans for BD conservation nationally. The work from the Fisheries project will inform strategies for inland waters and the fisheries as a whole. Project staff from the fisheries project will be involved in the consultations on the NBSAP.</p> <p>c) In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia.</p> <p>The purpose of this project is to provide farmers, institutes and local communities with knowledge, methodology and policies to conserve globally significant in situ/on-farm horticultural crops and wild fruit species in Central Asia including Kyrgyzstan. This is expected to contribute to achieving sustainable agricultural development, food security and environmental stability. The project had a particular focus on traditional local varieties of fruit crops maintained by farmers</p>
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	<p>and their wild relatives growing in forests, and on the enhancement of farmers' and community capacities to conserve in situ horticulture diversity.</p> <p>Traditional methods of BD conservation including wild fruit species and horticultural crops which are close relatives of agricultural crops is one of the themes that will be covered in the development of the NBSAP- and results and methods from the agricultural biodiversity project will be used in the discussions for NBSAP.</p> <p><u>NON GEF ongoing initiatives</u></p> <p>i) In accordance with Kyrgyzstan's Country Development Strategy (CDS), which works in collaboration with bilateral development agencies such as the German development cooperation, focus is made to sustainable economic development. Economic stabilization, acceleration of structural reforms and debt reduction are key objectives of the CDS, in order to reduce poverty nationwide. The policy documents of the fish industry put priority on: (i) poverty alleviation through food security, with availability of food with animal (fish) protein; (ii) the provision of employment in fish culture organized in reservoirs with poor fish stocks (lakes, basins); (iii) redistribution of a part of national income from exploitation of mineral and natural resources into food production, in particular fish and fishery products; (iv) natural fish resources conservation; (v) improvement of fish species genetic pools; (vi) stocking fish farms in reservoirs by means of acclimatization and use of nutritionally valued fish species; and (vii) encouraging production of genetically improved fish forms and species for commercial fish culture.</p> <p>The NBSAP project will base its content on some of the above policies laid out by the CDS. In particular, this will be relevant to Component 3 which will be mainstreaming biodiversity issues into the national plans and MDGs</p> <p>The GTZ also is partner with the country in the project titled "Programme for the sustainable use of natural resources in Central Asia" which touches on putting in place conditions that enable adaptation to climate change and the protection of habitats and natural resources for future generations.</p> <p>ii) <b>A second GTZ project titled "Sustainable pasture management in the Jergetal and Ottuk river basins, in Naryn Region 2008-2011".</b> The project is being implemented in eight villages of Naryn Province by the Kyrgyz non-governmental organisation CAMP Alatoo, supported by GTZ. The villagers are learning to develop and execute a sustainable strategy for pasture management. A pasture management strategy has been drawn up together with local actors, and includes the alleviation and regeneration of overgrazed areas and the balanced integration of areas that are underused, or not used at all. Land use rights are</p>
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	<p>being re-designed and the production of winter feed especially encouraged. This project will provide information needed in the NBSAP project on the traditional methods of conserving pasture lands through age long cultural habits and movements. The Kyrgyz people have preserved their traditional culture and in summer many families move up to the mountain meadows where they raise their cattle.</p>
	<p>iii) <b>FAO initiative on forest Inventory</b></p> <p>With the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), Kyrgyzstan has completed a national inventory of its forests. It was the first of its type in Central Asia, and began in 2008 and used updated methods provided by the FAO. It took into account information on both national-level and operational planning. The inventory showed that Kyrgyzstan has 1,123,045.2 hectares of forests, covering 5.6% of the country. About 75% of the forests are in the territory of the State Forest Fund and protected areas.</p> <p>The NBSAP project will use the data from the FAO sponsored project for both NBSAP revision and for the 5<sup>th</sup> national reporting on the forest sector.</p>
	<p>iv) <b>International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG)</b> has been active in Kyrgyzstan and one of their activities is the Kyrgyzstan Associate Program (KAP). The main task of the KAP is to collect, catalogue and preserve the plant, fungal and prokaryotic biodiversity of Kyrgyzstan and to prepare samples of this biodiversity for the screening, isolation and development parts of the ICBG Central Asia Program. Taxonomists from Kyrgyzstan will identify and voucher the plant collections and will assure that chemo-diversity samples (extracts) are properly prepared, catalogued and stored. The ICBG sample storage facilities established in the Kyrgyz Agricultural Research Institute will be used as a depository for the collected samples. In addition, Kyrgyz scientists will be part of the biodiversity and bioinformatics training components. The will work closely with the rest of the ICBG program to discover economically valuable therapeutic uses for the naturally derived compounds originating from the Kyrgyz biota.</p> <p>The KAP project will add information to the inventories that will be done for the NBSAP project, and provide insight into the taxonomic needs of the country. The work on therapeutic uses of natural resources will be part of the inventory for IK, and sustainable use of natural resources.</p>
	<p>v) <b>CAREC:</b></p> <p>The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (<b>CAREC</b>) was established in accordance with the decision of the 4th Pan-European Conference held in 1998 in Aarhus (Denmark CAREC and its mission is to Promote multi-sector</p>

