REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

Project Type: Full-sized Project
Type of Trust Fund: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions			
Country	Kyrgyzstan	**GEF Project ID**	4761
GEF Agency	FAO	**GEF Agency Project ID:**	615696
Other Executing Partner(s)	-State Agency of Environment and Forestry -Ministry of Agriculture	**Submission Date:**	February 07, 2014
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multifocal Area	**Project Duration (Months)**	48 months
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):	SFM/REDD	**Agency Fee ($):**	545,455

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)
CCM-5	1-Good management practices in LULUCF adopted both within the forest land and in the wider landscape	1-Carbon stock monitoring systems established	GEFTF	286,580	650,000
	2-Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest lands, including peatland	2-Forest and non-forest lands under good management practices		1,531,602	4,700,000
LD-1	1-An enhanced enabling environment within the agricultural sector	1-National policies that guarantee smallholder and community tenure security	GEFTF	229,870	650,000
	2-Improved agricultural management	2-Types of innovative SL/WM practices introduced at field level		1,531,602	5,400,000
	3-Sustained flow of services in agroecosystems	3-Sustainable SL/WM interventions to increase vegetative cover in agroecosystems			
		4-Information on SLM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated		100,000	300,000
LD-2	1-An enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector in dryland dominated countries	1.National policies that guarantee smallholder and community tenure security	GEFTF	100,000	400,000
	2-Sustained flow of services in forest ecosystems in drylands	2-Suitable SFMinterventions to increase/maintain natural forest cover in dryland production landscapes.		765,801	3,650,150

SFM/ REDD+-1	1-Enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector and across sectors 2-Good management practices applied in existing forests	1-Types and quantity of services generated through SFM (2 PES schmes covering a total of 4,000 ha) 2-Forest area (25,050 ha) under sustainable management, separeated by forest type	GEFTF	243,290 665,800	750,000 2,500,000
			Total Project Costs	**5,454,545**	**19,000,150**

B. Project Framework

Project Objective:
Global Environmental Objective: to enhance the enabling environment in the forestry and agricultural sectors and sustain the flow of ecosystem services, including enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and agro-ecosystems

Project Development Objective: to contribute to the sustainable management and enhanced productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems and to improved productivity and mountain livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening of the enabling environment for sustainable forest and land management (agriculture, rangelands and transitional areas) (SFM/SLM)	TA	**Outcome 1.1** Enhanced policy, legal and institutional framework in forestry and land management for integrating SFM/SLM principles and practices into national and local level land-use plans: *Strong enabling environment facilitates integration of SFM and SLM into land-use planning at national level, in 8 oblasts and in 12 rayons* **Outcome 1.2** Increased understanding and awareness on roles of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance: *60 policy makers, 300 technical staff, 200 extension agents, and 7,000 farmers and herders applying SFM/SLM practices leading to improved management of 661,200 ha of forest lands, 611,100 ha of pasture land and 776,000 ha of arable lands in the target areas in the long term*	1.1.1 Forestry and land policy, and legislation for SFM and SLM developed and improved 1.1.2 Cross-sectoral strategies and/or strategic agreements between sectoral authorities on integrated land-use management developed and foster cross-sectoral cooperation 1.1.3 Operational mechanism for ensuring better collaboration at national level (MA, SAEPF, NASG, technical research institutes) and enhanced communication between national and local levels developed and implemented 1.2.1: SFM/SLM based on resource user associations (pasture, forest, water) is effectively promoted in the project areas and respective local resource management institutions are fully functional 1.2.2 Training and awareness creation tool kit on roles of SFM/SLM,and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance prepared and disseminated	GEFTF	527,455	2,000,000

Component 2: Enhancing carbon stocks in dryland forest through innovative management and rehabilitation practices	TA	**Outcome 2.1** Management of existing forests and trees improved: *25,050 ha of forestlands under improved multifunctional forest management* Avoiding emissions from forest degradation of 107,567 tCO2 eq/year **Outcome 2.2** Dryland forest areas rehabilitated/ afforested through introduction and demonstration of innovative technologies/practices and pressure on forests reduced: *10,000 ha of forestland rehabilitated/planted Contribute to approx. 15,073 tCO2 eq/year carbon sequestration* *18% increase in land productivity over baseline from SFM and SLM activities benefitting 25,000 people [together with Component 3]*	2.1.1 National LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan developed and operationalized: LULUCF sector assessment improved, national climate change mitigation standards in the LULUCF sectors drafted and submitted for approval by the GoK 2.1.2 Multifunctional and participatory forest management planning covering at least 25,050 ha of forest piloted 2.1.3 Carbon monitoring system established for forests and various dryland land use systems 2.2.1 8,000 ha of degraded forest land rehabilitated/afforested through successfully demonstrated innovative technologies and practices including agroforestry trials, controlled grazing, windbreaks and roadside plantations 2.2.2 2,650 ha of tree plantations established by local people with indigenous fast-growing forest trees, such as poplar, salix, etc. in order to reduce the wood demand from natural forests (forest degradation prevented in at least 8,000 ha of forest) 2.2.3 Efficiency of fuelwood use improved by introduction of improved cookstoves, home-based solar heating and home insulation activities	GEFTF	2,414,549	7,800,000
Component 3: Promoting and demonstrating climate-friendly agriculture, including pastures as part of sustainable land and water management (SL/WM) in drylands	TA	Outcome 3.1 Improved agricultural management and rehabilitation practices and techniques in drylands by demonstrating and adopting agricultural and agro-forestry best practices that increase vegetative cover and soil fertility, reduce soil degradation, and avoid GHG emissions: *Improved management of*	3.1.1 200 demonstrations of innovative agricultural practices covering a total of 5,102 ha of arable land 3.1.2 20,000 ha of non-forest SFF lands/degraded agricultural lands rehabilitated using innovative technologies/practices successfully demonstrated	GEFTF	1,737,945	8,200,150

		5,102 ha of arable land and rehabilitation of 10,907 ha degraded agricultural land contribute to carbon storage of 58,530 tCO2 eq/year *Improved SLM and agro-silvo-pastoral practices and restoration on 20,000 ha non-forest SFF lands contribute to carbon storage of 62,088 tCO2 eq/year* *18% increase in land productivity over baseline from SFM and SLM activities benefitting 25,000 people [together with Component 2]*				
Component 4: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	TA	Outcome 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of project progress for adaptive results-based management to mitigate unexpected risks and changes Outcome 4.2: Dissemination of information and best practices through knowledge management platforms, national and international cooperation and awareness raising	4.1.1 M&E system operating and providing systematic information about meeting project outcome and ouput targets 4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations 4.2.1 Synthesis of lessons learnt and generation of best practices 4.2.2 Application of research results and best practices of previous projects 4.2.3 Integration of the project into knowledge exchange platforms 4.2.4 Environmental education and awareness raising strategy	GEFTF	465,860	400,000
				Subtotal	5,145,809	18,400,150
				Project management Cost (PMC)	308,736	600,000
				Total project costs	5.454,545	19,000,150

C. Sources of Confirmed Co-financing for the Project by Source and by Name ($)

See Annex F for letters confirming co-financing for the project.

