



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project  
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 5 November 2009

Re-submission Date: 28 April 2010

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEF PROJECT ID<sup>1</sup>: 4166 PROJECT DURATION: 60 months

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 4326

COUNTRY(IES): Kazakhstan

PROJECT TITLE: Promotion of energy efficient lighting in Kazakhstan

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

GEF FOCAL AREA (S)<sup>2</sup>: Climate Change

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): 1-Promoting energy efficient technologies and practices in the appliance and building sectors

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: UNEP/UNDP "Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting"

INDICATIVE CALENDAR*	
Milestones	Expected Dates mm/dd/yyyy
Work Program (for FSP)	06/01/2010
CEO Endorsement/Approval	12/01/2011
Agency Approval Date	02/01/2012
Implementation Start	03/01/2012
Mid-term Evaluation	09/01/2014
Project Closing Date	12/01/2016

### A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

**Project Objective:** To increase market penetration of energy-efficient lighting (EEL) products and to gradually phase-out the incandescent lamp (IL) sale, thereby reducing national GHG emissions

Project Components	Investment, TA, or STA	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing <sup>a</sup>		Indicative Co-Financing <sup>a</sup>		Total (\$) c = a + b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Efficient lighting policy and institutional framework	TA	Roadmap and national program on IL phase-out by 2015; ban on IL use effective 2016  Minimum Energy Performance Standards for Lighting System in Buildings  Regulatory and legal framework provides for improved quality of imported EEL products, give preferences to EEL in public procurement and ensure safe phasing-out and disposal of mercury-containing lighting products	-Accepted and ready for implementation roadmap for IL phase-out -Accepted and ready for implementation national program for EEL promotion and safe disposal -Revision of the building code "Natural and artificial lighting" to integrate minimum energy performance standards for lighting systems in buildings -Revision of QA/QC standards for imported lighting products -Revision of the public procurement rules to favor the purchase of EEL products - System for CFL recycle and disposal set-up	600,000	29	1,500,000	71	2,100,000

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

<sup>2</sup> Select only those focal areas from which GEF financing is requested.

2. Market development for EEL	TA	<p>Improved marketing channels for EELs in large and medium sized cities</p> <p>20% increased EEL sales by retailers that implemented voluntary commitment programs</p> <p>Established EEL marketing channels in small cities and rural areas</p> <p>20% increased market share of EELs in pilot small cities and rural areas (as opposed to 0% in BAU)</p>	<p>-Completed comprehensive policy and market study on EEL promotion schemes for large, medium, small sized cities and rural areas</p> <p>-Signed and implemented voluntary retailer commitment programs for large/medium sized cities</p> <p>-Operating marketing channels established in pilot small towns and rural areas</p> <p>-Designed and implemented pilot EEL promotion program for small cities and rural areas</p>	450,000	18	2,100,000	82	2,550,000
3. Awareness raising and capacity building	TA	<p>“Illumination Engineering and Illuminants” major graduates have up-to-date knowledge of EEL products available in Kazakhstan and globally</p> <p>40% of consumers informed and aware of the EEL benefits, recognize brands and types of EEL products, and switched to more efficient lighting options</p>	<p>- Curricula for the “Illumination Engineering and Illuminants” major in universities and technical schools include an interactive module on modern EE lighting products</p> <p>- Designed and implemented, jointly with the Philips Academy, a training program for distributors/retailers to promote EE lighting products among various consumer groups</p> <p>- Establishment of a training centre for mid-level professionals on EE lighting options</p> <p>-Designed and implemented EEL awareness raising and promotion events</p> <p>- EEL promotional materials produced and disseminated annually</p>	520,000	51	500,000	49	1,020,000
4. Efficient lighting demonstration in public sector	TA, investment	<p>Selected public organizations/municipalities designed and implemented pilot EE lighting projects</p>	<p>-A set of typical EE lighting solutions identified and piloted in public buildings</p> <p>-Municipalities/public organizations designed and implemented IL replacement programs for public buildings (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, offices)--following results of the pilots</p> <p>-Modernization of street lights in small town in Karaganda or South Kazakhstan oblasts</p> <p>-Replication in at least 5 other</p>	1,600,000	31	3,600,000	69	5,200,000

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5. Project management				230,000	32	480,000	68	710,000
<b>Total project costs</b>				3,400,000	30	8,180,000	70	11,580,000

**B. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE and by NAME, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Project
Government: Municipalities*	cash and in-kind	1,600,000
Government: Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Education, Customs Committee**	in-kind and cash	2,930,000
GEF Agency: UNDP	cash	50,000
Private sector: Philips Lighting***	In-kind and cash	1,500,000
Private sector: retailers, distributors (tbd) ****	In-kind and cash	2,100,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>		8,180,000

\*Co-financing from municipalities (akimats of Karaganda and South Kazakhstan oblasts) will include costs associated with their participation of pilot energy efficiency projects.