	<p>cooperation in addressing environmental problems in Central Asia at the local, national and regional levels. Founders of CAREC are Central Asian countries consisting of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan , as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Commission (EC). In Kyrgyzstan, CAREC is engaged in the following areas:-</p> <p>a) In Environmental management and policy, CAREC works to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate multi-stakeholder environmental dialogues</li> <li>• Facilitate the enforcement of the environmental legislation</li> <li>• Promote the efficient environmental management tools</li> <li>• Support local environmental initiatives/environmental management action plans</li> <li>• Promote sustainable production and consumption</li> </ul> <p>b) In Civil Society initiatives support, CAREC provides:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dialogue platform for environmental NGOs, their representativeness and participation at the international conferences, forums and thematic networks</li> <li>• Capacity development of environmental NGOs</li> <li>• Involvement of civil society into the development and implementation of the projects on CAI priorities</li> </ul> <p>c) In Capacity building, CAREC undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform and raise the awareness of stakeholders on key environmental issues addressed by CAREC</li> <li>• Develop the capacity of key stakeholders in the environment and sustainable development</li> <li>• Ensure facilities for effective awareness raising and capacity building through: website, library, systematic e-mails, mass media coverage and other resources</li> </ul> <p>The activities done by CAREC are directly related to the working modality of the NBSAP project especially in the involvement of civil societies. The projects will exchange inventories of national experts in the various environment sectors, as well as on how to execute Component 5 on communication strategy for the contents of the NBSAP.</p> <p><b>SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:</b></p> <p><b>Capacities developed:</b> The NBSAP project is an enabling activity meaning it supports the government to plan and strategize for BD conservation for the short and long term. Thus it will build several</p>
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	<p>capacities for national staff and other stakeholders of the project as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Capacity for discussing BD issues across sectors: This project will involve many government sectors including:- agriculture, forestry, environment, fisheries, mining, housing, etc. will have capacity built in national staff in these Ministries in data collection, and discussing biodiversity issues in a multi sectoral set up.</li> <li>b) National staff in ministries will have their capacity built for biodiversity data collection and collation for the purpose of storage into the CHM as the central depository of BD information in the country.</li> <li>c) Capacity will be built in national staff for integrating gender and human rights issues in biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul> <p>The staff members whose capacity for BD planning will have been strengthened by the project will be the backbone for sustainability of the project outcomes as the country gets into implementation of the NBSAP in future.</p> <p><b>Other sustainability plans:</b></p> <p>The STATE AGENCY ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND FORESTRY OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC is the National Executing Agency (NEA) in the country and is the agency that will follow up the recommendations made in this project. This will be done by making sure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The NEA will include a national budget for continuous monitoring of the key issues that will be recommended in the new NBSAP.</li> <li>b) The NEA will ensure that GEF 5 projects, and others funded by other donors or by Kyrgyzstan itself will adhere to the key recommendations in the NBSAP.</li> <li>c) Registering the project with the UNDAF process in the country is another measure to anchor it into the donor matrixes for future possible funding of its outcomes.</li> <li>d) Through its website, the NEA will ensure that the CHM is active and is used by all stakeholders as a clearing mechanism to keep stakeholders updated and to receive information from the stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p><b>STAKEHOLDERS:</b></p> <p>Stakeholders will include (a) National Stakeholders: Government Ministries (multi sectoral), local authorities, local communities , Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) local NGOs and Universities - all of which will be active in consultations and working teams. (b) private sector entities- will be active in providing inputs on their role in Biodiversity conservation and how it can be improved (c) local communities and indigenous groups will be consulted and represented in the consultations so that indigenous methods of conservation are included, and the needs of indigenous communities which live close to nature are taken care of. (d) International NGOs related to Biodiveristy conservation and which operate at country level will attend the consultations and these include IUCN, WWF, Birdlife international, Wetlands Interational and many others. They will also be active in checking final documents before they are submitted to the SCBD (e) Multi laterals such as FAO, UNDP, World Bank and others will be invited to attend the consultations.</p>
<b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE</b>	<b>Cost effectiveness:</b> This project lays the foundational planning for conservation, which if well implemented has great gains for the country as all conservation efforts will depend