Sources of Co-financing	**Name of Co-financier (source)**	**Type of Co-financing**	**Co-financing Amount ($)**
National Government	SAEPF and MOA	Cash (*)	8,500,000
National Government	SAEPF and MOA	In-kind	3,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	2,100,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	300,000
Bilateral Agency	GIZ	In-kind	1,700,000
Others	Mountain Partnership	In-kind	1,716,850

CSO	Rijna Kench, Gadji	In-kind	1,183,300
Other Multilateral Agency	World Food Programme	Cash	500,000
Total Co-financing			**19,000,150**

Note: (*) Includes USD 5 million IFAD loan

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency, Focal Area and Country

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in $)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total C=A+B
FAO	GEFTF	Climate Change	Kyrgyzstan	1,818,182	181,818	2,000,000
FAO	GEFTF	Land Degradation	Kyrgyzstan	2,727,273	272,727	3,000,000
FAO	GEFTF	Multi-focal areas	Kyrgyzstan	909,090	90,910	1,000,000
Total Grant Resources				**5,454,545**	**545,455**	**6,000,000**

F. Consultants Working for Technical Assistance Components:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	Project Total ($)
International Consultants	723,204	2,170,000	2,893,204
National/Local Consultants	810,288	2,500,000	3,310,288

G. Does the Project Include a "Non-Grant" Instrument? NO

Part II: Project Justification

A. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF[4]

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessment under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e., NAPAs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

N/A

A.2 GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

N/A

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage

N/A

A.4 The baseline project and the problem it seeks to address

N/A

A.5 Incremental/Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project

N/A

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks

N/A

A.7 Coordination with other GEF financed initiatives

N/A

B. Additional information not addressed at the PIF stage

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation

For the last 10 years, Kyrgyzstan has been decentralizing and devolving its management authority over natural resources. Local Self Governance, i.e. village administrations, have been empowered in their governance tasks. Several resource user associations have been established at the local level and have been delegated natural resources management tasks, such as water user associations, pasture user associations, forest user association, or achieved long-term user rights over large territories, like the hunters association. Other resource user associations serve as support and lobbying organizations of individual users, like the association of bee keepers, tourism organizations, collection and processing companies of medicinal herbs, but at the same time they are proactively participating in decision-making processes on wider resource use planning.

[4] For questions A.1 – A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since the PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet of the PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

The use of forest, fish and hunting resources is still partly determined by state organizations. The latter are now being handed over to the private sector. The delegation of forest management to forest user associations and forest tenants (forest communities) is clearly envisaged by the government that recognizes that collective or community based resource use is more efficient to conserve resources on a landscape scale due to the fact that individual tenants tend to manage their own plots more sustainably, and areas not allocated to any user become more intensively exploited.

In areas where the local population is living historically inside the forests, the reform of the forest management system foresees handing over the mandate for management and production to the local communities. Usually councils are formed which elect the executive body, with certain decisions made by the council only. At the moment the establishment of production cooperatives at the local level is also discussed in areas where the local population is living farther away from the forest resources. Introduced in 2001, the JFM approach (decree 377) has led to the establishment of boards at the local level with representatives from the community, the forest agency and women; these boards are authorized to jointly decide on allocation of forest plots to tenants and extension of contracts. Such mechanisms and instruments will be further developed and replicated during project implementation.

Taking into account the above stakeholder structure and for the coordination of activities of the two main national agencies (SAEPF and MA) and several donors, a project steering committee will be established at the national level under the overall coordination and secretariat of SAEPF, which will include representatives of SAEPF, MA, and FAO with observers from other donors to the project (IFAD, GIZ, Mountain Partnership, WFP), relevant national NGOs, and universities. CACILM with its governance structures -national secretariats –may serve as coordinating structure of donor activities once its second phase is launched.

Summary of project stakeholders.

Stakeholder	**Relevant roles**
The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF)	Government institution and implementing partner responsible for coordination of the state programs on forest management.
Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration (MA)	Government institution and implementing partner responsible for coordination of the state programs on agriculture and land management.
Oblast Executive Authorities	An oblast is the sub-national political entity in Kyrgyzstan. SAEPF and MA have separate divisions under the each oblast representing their ministries at local level. The following oblast EAs will be actively involved in the Project: 1. Issyk-Kul oblast; 2. Naryn oblast; 3. Chui oblast; 4. Jalal-Abad oblast; 5. Osh oblast
Rayons	A rayon is a second degree of administrative division below the oblast level. The following rayons will be actively involved in the project: 1. Nookat rayon (Osh) 2. Nooken rayon (Jalal-Abad) 3. Suzak rayon (Jalal-Abad) 4. Kemin rayon (Chui) 5. Jaiyl rayon (Chui) 6. Moscow rayon (Chui) 7. Sokuluk (Chui) 8. Tuip rayon (Issyk-Kul) 9. Aksuu rayon (Issyk-Kul) 10. Jety-Oguz rayon (Issyk-Kul) 11. Kochkor rayon (Naryn) 12. Ak-Tala rayon (Naryn)
Resource user	Key users and beneficiaries of the management and utilization of local

organizations (forest water, pasture etc), village administrations, farmers, local communities	forest and land resources that include both men and women involved living in this area. • *Leskhoz* – state forest enterprises that allocate leases and use rights, harvesting, felling and selling timber and NTPFs, collect revenue (8 in total) • *CMOs* – transfer of forest areas for long-term use of the local people residing in the forest area or its vicinity • *Water User Associations (WUAs)* – operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and water distribution • *Jayit Committees* – pasture committees granting pasture use rights • *Agricultural cooperatives* • *Private farmers*
NGOs	Provide funding and implement small-scale initiatives, lobby changes to policy and legislation (e.g. members of the Mountain Partnership: CAREC, CAMP-Alatoo)
Scientific/Academic institutions	Support research on applied SFM and SLM (University of Central Asia, Forestry Institute, Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Science, Soil Agrochemical Station under MA, Agrarian Academy)
Multi-lateral organizations	Provide funding, facilitate reforms, (e.g. FAO, IFAD, World Bank, etc.)
Bilateral organizations	Provide funding and promote SFM and SLM (e.g. GIZ, TIKA, KOICA, etc.)

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The rural population, women and youth in particular, lack employment opportunities, and overall unemployment and underemployment is on the rise in the country. Unsustainable management of forest and land resources is also significantly exacerbating the situation. This process is resulting in increased internal and external labor migration. About 1 million workers, mainly men, are leaving their homes for permanent and seasonal work leaving behind women, children, old and disabled people to tackle the daily works, including agriculture and forestry matters, including cropping, supply of fuelwood for heating and cooking, collecting non-wood forest products, etc. For many households, energy needs for heating and cooking are primarily met from biomass sources, which have resulted not only in deforestation but also economic costs, such as time, labor and health costs for the main resource users.