\*\*Government co-financing will also come from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Education, Customs Committee in the form of both cash and in-kind contributions. Their support and contribution will relate to policy and regulatory framework development and enforcement, lighting-related knowledge enhancement and capacity building. Ministry of Environment will also make in-kind contributions for all project components related to project monitoring and oversight.

\*\*\* Philips Lighting co-financing includes (i) costs of the EE Lighting Academy; (ii) technical expertise in the design of interactive modules on efficient lighting technologies for universities/ technical schools curricula; (iii) technical expertise in EE standards and legislation. For implementation of Outcome 2, the project will count on established by Philips Lighting a regional network of 10 distributors covering Aktobe, Atyrau, Almaty and East Kazakhstan regions of the country.

\*\*\*\* Private sector co-financing represents retailers costs related to participation in the voluntary commitment program.

**C. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)**

	Previous Project Preparation Amount (a)	Project (b)	Total c = a + b	Agency Fee
GEF financing	0	3,400,000	3,400,000	340,000
Co-financing	0	8,180,000	8,180,000	
<b>Total</b>	0	11,580,000	11,580,000	340,000

**D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES): N/A**

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:**

1. Kazakhstan's 16 million population is the second largest energy consumer in the country after industry. According to government estimates, altogether 76.5 TW/h of electricity was consumed in 2007 and the figure is expected to increase by 19% by 2010 and by a staggering 39% by 2015<sup>3</sup>. The residential sector contributes to about 9.3% of the total electricity consumption, while the service sector contributes to about 8% and the public sector – about 5%. Together, the electricity consumption of the building appliances in these three sectors represents 22% of the total electricity consumption of the country<sup>4</sup>. Experts estimate that by switching to more efficient lighting products, such as Compact

<sup>3</sup> Data of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, as presented at the 7<sup>th</sup> Kazakhstan International Power and Lighting Exhibition and Forum.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.powerexpo.kz/en/2008/power\\_resources](http://www.powerexpo.kz/en/2008/power_resources)

Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) and other more energy efficient lighting technologies, power consumption for lighting can decrease by around 45% resulting in annual GHG emissions reduction in the range of 6 MtCO<sub>2</sub><sup>5</sup>.

2. Kazakhstan lighting market is dominated by inefficient incandescent lamps (97% share) with a very low penetration of energy efficient lighting (EEL) products—not more than 3%. No local production of EELs or ILs exist in Kazakhstan; lighting products and appliances come from China, Russia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Taiwan, Korea, and Eastern Europe countries. In the absence of strict and clear QC/QA standards, low-quality (and much cheaper compared with European analogues!) EELs (including CFLs) flood the Kazakhstani market, which do not build consumers' confidence on CFLs as durable, good quality products, thereby hampering sustainable market transformation.

3. President Nazarbaev in his annual address to the Nation in 2008 and later at the 19<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session of Foreign Investors called for immediate actions on energy efficiency and energy saving across all sectors of the economy. This was the first time that energy efficiency gained such a prominent role at the highest political level. Consequently, the work on energy efficiency supported by UNDP and GEF in Kazakhstan has gained increasing attention among key policy makers and in the public discussion. It led to the revision of the 1997 Energy Saving law and drafting the Energy Efficiency Program. The new law and the program will go for the Parliament and the President approval by end of 2009. The Government also considers introducing norms of and multi-staged tariffs for electricity consumption so that a consumer pays a higher rate if over-consumption happens.

4. The objective of the project is to facilitate transformation of the Kazakhstani lighting market towards more energy efficient appliances at a level, where cost-effectiveness is proven. This is envisaged to be achieved through the combination of regulatory tools such as energy performance and product quality standards. The project will strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework, provide training to public authorities, retailers, appliance professionals and other relevant stakeholders. It will explore and test typical and most cost-effective energy efficient lighting solutions complemented by extensive public outreach campaigns. Close cooperation with the private sector is recognized as an essential part of this effort.

5. The project is expected to have **four outcomes** as follows: **Outcome 1** will focus on removal of institutional and policy/regulatory barriers to the widespread utilization of EEL products and phasing-out of ILs in the country; **Outcome 2** will address barriers concerning the marketing and promotion of ESL; **Outcome 3** will work with professionals, distributors/ retailers and consumers to raise their capacity and awareness of energy efficient lighting products; **Outcome 4** will demonstrate economic, social and environmental impact of energy efficient lighting in pilot municipalities and public organizations.