<p><b>EXPECTED <u>COST-EFFECTIVENESS</u> OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>on it in the future. Specifically, the project will concentrate on overarching themes that touch upon protected area systems, biodiversity hot spots, endemic and threatened species, as well as biomes and ecosystems of global significance.</p> <p>Without GEF funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Kyrgyzstan may continue without proper planning for its Biodiversity.</li> <li>b) Preparation of the Fifth National Reports and revision of the NBSAPs would be hampered thus affecting the functioning of the CBD; in particular its decision-making processes will be seriously affected.</li> <li>c) Without a significant number of national reports, the CBD COP cannot review the implementation of the CBD and consequently provide adequate guidance for the CBD implementation at various levels. This will hamper the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity &amp; Aichi BD Targets for biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>The project will follow United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) minimum requirements for project monitoring, reporting, evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument that will be signed by the National Executing Agency and UNEP. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) process will include an end of project assessment undertaken by independent reviewer. The project will be evaluated on the basis of: execution performance, output delivery, and project impact. Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored continuously throughout the project through key pillars this project which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A project log frame (<b>Appendix 3</b>).</li> <li>b) A project's web-based portal '5NR Portal' (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/nr5">www.cbd.int/nr5</a>) based and managed at the SCBD Clearing House Mechanism to allow monitoring the status of the project implementation by updating the portal regularly.</li> <li>c) Project Steering Committee (PSC): The project steering committee will be composed of GEF Operational Focal Point, CBD focal Point, Kyrgyzstan Biodiversity Committee and UNEP. The PSC will meet once every six months physically and on teleconference in between when required. The UNEP Task Manager will further take reports of this project to a global Steering committee that will be overseeing the global development of 5th national reports and revision of NBSAPs.</li> <li>d) The M&amp;E process will be guided by key deliverables and bench marks as shown in <b>Appendix 7</b>.</li> <li>e) The M&amp;E process will ensure that the project will follow the summary of reporting requirements as shown in <b>Appendix 8</b></li> <li>d) A budgeted M&amp;E plan as shown in <b>Appendix 5</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>n/a</p>

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Biymyrza TOKTORALIEV	Director	STATE AGENCY ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND FORESTRY OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	1/8/2011


**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	06/08/1996	MR. BIYMYRZA TOKTORALIEV
UNFCCC		
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for (select) Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		12/05/2011	Esther Mwangi	2547623717	esther.mwangi@unep.org

**ANNEX A**

**CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
Local			
Project Manager	139	72	Overall project coordination at Executing Agency prepare reports and submit to UNEP
Administrative Support	79	72	part time administrative and financial assistant to support project execution.
International			
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
Local			
Local consultants	160	282	-all technical data collection -workshop facilitation -report compilation -reporting
International			
International Consultant (Indicators and Targets developomen- International Consultant (CHM, Institutional Strenghtening, capacity building)t)	1,500	20	Assisting the country in developing indicators and targets at national and sub-national level, according to CBD guidelines and best practice, including assistance for the facilitation of broad stakeholder consultation workshops and validation process. Asisting the country on building national capacity for all technical and institutional strengthening aspects of the project, including the set-up and management of the CHM,

## OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

### Biodiversity

- [GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities](#)
- [GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities](#)
- [October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities \(Expedited Procedures\)](#)

### Climate Change

- [GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)
- [October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for \(Interim\) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas](#)
- [GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties](#)

### Persistent Organic Pollutants

- [GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs](#)

### Land Degradation

- [\(ICCD/CRIC\(5\)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide](#)

### National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- [Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001](#)
- [A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001](#)

### National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- [GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,](#)