The proposed project will have immediate socio-economic benefits to and impact on the well-being of vulnerable local people, particularly women, in project areas. The project will tackle the gender issue by promoting SFM/SLM based resource user associations (forest, crop, land, water) in the project areas and respective national and local resource management institutions. By improving the provision of goods and services of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystems, the project will have significant implications for food production, rural development, productivity of sustainable economic activities, such as forest products, and economic costs of addressing environment-related natural disasters, such as landslides and flooding.

To monitor project outputs and outcomes including contributions to socio-economic benefits specific indicators have been established in the Results Framework (see Appendix 1).

Socio-economic indicators will track:

The **level of adoption by farmers and herders of environmentally and climate friendly production practices**, **increase in forest and land producivity**, and **hectares covered** will be monitored in a gender disaggregated way to ensure adequate particiaption of women. Specific indicators include hectares covered and communities involved in rehabilitation and planting of trees on forest land, and the resulting income increase; hectares covered and farmers involved in conservation agriculture and landscape-based management of natural resources and resulting income increase; and hectares covered and herders involved in sustainable management of pastures and the resulting income increase. The baseline and target for these indicators are established in the Project Results Framework and will be fine-

tuned and included in the plan for each pilot site model. The overall target is an 18% increase in productivity through SFM and SLM that will benefit 25,000 people.

The indicators for strengthening the enabling environment for SFM and SLM will capture:

Legal, policy and planning instruments developed - Integrated land-use management plans incorporating carbon benefits from SFM and SLM; amendments to land code and forest code; national soil fertility conservation strategy drafted; local decrees for oblasts.

Level of mainstreaming of SFM and SLM in policies and legal instruments – sector policies (i.e. forestry, agriculture, environment) aligned with SFM and SLM principles and cross-sectoral strategies on integrated land-use management; operational mechanism for cross-sectoral collaboration; and resource user associations and local resource management institutions are fully functional.

Levels of created human capacities and awareness (by gender) – number of policy makers, technical staff and extension agents with enhanced capacities in SFM/SLM, including carbon stock monitoring and SFM/SLM measures, law enforcement and co-management mechanisms, and public communication and awareness raising; number of farmers and herders trained and participating in: a) SFM, including improved use of fuelwood, improved cookstoves, solar heating and home insulation activities, and b) SLM, including conservation agriculture, integrated forest and pasture management, Farmer Field Schools, PES schemes and Public-Private Partnerships.

Section C below provides a more detailed explanation of the M&E plan and the complete list of indicators.

B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design

In the absence of the proposed Project, opportunities for sustainable forest and land management directly geared towards enhancing resilience of Kyrgyzstan's mountain ecosystems against climate change as well as mitigation of climate change through carbon sequestration and avoidance of emissions from land use, land use change and forestry would be limited, both because of awareness and capacity barriers, but also because of a lack of access to knowledge about new and innovative SFM and SLM practices and technologies, as well as mechanisms for scaling up of good practices across sectors. Investments made by communities at pilot sites would be small and piecemeal, and they would fail to capture efficiencies and up-scaling opportunities from coordination of policy implementation between the forestry and agricultural sectors, from rayon, oblast up to national level. Without the Project there would also be limited opportunities for harnessing of socio-economic benefits from out-scaling/horizontal spread of SFM and SLM best practices through exchange of experiences at community level through Farmer Field Schools, involvement of the private sector in Public-Private Partnerships, etc.

The proposed project approach is deemed to be the most cost-effective and most likely to lead to sustainable results, because the funds from the GEF will leverage substantial investment from both the forestry and agricultural sectors and the oblasts and municipalities involved in pilot site activities. The project aims to improve the livelihoods of around 25,000 people by improving productivity by 18%. It will enhance carbon stocks on close to 100,000 ha of land and avoid emissions and sequester carbon of close to one million tCO2 eq over the duration of the project with indirect benefits due to barrier removal in the forestry and agricultural sectors of close to 8 million tCO2 eq, which is deemed to be a very cost effective use of GEF resources.

C. Describe the budgeted M&E Plan

Monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and indicators established in the Project Results Framework (see Appendix). The project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been budgeted at USD 190 000 (see table below). Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. Supported by component 1 will also facilitate learning and mainstreaming of project outcomes and lessons in relation to monitoring of carbon benefits, and mainstreaming of SFM and SLM in sector policies and development plans.

(a) Oversight and monitoring responsibilities

The M&E tasks and responsibilities clearly defined in the Projects detailed Monitoring Plan (see table below) will be achieved through: (i) day-to-day monitoring and supervision missions of project progress (NPIU and OPIUs); (ii) technical monitoring of carbon benefits and ecosystem "status" indicators (NPIU and OPIUs in coordination with other relevant participating technical units at oblast level); (iii) specific monitoring plans for carbon sequestration and emissions avoided (NPIU and OPIUs with support from local communities and other stakeholders; (iv) midterm and final evaluations (independent consultants and FAO Evaluation Office); and (v) continual oversight, monitoring and supervision missions (FAO).

At the initiation of implementation of the GEF Project, the NPIU will set up a project progress monitoring system strictly coordinated with subsystems in each of the Oblasts. Participatory mechanisms and methodologies for systematic data collection and recording will be developed in support of outcome and output indicator monitoring and evaluation. During the inception workshop, M&E related tasks to be addressed will include: (i) presentation and clarification (if needed) of the project's Results Framework with all project stakeholders; (ii) review of the M&E indicators and their baseline; (iii) drafting the required clauses to include in consultants' contracts to ensure they complete their M&E reporting functions (if relevant); and (iv) clarification of the respective M&E tasks among the Project's different stakeholders. One of the main outputs of the workshop will be a detailed monitoring plan agreed by all stakeholders based on the monitoring and evaluation plan summary presented below.

The day-to-day monitoring of the Project implementation will be the responsibility of the NPIU driven by the preparation and implementation of an AWP/B followed up through six-monthly PPRs. The preparation of the AWP/B and six-monthly PPRs will represent the product of a unified planning process between main project partners. As tools for results-based-management (RBM), the AWP/B will identify the actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details on output targets to be achieved, and the PPRs will report on the monitoring of the implementation of actions and the achievement of output targets. Oblast-specific inputs to the AWP/B and the PPRs will be prepared based on participatory planning and progress review with local stakeholders and coordinated through the NPIU and Field Offices, facilitated through project planning and progress review workshops. These inputs would be consolidated by the respective Field Office before forwarding them to the NPIU who will consolidate into a draft AWP/B and PPRs. An annual project progress review and planning meeting should be held with the participation of the SAEP/NPIU and the Oblast Executive Authorities to finalize the AWP/B and PPRs. Subsequently the AWP/B and PPRs are submitted to the PSC for approval (AWP/B) and Review (PPRs) and to FAO for approval. The AWP/B will be developed in a manner consistent with the project's Results Framework to ensure adequate fulfilment and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.