#### Outcome 1: Efficient lighting policy and institutional framework

- Develop and implement a roadmap for IL phase-out (including but not limited to the ban of IL imports, expedited replacement of ILs in public facilities, etc) as follows:
  - Roadmap and national program on IL phase-out adopted by 2015;
  - Ban on IL use effective 2016.
- Develop medium and long term plans for EEL promotion in sectors of the economy and among consumers
- Revise the building code “Natural and artificial lighting” to integrated minimum energy performance standards for lighting systems in buildings in line with best international practices and technologies
- Revise and strengthen quality standards for imported EEL products
- Improve the energy efficiency of public buildings with the initial focus on lighting by (a) improving the public procurement processes to purchase energy consuming appliances based on life cycle costs rather than on least investment costs; (b) trainings for energy efficient building management
- Set-up along with domestic retailers a system for CFL collection, recycle and/or disposal to minimize the negative environmental impact of the technology application in Kazakhstan

#### Outcome 2: Energy saving lamp market development

- A comprehensive policy and market study on EEL promotion schemes for large, medium, small sized cities and rural areas with a particular focus on public (including street lighting) and residential sector
- Develop and implement voluntary retailer commitment programs for large/medium sized cities
- Establish operating marketing and promotion channels in pilot small towns and rural areas
- Design and implement pilot EEL promotion program for small cities and rural areas

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<sup>5</sup> Philips Lighting estimates

### Outcome 3: Awareness raising and capacity building

- Develop an interactive module on modern EE lighting products to be included in curricula for the “Illumination Engineering and Illuminants” major in universities and technical schools
- Design and implement, jointly with the Philips Academy and other interested international EEL producers, a training program for distributors/retailers to promote EE lighting products among various consumer groups
- Establish a training laboratory/center for mid-level professional retraining or training on EE lighting options
- Design and implement EEL awareness raising and promotion events
- EEL promotional materials produced and disseminated annually (flyers and posters for distribution and posting in retail stores along with joint marketing and awareness raising campaigns by using printed media, TV and internet)

### Outcome 4: Efficient lighting demonstration in public sector

- A set of comprehensive EE lighting solutions for typical public buildings (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, offices) and street lighting in small towns developed and piloted in partnership with selected municipalities (at PIF stage, three municipalities volunteered to participate in the pilot stage)<sup>6</sup>. Demonstration project will not be limited to simple IL replacement with CFLs, but rather will include design of more efficient lighting systems in buildings compatible with new norms and minimum energy performance on a system-level, while at the same time providing for required level of occupants’ comfort and working conditions
- Replication plan developed and MoUs signed for disseminating results of pilot projects in at least 5 Oblasts (regions) and more than 15 towns and rural areas.

## **B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

6. The need for greater energy efficiency is highlighted in several strategic documents such as the Development Strategy-2015 and 2030; Draft Energy Saving Law and Energy Efficiency Program; Industrial and Innovation Development Strategy until 2015; the Strategy on entering 50 most competitive economies in the world; Programme on 30 corporate leaders, and Concept on transition to sustainable development for the period of 2007-2024. The importance of energy efficiency measures was reiterated by the President in his Annual address to the Nation in February 2008 and in his speech at the 19<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session of Foreign Investors. In particular, the President stated that “economic and administrative measures for increased energy efficiency [in all sectors of the economy and by all groups of the consumers] must become an integral part of and considered of outmost importance in the government’s work”. Several provincial authorities and municipalities already developed or initiated development of energy efficiency programs.

7. The Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2030, which focuses on energy as one of the priority areas and determines the necessity of a "rapid increase of production and export of oil and gas in order to receive revenues that would contribute to sustained economic growth and an improvement of the living standard of the people". "Strategy 2030" is the strategy of the development of the fuel and energy sector of the country and has been developed for both the period until 2015 and the period up to 2030. This document contains sections concerning energy efficiency and energy saving.

8. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Kazakhstan has drawn up a draft Law on Energy Efficiency as well as a draft Programme on Energy Efficiency up to 2015. These two government documents aim to provide adequate policy and regulatory framework for energy saving and specific measures for energy efficiency across sectors of economy and energy consumers. Among the main objectives of the governmental policy in the energy sector, there are: to work out legislation that will encourage development of the energy sector and implement energy saving policy. As opposed to the former orientation towards a large-scale energy production, enhancing efficiency of energy consumption and energy saving is the supreme priority of the current energy strategy.