Following the approval of the Project, the project's first year AWP/B will be adjusted (either reduced or expanded in time) to synchronize it with an annual reporting calendar. In subsequent years, the FSP work plan and budget will follow an annual preparation and reporting cycle as specified in section (c).

(b) Indicators and information sources

To monitor project outputs and outcomes including contributions to global environmental benefits specific indicators have been established in the Results Framework. The framework's indicators and means of verification will be applied to monitor both project performance and impact. Following FAO's monitoring procedures and progress reporting formats data collected will be of sufficient detail to be able to track specific outputs and outcomes and flag project risks early on. Output target indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly basis and outcome target indicators will be monitored on an annual basis if possible or as part of the mid-term and final evaluations. The project output and outcome indicators have been designed to monitor on-the-ground impacts and progress in implementing SFM and SLM both at SAEPF and MA, through creation of an enabling environment, and at the level of the oblast, rayon and farming and herding communities, and the private sector using and safeguarding ecosystem services from forests, pastures and agricultural land.

On-the-ground impact indicators will track:

- The level of adoption by farmers and herders of environmentally and climate friendly production practices, productivity increase, and hectares covered to be monitored in a gender disaggregated way to ensure adequate participation of women. Specific indicators include hectares covered and communities involved in rehabilitation and planting of trees on forest land, and the resulting income increase; hectares covered and farmers involved in conservation agriculture and landscape-based management of natural resources and resulting income increase; and hectares covered and herders involved in sustainable management of pastures and the resulting income increase. The baseline and target for these indicators are established in the Project Results Framework and will be fine-tuned and included in the plan for each pilot site model. Their systematic monitoring will be done with the involvement of participating Oblast Administrative Bureaus, rayons and farming and herding communities.
- Increase in carbon sequestration and avoided emissions on forest and arable land including improved provision of ecosystem services– The baseline and target for these indicators are established in the Project Results Framework and will be monitored as part of the Oblasts' carbon stock monitoring systems. Other indicators for provision of ecosystem services are tracked in the GEF Land Degradation Tracking Tool and include improved irrigation flow and increased water availability on land under SFM and SLM (see attachment).

The indicators for strengthening the enabling environment for SFM and SLM will capture:

- Legal, policy and planning instruments developed - Integrated land-use management plans incorporating carbon benefits from SFM and SLM; amendments to land code and forest code; national soil fertility conservation strategy drafted; local decrees for oblasts.
- Level of mainstreaming of SFM and SLM in policies and legal instruments – sector policies (i.e. forestry, agriculture, environment) aligned with SFM and SLM principles and cross-sectoral strategies on integrated land-use management; operational mechanism for cross-sectoral collaboration; and resource user associations and local resource management institutions are fully functional.
- Levels of created human capacities and awareness (by gender) – number of policy makers, technical staff and extension agents with enhanced capacities in SFM/SLM, including carbon stock monitoring and SFM/SLM measures, law enforcement and co-management mechanisms, and public communication and awareness raising; number of farmers and herders trained and participating in: a) SFM, including improved use of fuelwood, improved cookstoves, solar heating and home insulation activities, and b) SLM, including conservation agriculture, integrated forest and pasture management, Farmer Field Schools, PES schemes and Public-Private Partnerships.

The main sources of information to support the M&E program will be: (i) the carbon stock monitoring systems at national and oblast level; (ii) participative progress monitoring and workshops with beneficiaries; (iii) on-site monitoring of the implementation of SFM and SLM best practices; (iv) project progress reports prepared by the NPIU with inputs from the Field Offices; (v) consultants reports; (vi) participants training tests and evaluations; (vii) mid-term and post project impact and evaluation studies completed by independent consultants; (viii) financial reports and budget revisions; (ix) Project Implementation Reviews prepared by the FAO Lead Technical Officer supported by the Project Task Manager in the FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia and the NPIU; and (ix) FAO supervision mission reports.

(c) Reporting schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing Reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the GEF Monitoring Evaluation Tracking Tools (METTs) against the baseline (completed during project preparation) will be required at midterm and final project evaluation.

Project Inception Report. Immediately after the Inception Workshop (IW), the NPIU will prepare a project inception report in consultation with the LTO, BH and other project partners. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project

partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, a detailed project monitoring plan based on the monitoring and evaluation plan summary presented in section (d) below, and a progress and completion report on all actions agreed in the mitigation plan of fiduciary risks (as referred to the PRODOC). The draft inception report will be circulated to the LTO and GCU for review and comments before its finalization, no later than three months after project start-up. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FPMIS by the BH.

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B). The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the NPIU in consultation with the Project Task Force and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The IW inputs will be incorporated and the NPIU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the IW to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the NPIU will organize a project progress review and planning meeting for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO and the GEF Coordination Unit on a no-objection basis prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the project's Results Framework indicators so that the project's work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. (See AWP/B format in Execution Agreement Annex 6.B) The AWP/B should be approved by the Project Steering Committee.

Project Progress Reports (PPR). PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project's RF (Appendix 1). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. In consultation with the Project Task Force, the NPIU will prepare semi-annual PPRs and submit them to the BH and LTO in a timely manner. PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Matrix. They will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The BH and LTO will review the progress reports and circulate them to the FAO Project Task Force and GEF Coordination Unit for comments and clearance prior. In the event of LTO/GEF Coordination Unit comments, the PMO will incorporate them and the revised PPR is re-submitted to the LTO for final endorsement prior. The BH will submit the draft final version of each PPR to the GEF Coordination Unit for final approval and uploading on the FPMIS. The six-monthly PPRs will be submitted to the GEF Coordination Unit as follows:

- the period 1 January – 30 June and to be submitted no later than 31 July;
- the period 1 July – 31 December to be submitted no later than 31 January.

Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). The LTO supported by the NPIU and BH, will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the GEF Coordination Unit for review and approval no later than 31 July. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will clear and submit it to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The GEF Coordination Unit will provide the updated format when the first PIR is due.

Technical Reports. Technical reports will be prepared as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the NPIU to the BH who will share it with the LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

Co-financing Reports. The BH, with support from the NPIU, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on in-kind and cash co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Request. The NPIU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

GEF-5 Tracking Tool. Following the GEF policies and procedures, the tracking tools for the land degradation and climate change (LULUCF) focal areas, and the REDD+ tracking tool will be submitted at three moments: (i) with the project document at CEO endorsement; (ii) at the project's mid-term evaluation; and (iii) with the project's terminal evaluation or final completion report. At project mid-term and end, the tracking tool will be completed by the NPIU in close consultation with the NPD and the LTO.

Terminal Report. Within two months before the end date of the project, the NPIU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results. Work is assessed, lessons learned are summarized, and recommendations are expressed in terms of their application to Kyrgyzstan's ongoing work on SFM and SLM under climate change conditions in the context of its development priorities as well as in practical execution terms. This report will specifically include the findings of the final evaluation. A final project review meeting should be held to discuss the draft Terminal Report before it is finalized by the NPIU and approved by the FAO LTO and the GEF Coordination Unit.

Table C-14 below provides a summary of the main M&E reports, responsible parties and timeframe.

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Inception Workshop	NPIU supported by the FAO LTO, BH, and the GEF Coordination Unit	Within two months of project start up	USD 19 000
Project Inception Report	NPIU cleared by FAO LTO, BH, and the GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after workshop	-
Field based impact monitoring	NPIU	Periodically – to be determined at inception workshop	USD 70 000
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	NPIU, FAO LTO and GEF Coordination Unit	Annual or as required	The visits of the FAO LTO and the GEF Coordination Unit will be paid by GEF agency fee. The visits of the NPM/NPIU will be paid from the project travel budget
Project Progress Reports	NPIU, with inputs from Field Offices and other partners	Six-monthly	USD 6 000
Project Implementation Review report	LTO supported by the NPIU and BH and cleared and submitted by the GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat	Annual	Paid by GEF agency fee
Co-financing Reports	BH with inputs from NPIU	Annual	USD 5 000
Technical reports	NPIU, LTO and uploaded on the FPMIS by the BH	As appropriate	-
GEF LD, LULUCF and REDD+ Tracking Tools	NPIU and LTO	Updated at the time of the mid-term evaluation and final evaluation	GEF fee
Mid-term Evaluation	FAO Evaluation Office (OEDD) in consultation with the FAOR/Kyrgyzstan, GEF Coordination Unit and project team	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 40 000 for external consultant. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of FAO staff time and travel

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Final evaluation	FAO Evaluation Office (OEDD) in consultation with the FAOR/Kyrgyzstan, GEF Coordination Unit and project team	At the end of project implementation	USD 40 000 for external consultant. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
Terminal Report	NPIU, LTO, GEF Coordination Unit, TCSR Report Unit	At least two months before the end date of the Execution Agreement	USD 10,000
Total Budget			**USD 190 000**

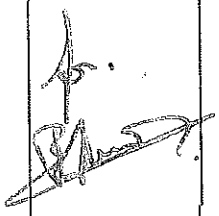
Part III: Approval/Endorsement by GEF Operational Focal Point(s) and GEF Agency(ies)

A. Record of endorsement of GEF operational point(s) on behalf of the government(s): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this form. For SGP, use the OFP endorsement letter).

Name	**Position**	**Ministry**	**Date** (mm/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Sabir Adadjanov	Director GEF Operational Focal Point	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic	03/30/2012

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	**Signature**	**Date** (month, day, year)	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
Gustavo Merino, Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		February 07, 2014	Ekrem YAZICI Forestry Officer Sub Regional Office for Central Asia Ekrem.Yazici@fao.org	+90 312 3079518 +90 530 068 64 97	Ekrem.Yazici @fao.org
Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5478					

Annex A: Project Results Framework.

Project outcomes and impacts:

Objective/Impact	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Assumptions
Global Environmental Objective: To enhance the enabling environment in the forestry and agricultural sectors and sustain the flow of ecosystem services, including enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and agro-ecosystems Project Development Objective:[5] To contribute to the sustainable management and enhanced productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems and improved mountain livelihoods in the Kyryz Republic	Component 1:Strengthening of the enabling environment for SFM and SLM Weak policy and regulatory framework for SFM and SLM and absence of mechanisms for cross-sectoral collaboration. Weak enforcement of existing laws and regulations leading to illegal activities on forest and agricultural land. Weak capacity in responsible government agencies on integrated approaches to SFM and SLM, such as JFM, CFM and organic agriculture.	Component 1: Strong enabling environment facilitates integration of SFM and SLM into land-use planning leading to scaling up of SFM and SLM on 2 million ha of land over long-term and 7.8 million tCO_2 eq in indirect avoided emissions and carbon sequestration	Component 1: Policy, institutional and regulatory reform processes in the forestry and agricultural sectors continue to receive government support at the highest level Relevant training and capacity building of government staff delivered in a timely manner and low turn-over of trained staff. Farmers and herders have economic incentives to apply SFM/SLM practices through improvement in incomes due to increased productivity and/or payment for ecosystem services delivered by land under SFM/SLM
	Component 2:Enhancing carbon stocks in dryland forest Kyrgyz forests face severe degradation due to overharvesting for use as fuel wood, housing construction and overgrazing. This degradation will continue under SAEPF's traditional approach to forest management that does not integrate the benefits of LULUCF and REDD+ techniques in monitoring and reporting. New and innovative approaches to multifunctional forestry management and forest rehabilitation that could provide solutions to the problems faced	Component 2: 25,050 ha of forest land under improved multifunctional forest management leading to avoidance of emissions from forest degradation of 107,567 tCO_2 eq/year 10,000 ha of forest land rehabilitated/planted contributing to approximately 15,073 tCO_2 eq/year of carbon sequestration 18% increase in land productivity over baseline from SFM and SLM activities benefitting 25,000 people [together with Component 3]	Component 2: The GoKR is committed to integrating LULUCF and REDD+ benefits into its monitoring and reporting, a decision-making. State-owned forest farms (leskhos), resource user associations and other key stakeholders at oblast and local level have the required capacity and are willing to implement new approaches to sustainable forest management

[5] In line with FAO SOs

	have not been widely tested and implemented in Kyrgyzstan due to its history of central planning		
	Component 3:Promoting and demonstrating climate-friendly agriculture Of 10.7 million ha of existing farmland, more than 88%, is considered degraded and prone to desertification. In addition, the mismanagement and overuse of pastures, particularly those close to settlements, have become a major environmental problem. These problems are exacerbated by climate change New and innovative approaches to sustainable and climate friendly land management, and SLM technologies for arable land and pastures, have not been widely tested and implemented in Kyrgyzstan due to its history of central planning.	Component 3: Improved management and rehabilitation of 10,907 ha of degraded agricultural land contribute to carbon storage of between 58,530 t CO_2 eq/year Improved SLM and agro-silvo-pastoral practices and restoration of 20,000 ha of pasture contribute to carbon storage of 62,088 tCO_2 eq/year 18% increase in land productivity over baseline from SFM and SLM activities benefitting 25,000 people [together with Component 2]	Component 3: Pasture committees and other resource user associations as well as other key stakeholders at oblast and local level have the required capacity and are willing to implement new approaches to sustainable land management
	Component 4: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation There is no systematic data collection, extraction and synthesis of lessons learnt on SFM and SLM in SAEPF and MoA and the linkages to knowledge platforms and national and international level are weak.	Component 4: Functioning M&E system, and synthesis of lessons learnt and generation of best practices in SFM and SLM contributing to the realization of the REDD+ Information System Application of research results and best practices of previous projects Integration of the project into knowledge exchange platforms Enhanced environmental education and awareness	The GoKR and other stakeholder support M&E processes, and are committed to continuous learning and exchange of knowledge on SFM and SLM

Project outputs and outcomes:[6]