9. In February 2009, the Government adopted a decree on Comprehensive Energy Saving Plan for 2009-2010, where the requirement is set for the preparation of the mandatory Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency plans by each Provincial Government and commercial enterprise by end 2009. The drawback of this decree is that it does not provide any financial resources to cover the development and enforcement costs.

10. The largest city in Kazakhstan-Almaty-has developed the first in the country the Action Programme on Energy Saving in Almaty-city for 2007-2015 that places priority on modernization of urban and public office lighting systems. The energy saving potential is estimated as 50% of current energy used for lighting. The city planned to invest around \$800K/annually in installation of modern light bulbs: modernization of 20 km of lighting systems with the interval of 40m along highways; 50 km of central street with the interval of 40 m and 50 km of secondary streets with the interval of 35m

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<sup>6</sup> UNDP has signed several MoUs with municipalities across Kazakhstan to support integrate municipal energy planning

and park zones lighting. The office lighting will be upgraded in 2 schools, 1 hospital and 1 polyclinics every year. Unfortunately, due to the financial crisis these plans were not implemented in full. By end 2009, all public offices in Almaty will switch to energy saving lighting as was pronounced by the City Government. However, the Almaty Government stands out and represents a unique example in Kazakhstan. The project will build on this experience and help replicate across Kazakhstan.

**C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:**

11. The project fits the GEF's long-term objective to promote energy-efficient technologies and practices in appliance and building sectors and will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions through the transformation of the Kazakhstani lighting market towards more energy-efficient lighting products and practices. The project is in line with the GEF's climate change strategic program on Promoting energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings (SP-1). It is comprised of activities aimed at promoting the widespread adoption of energy efficient lighting products (ESLs), improvement of the ESL market, and work towards the phasing-out ILs. Moreover, the proposed project is also in line with the GEF's global lighting program that aims to transform the global market toward efficient lighting technologies and through accelerated phase-out of inefficient lighting, thereby reducing global GHG emissions.

**D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES:**

12. GEF-financed interventions will constitute policy development and capacity building through provision of technical assistance and investment in demonstration activities, which will support the GoK to further develop and implement required policies to facilitate phase out of inefficient lighting and promotion of EELs. No loan or revolving-fund mechanisms are considered appropriate, and therefore grant-type funding is considered most adequate to enable successful delivery of the project outcomes.

**E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

13. The Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) of the Republic of Kazakhstan—being in charge of implementation of environmental protection and climate change mitigation policies at the national level and coordination of GEF-funded technical assistance — will ensure close alignment of the project's activities with other on-going relevant initiatives.

14. The conclusions and lessons learnt from the previous energy efficiency projects, in particular the UNDP/GEF project "Removing barriers to energy efficiency in municipal heat and hot water supply", have been taken into account in the design of this new project. The applicable parts of the information collected and the work and contacts initiated during the previous project will be fully utilized, thereby not losing or duplicating the work already done. The project will work closely with the GEF/UNDP project on "Energy efficiency in Building Design" (implemented by the Agency of Construction and Architecture) on developing energy performance standards for lighting systems in buildings.

15. The project will work closely with the GEF/UNEP-UNDP global initiative for phasing out inefficient incandescent lighting. In particular, the project will benefit from the international effort to promote high quality alternative to inefficient ILs. Close cooperation is foreseen with the International Centre of Excellence in efficient lighting. Moreover, the global project will (i) provide a platform and technical expertise for establishing minimum energy performance standards for lighting systems to be adopted in Kazakhstan; (ii) facilitate access to knowledge and information on quality control mechanisms and standards; (iii) share global CFLs promotional activities to be tailored to Kazakhstani customers.

16. Further possibilities for cooperation with other related initiatives will be explored during the PPG phase and will be reflected in the final project document.

**F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :**

17. In general, the potential for energy savings and GHG emissions reduction are high with the replacement of ILs in existing lighting systems with EELs (CFLs for example). This holds particularly true in Kazakhstan, where the saving potential is indeed high considering the widespread use of ILs in the country, particularly in rural areas. While the GoK indeed already supports efforts to realize potential benefits of ESLs, the achievements have been limited. GEF can provide the necessary supplementary resources to accrue such benefits.