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Component 1: Strengthening of the enabling environment for sustainable forest and land management (agriculture, rangelands and transitional areas) (SFM/SLM)								
Outputs and targets								
Outcome 1.1 Enhanced policy, legal and institutional framework in forestry and land management for integrating SFM/SLM principles and practices into national and local level land-use plans	Weak policy and legal framework for SFM and SLM and lack of economic incentives at local level to implement SFM/SLM. Lack of systematic and long-term cross-sectoral collaboration in the LULUCF sectors and integration into land-use plans, as no agreed mechanism for this exists.	25%	50%	75%	Strong enabling environment facilitates integration of SFM and SLM into land-use planning at national level, in 8 oblasts and in 12 rayons		GEF LD and REDD+ Tracking Tools, PIR, Midterm and Final Evaluations National and local level land-use plans	SAEPF, MoA and FAO Participating oblasts and rayons
1.1.1 Forestry and land policy, and legislation for SFM and SLM developed and improved:		Appropriate agro-environmental policies to incentivize SFM/SLM at local levels developed	SFM and SLM standards and guidelines developed	National soil fertility conservation strategy drafted	Amendments to land code to promote SLM on abandoned agricultural lands Amendments to forest code to promote SFM on degraded forest agricultural lands		Policy documents, minutes from meetings, amendments to land and forest code and their proclamation	NPIU, SAEPF and MoA
1.1.2 Cross-sectoral strategies and/or strategic agreements between		Cross-sectoral strategies and agreements between SAEPF and MoA on	Cross-sectoral strategies adopted	Cross-sectoral strategies operationalised	Cross-sectoral cooperation in place		Strategy documents, minutes from	NPIU, SAEPF and MoA

[6] Please insert/delete columns for project years and rows for outputs and outcomes as needed.

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
sectoral authorities on integrated land-use management developed and foster cross-sectoral cooperation		integrated land-use management drafted					consultation meetings Land-use plans from project areas	 Participating oblasts and rayons
1.1.3 Operational mechanism for ensuring better collaboration at national level (MoA, SAEPF, NASG, technical research institutes) and enhanced communication between national and local levels developed and implemented		Scoping completed	Membership and operational modalities of mechanism agreed	Mechanism implemented	Enhanced cross-sectoral communication between national and local levels		Scoping report, Budget assigned for Secretariat; operations procedures, annual implementation progress reports; minutes of meetings; PPR	NPIU, SAEPF, MoA
Outcome 1.2 Increased understanding and awareness on roles of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance	Policy makers as well as resource users have a very low level of awareness and lack understanding of the role of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in GHG balance and climate change mitigation. No training has been provided so far on this issue and no LULUCF, REDD+ and GHG measuring and reporting system has been established..	25%	50%	75%	60 policy makers, 300 technical staff, 200 extension agents, and 7,000 farmers and herders applying SFM/SLM practices leading to improved management of 661,200 ha of forest lands, 611,100 ha of pasture land and 776,000 ha of arable lands in the target areas in the long term		GEF LD and REDD+ Tracking Tools, FAO Capacity Development Tool, PIR, Midterm and Final Evaluations National land-use statistics	NPIU and FAO
1.2.1: SFM/SLM based on resource user associations (pasture,		Resource user associations trained on SFM and SLM (31	Resource user associations are implementing SFM	Resource user associations are implementing	Resource user associations are implementing SFM		Reports from trainings, including	NPIU and Field Offices

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
forest, water) is effectively promoted in the project areas and respective local resource management institutions are fully functional		pasture committees, 8 leskhos and at least 4 WUAs)	and SLM on 5,000ha of land	SFM and SLM on 10,000 ha of land	and SLM on 15,073 ha of land		attendance, Resource user association annual reports	
1.2.2 Training and awareness creation tool kit on roles of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance prepared and disseminated		Tool kit developed on role of SFMSLM in LULUCF, REDD+ and GHG balance	Training of 60 policy-makers and 300 technical staff on IPCC methodologies on national GHG inventory for the AFOLU sctor	Training of 200 extension agents	Policy-makers and technical staff fully aware of the roles of SFM/SLM in climate change mitigation		Published tool kit, reports from trainings, including attendance, awareness survey, PPR	NPIU, SAEPF, MoA

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Component 2: Enhancing carbon stocks in dryland forest through innovative management and rehabilitation practices								
Outputs and targets								
Outcome 2.1 Management of existing forests and trees improved	Existing management regimes for forests and trees in the landscapes of Kyrgyzstan do not take into consideration their roles as carbon sinks and importance for GHG balance. No national LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan exist and no carbon monitoring system is in place.	25%	50%	75%	25,050 ha of forestlands under improved multifunctional forest management Avoiding emissions from forest degradation of 107,567 tCO2 eq/year		GEF LD, REDD+ and CC-5 Tracking Tools, PIR Midterm and Final Evaluations National forest statistics	SAEPF and FAO
2.1.1 National LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan developed and operationalized: LULUCF sector assessment improved, national climate change mitigation standards in the LULUCF sectors drafted and submitted for approval by the GoK		National LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan drafted	LULUCF sector assessment improved,	National climate change mitigation standards in the LULUCF sectors drafted	National LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan operationalized: national climate change mitigation standards in the LULUCF sectors approved by the GoK		LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan documents and climate change mitigation standards	NPIU and SAEPF
2.1.2 Multifunctional and participatory forest management planning covering at least 25,050 ha of forest piloted		Multifunctional and participatory forest management planning with 5 oblasts, 12 rayons and 8 leskhos	Multifunctional and participatory forest management planning covers 5,000 ha of forest	Multifunctional and participatory forest management planning covers 10,000 ha of	Multifunctional and participatory forest management planning covers 25,050 ha of		Technical reports from participating oblasts, rayons and leskhos on forest management	Oblasts, rayons and leskhos with initial support from Field Offices

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
				forest and PES schemes in two pilot Leskhos established on a total of 4,000 ha	forest		planning PPR	
2.1.3 Carbon monitoring system established for forests and various dryland land use systems		Review of carbon monitoring systems and development of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	Establishment and testing of NFMS using satellite remote sensing data and field data for the estimation of the emission and removal factors	Carbon monitoring system and database operationalized	Carbon monitoring system for the LULUCF sector in Kyrgyzstan fully functional and linked to implementation of National LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan		Carbon Monitoring Review Report, Field Assessment Report, annual monitoring reports	SAEPF, NPIU
Outcome 2.2 Dryland forest areas rehabilitated/afforested through introduction and demonstration of innovative technologies/practices and pressure on forests reduced	Kyrgyz dryland forests are severely degraded and there is limited access to and knowledge of innovative SFM technologies that generate multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits due to a history of central planning, lack of economic incentives to engage in new SFM practices and energy subsidies during Soviet times. Mechanisms for scaling up of SFM, such as PES, are also new to Kyrgyzstan that is in the process of testing its first PES scheme in a catchment	25%	50%	75%	10,000 ha of forestland rehabilitated/planted Contribute to approx. 15,073 tCO2 eq/year carbon sequestration		GEF LD, REDD+ and CC-5 Tracking Tools, PIR, Midterm and Final Evaluations	NPIU, FAO

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
	in Issy-Kul oblast.							
2.2.1 8,000 ha of degraded forest land rehabilitated/afforested through successfully demonstrated innovative technologies and practices including agroforestry trials, controlled grazing, windbreaks and roadside plantations		13 SFM pilot demonstrations established on planting of e.g. pistachio, almond, walnut, apricots and apples; integrated forest and pasture management; and community forestry	3,000 ha of degraded forest land rehabilitated/afforested	5,000 of degraded forest land rehabilitated/ afforested	8,000 ha of degraded forest land rehabilitated/ afforested		Technical report on innovative SFM technologies, monitoring reports from participating leskhos, field survey report	Leskhos, SAEPF, Field Offices, NPIU
2.2.2 2,650 ha of tree plantations established by local people with indigenous fast-growing forest trees, such as poplar, salix, etc. in order to reduce the wood demand from natural forests (forest degradation prevented in at least 8,000 ha of forest)		Plantation of fast growing species, e.g. poplar and salix, with 30 villages on 2,650 ha of land	Planting of multipurpose trees for wood and non-wood forest products on 8,000 ha	Up-scaling of viable planting practices in two PES schemes that protect carbon stocks and water resources covering 2,000 ha of land each	2,650 ha of tree plantations in place and 8,000 ha of multipurpose trees sustainably managed		Monitoring reports from participating rayons, PES feasibility study, project field survey reports	Rayons, Field Offices, NPIU
2.2.3 Efficiency of fuelwood use improved by introduction of improved cookstoves, home-based solar heating and home insulation activities		Micro-credit schemes (in collaboration with resource users organizations) introduced where households can apply for funding to test ways of improving energy efficiency	Improved cookstoves and solar panels for heating by selected households in and in the vicinity of the 8 pilot leskhoses	Improved home insulation by selected households in and in the vicinity of the 8 pilot leskhoses	Efficiency of fuelwood use improved in and around 8 leskhoses		Feasibility study of micro-credit scheme, technical reports on appropriate cookstoves, solar heaters and home insulation, Field Survey and monitoring reports	NPIU, Field Offices, SAEPF

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Component 3: Promoting and demonstrating climate-friendly agriculture, including pastures as part of sustainable land and water management (SL/WM) in drylands								
Outputs and targets								
Outcome 3.1 Improved agricultural management and rehabilitation practices and techniques in drylands by demonstrating and adopting agricultural and agro-forestry best practices that increase vegetative cover and soil fertility, reduce soil degradation, and avoid GHG emissions	More than 88% of Kyrgyzstan's farmland is considered degraded. New and innovative approaches to sustainable and climate friendly land management, and SLM technologies for arable land and pastures, have not been widely tested and implemented in Kyrgyzstan due to its history of central planning and lack of economic incentives. Mechanisms for scaling up of SLM, such as PPPs, are also in their infancy.				Improved management of 5,102 ha of arable land and rehabilitation of 10,907 ha degraded agricultural land contribute to carbon storage of 58,530 tCO2 eq/year Improved SLM and agro-silvo-pastoral practices and restoration on 20,000 ha non-forest SFF lands contribute to carbon storage of 62,088 tCO2 eq/year		GEF LD and CC-5 Tracking Tools, PIRs, Midterm and Final Evaluations	NPIU and FAO
3.1.1 200 demonstrations of innovative agricultural practices covering a total of 5,102 ha of arable land		Good options for innovative SLM practices based on WOCAT methodology identified, including e.g. conservation agriculture, introduction of bio-fertilizers into degraded areas and introduction of live cycle management for	Demonstration plots established in farmers' fields for selected SLM options in each of the 12 selected rayons	Up-scaling of viable SLM practices through Farmer Field Schools and Public-Private Partnerships in selected rayons	200 demonstrations of innovative agricultural practices on 5,102 ha of arable land		WOCAT report on SLM options on cropland, participatory monitoring reports of SLM, meeting and attendance reports from FFS, report on options for	NPIU, Field Offices ,participating Rayons and private farmers

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
		organic agriculture, integrated land rehabilitation for increasing soil fertility in climate change conditions, modern water-saving irrigation systems, and small-holder composting technique.					PPP establishment field survey reports	
3.1.2 20,000 ha of non-forest SFF lands/degraded agricultural lands rehabilitated using innovative technologies/practices successfully demonstrated:		Measures to address land degradation and improve pastures using the WOCAT methodology identified	Ameliorative measures established for land degradation control and pasture management, including melioration of saline and water-logged soils, water harvesting and irrigation, agroforestry, and introduction of drought resistant and salt tolerant plant species in the 12 selected rayons	Mechanisms for up-scaling of sustainable pasture management measures established, including PES, and FFS	35,000 ha of non-forest SFF lands/degraded agricultural lands rehabilitated		WOCAT report on SLM options on pasture land, participatory monitoring reports, minutes from Pasture Committee meetings, meeting and attendance reports from FFS, PES feasibility study, field survey reports	NPIU, Field Offices, participating Rayons and Pasture Management Committees

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Component 4: Knowledge Management, monitoring and evaluation								
Outputs and targets								
Outcome 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of	There is no systematic data collection, monitoring and				Adaptive results-based M&E			SAEPF, MoA and FAO

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
project progress for adaptive results-based management to mitigate risks and changing conditions	evaluation of SFM and SLM and no REDD+ Information System in SAEPF and MoA							
4.1.1 M&E system operating and providing systematic information about meeting project outcome and output targets		System in place for annual M&E of SFM and SLM indicators that feed into REDD+ Information System	Annual monitoring report	Annual monitoring report	Annual monitoring report		Annual monitoring reports	NPIU and SAEPF
4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations			Midterm evaluation		Final evaluation		Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Oblasts, rayons and leskhos with initial support from Field Offices
Outcome 4.2 Dissemination of information and best practices through knowledge management platforms, national and international cooperation and awareness raising	SAEPF's and MoA's linkages to knowledge platforms and national and international level are weak.	Integration of the project into knowledge exchange platforms	Application of research results and best practices of previous projects		Environmental education and awareness raising strategy		PIR reports Strategy document Networked project website	NPIU, FAO
4.2.1 Synthesis of lessons learnt and generation of best practices		Protocols for adaptive learning	Website for capturing best practices	Best practices results are used to upscale SFM and SLM in participating oblasts	Best practices results on SFM and SLM are disseminated to new oblasts and projects		Technical documents on best practices Best practices website	NPIU, SAEPF, Field Offices
4.2.2 Application of research results and best practices of previous projects		Identification of relevant research results and best practices for implementation at pilot sites	Implementation of relevant best practices at pilot sites	Implementation of relevant best practices at pilot sites	Evaluation of appropriateness the tested best practices		Project survey and monitoring reports	Rayons, Field Offices, NPIU
4.2.3 Integration of the				Design of			Number of links	NPIU, SAEPF,