18. In the business-as-usual scenario inefficient incandescent lamps will continue dominate Kazakhstani lighting market and penetration of efficient lighting products will remain low due to a number of market **barriers** both on the demand and supply side, which the proposed project seeks to address:

- (i) Policy barriers: Lack of comprehensive regulations and institutional capacity encouraging energy efficiency in lighting systems, including the regulatory enforcement mechanisms. Most public buildings are lacking an energy management system. At the same time, they have almost similar working patterns, which would facilitate implementation of standard energy efficient lighting solutions on a broader scale;
- (ii) Technology barriers: Low quality and cheap imports of CFLs from Asian markets (as compared to the European alternatives), flood the Kazakhstani market, which do not build consumers’ confidence on CFLs as durable, good quality products, thereby hampering sustainable market transformation. Limited access to the state of the art efficient lighting technologies leads to limited experience and knowledge about energy saving opportunities provided by lighting installations. This requires revision and enforcement of relevant regulation to ensure minimum quality of products in the market;
- (iii) Information barriers: Low consumer awareness and to some extent retailers on energy efficient lighting and higher upfront costs of energy efficient lighting compared to the alternatives with lower efficiency. The barrier is rather of psychological nature; it is created by very vague knowledge of the payback period and the overall financial scale of savings. Lack of trust to new equipment and inertial behavior work to maintain the status quo in the design, selection and operation of energy-using equipment. Lack of lighting related knowledge and skills among municipal energy managers, lighting system designers, operators/maintainers of lighting systems is another important barrier;
- (iv) Business barriers: Practically non-existent marketing channels for EEL products, particularly in rural areas where ILs are most widely used and where access to information about modern EEL technologies and their benefits is particularly limited. Another issue that needs to be addressed in relation to promotion of wide scale EELs use in the country is the absence of clear policy/regulations on EEL product disposal, and the resulting lack of processing and recycling facilities for disposed EELs;

**G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MITIGATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Rating</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
Low energy prices	H	Continuing policy dialogue at the highest political level
Municipalities are reluctant to engage in EE lighting demonstration projects	L	Improving energy efficiency can save up to 30% of municipal budget for lighting in buildings. Couples with PR and capacity building activities, this should provide sufficient motivation to engage in EE lighting demonstration projects.
Insufficient support for key decisions from important government institutions	L	Key central and regional government officials will be fully involved and consulted during project preparation and requested to endorse the project strategy and recommendations prior to obtaining GEF approval for FSP
Promotion of EEL risks having only a short-term impact and/or not reaching out sufficiently to rural populations	M	Working with partner organizations that have established outreach to the target rural populations
Low level of participation from the private sector	M	Involvement of the private sector from the project design stage, dissemination of the latest information through right channels and identification of their needs and demand through continuous dialogue

**H. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

19. Direct GHG emissions reduction from implementation of demonstration programme is expected to be in the range of 300,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> per year or cca 1.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub> over the 5 year product life-cycle (assuming minimum 7,000 hrs lifespan for CFL). Detailed estimation of GHG emission reduction from demo-component will be estimated at PPG stage taking into account the full range of EEL technologies which can be cost-effectively deployed in public sector (including EEL solutions for street lighting).

20. Replication and indirect GHG emission reduction impact based on assumed market transformation target of 20% (e.g. 6 mln CFL annually<sup>7</sup>) will provide for 600,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> per year or nearly 3 MtCO<sub>2</sub> by 2015 and 12 MtCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030. Cumulatively, the programme would reduce GHG emission by approximately 13.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub> which is highly cost-effective in comparison to other alternatives for GHG emission reductions in Kazakhstan. Due to the lack of data it is not possible to construct detailed bottom-up GHG emission model at PIF stage. More accurate estimation of direct and indirect GHG emission reduction will be conducted at PPG stage.

**I. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:**

21. This project is fully in line with UNDP's comparative advantage and long experience in supporting energy efficiency projects in Kazakhstan and the need for the proposed type of support is justified on the basis of experiences also from other countries. Types of interventions included in the project are primarily technical assistance and capacity building, for which UNDP has a comparative advantage according to the GEF Comparative Advantage Matrix.

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<sup>7</sup> Based on estimations of a lighting products distributor in Kazakhstan: total share of ESLs will increase by 20% by 2015 (compared to 3% in 2009), ESL market value will total US\$ 8 mln

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

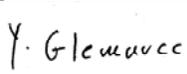
**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
E. Sadvakasova	Minister a.i.	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Kazakhstan	11 August 2009

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

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		April 28, 2010	Marina Olshanskaya UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Specialist on Climate Change, Europe and CIS	+421-259- 337-285	<a href="mailto:marina.olshanskaya@undp.org">marina.olshanskaya@undp.org</a>