	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
project into knowledge exchange platforms				project hand-over strategy			between Project website and knowledge exchange platforms	FAO
4.2.4 Environmental education and awareness raising strategy		Draft strategy developed and capacity building initiated	Strategy endorsed by GoKR	Nationwide awareness raising campaign	Evaluation of impact of campaign		Strategy document Brochures and information material tailored to different users	NPIU, SAEPF, MoA, Field Offices

RESULTS BUDGET

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	BUDGET in USD												Total	Expenditures by year			
				Component 1:			Component 2:			Component 3:		Component 4			PM	GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4
				1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	Total	4.1	4.2	Total						
5300 Salaries professionals																				
National Operational Officer	month	48	2 922	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	140 256	140 256	35 064	35 064	35 064	35 064
National Finance officer	month	48	1 790			-			-	-	-			-	168 480	168 480	42 120	42 120	42 120	42 120
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308,736	308 736	77 184	77 184	77 184	77 184
5570 International Consultants																				
1 Chief Technical Advisor	**month**	**24**	**15 000**			0	90 000	90 000	180 000	180 000	180 000			-		360 000	180 000	180 000		
1 Carbon monitoring expert	month	5	13 000		65 000	65 000			0		0			-		65 000	32 500	32 500		
1 SFM demo expert	month	6	13 000			0		78 000	78 000		0			-		78 000	26 000	26 000	26 000	
1 SLM demo expert	month	6	13 000			0			0	78 000	78 000			-		78 000	26 000	26 000	26 000	
1 Farmer Participation Expert	month	3	13 000			0			0	39 000	39 000			-		39 000	39 000			
1 Policy and institutional expert	month	5	12 961	64 804		64 804			0		0			-		64 804	32 402	32 402		
1 M&A expert	month	3	12 800			0	38400		38 400		0			-		38 400	12800		12800	12800
Sub-total international Consultants				64 804	65 000	129 804	128 400	168 000	296 400	297 000	297 000	0	0	0	0	723 204	348 702	296 902	64 800	12 800
National consultants																				
National Project Manager	month	48	2 430	29 160		29 160	29 160		29 160	29 160	29 160	29 160		29 160	0	116 640	29 160	29 160	29 160	29 160
Project admin assistant	month	48	1 200	14 400		14 400	14 400		14 400	14 400	14 400	14 400		14 400	0	57 600	14 400	14 400	14 400	14 400
Field site Coordinator Osh-Jalal-Abad	month	48	1 200			0		57 600	57 600		0			-		57 600	14 400	14 400	14 400	14 400
Field Site Coordinator Issy-Kul- Naryn	month	48	1 200			0		57 600	57 600		0			-		57 600	14 400	14 400	14 400	14 400
Field site Technical Assistant Osh-Jalal-Abad	month	48	1 000			0			0	48 000	48 000			-		48 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000
Field site Technical Assistant Issy-Kul-Naryn	month	48	1 000			0			0	48 000	48 000			-		48 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000
Field site Technical Assistant Chui	month	48	1 000			0			0	48 000	48 000			-		48 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	BUDGET in USD												PM	Total GEF	Expenditures by year			
				Component 1:			Component 2:			Component 3:		Component 4							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4
				1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	Total	4.1	4.2	Total							
Driver in Chui	month	48	600			0		28 800	28 800		0			-			28 800	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200
Driver in Karakol	month	48	600			0		28 800	28 800		0			-			28 800	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200
Driver in Jalal-Abad	month	48	600			0		28 800	28 800		0			-			28 800	7 200	7 200	7 200	7 200
Expert on community participation	month	24	1 917			0		46 008	46 008		0			-			46 008	23 004	23 004		
Expert on carbon monitoring	month	24	1 917		46 008	46 008			0		0			-			46 008	11 502	11 502	11 502	11 502
Policy and institutional expert	month	24	1 917	46 008		46 008			0		0			-			46 008	23 004	23 004		
Pasture management expert	month	24	1 917			0			0	46 008	46 008			-			46 008	11 502	11 502	11 502	11 502
Agro-forestry expert	month	24	1 917			0			0	46 008	46 008			-			46 008	11 502	11 502	11 502	11 502
Organic agriculture expert	month	24	1 917			0			0	46 008	46 008			-			46 008	11 502	11 502	11 502	11 502
Translator	month	12	1 200			0	14 400		14 400		0			-			14 400	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600
Sub-total national Consultants				89 568	46 008	135 576	57 960	247 608	305 568	325 584	325 584	43 560	0	43 560	0		810 288	225 576	225 576	179 568	179 568
5570 Sub-total consultants				154 372	111 008	265 380	186 360	415 608	601 968	622 584	622 584	43 560	0	43 560	0		1 533 492	574 278	522 478	244 368	192 368
5650 Contracts																					
Technical studies of soils and land properties	Lump sum	1	100 000			0			0	100 000	100 000			-			100 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
Integrated forest management planning	Lump sum	1	75 000			0			0	75 000	75 000			-			75 000	37 500	37 500		
Carbon monitoring	Lump sum	1	100 000			0		100 000	100 000		0			-			100 000	50 000	50 000		
Knowledge management and up-scaling of best practices in SFM/SLM	Lump sum	1	145 000	0		0			0		0		145 000	145 000			145 000		72 500	72 500	
PES establishment	Lump sum	1	75 000			0	75 000		75 000		0			-			75 000		37 500	37 500	
Training on WOCAT methodology & documentation	Lump sum	1	50 000			0			0		0		50 000	50 000			50 000	25 000	25 000		
Midterm and final evaluation independent consultants	Lump sum	2	40 000			0			0		0	80 000		80 000	0		80 000		40 000		40 000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	BUDGET in USD												PM	Total	Expenditures by year			
				Component 1:			Component 2:			Component 3:		Component 4					GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4
				1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	Total	4.1	4.2	Total						
Analysis of Salinization and ameliorative actions	Lump sum	1	100 000			0			0	100 000	100 000			-		100 000	50 000	50 000		
Biofertilizers and biogas	Lump sum	1	75 000			0			0	75 000	75 000			-		75 000		75 000		
Energy efficiency scheme for local communities (alternative energy & insulation)	Lump sum	1	150 000			0		150 000	150 000		0			-		150 000	37 500	37 500	37 500	37 500
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	0	0	75 000	250 000	325 000	350 000	350 000	80 000	195 000	275 000	0	950 000	225 000	450 000	172 500	102 500
5900 Travel																				
CTA PM and Chui Field Office (National and local incl DSA, fuel&maintenance)	Lump sum year	4	95 000			0	190 000	190 000	380 000		0			-		380 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000
Local travel (Jallala-bad and Issy-kul field Offices)	Lump sum year	4	50 000			0			0	200 000	200 000			-		200 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Student volunteers for 6 months each	lump sum	10	6 550		65 500	65 500			0		0			-		65 500		32 750	32 750	
International consultants' travel	Trips	12	5 000			0	30 000	30 000	60 000		0			-		60 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	
5900 Sub-total travel				0	65 500	65 500	220 000	220 000	440 000	200 000	200 000	0	0	0	0	705 500	165 000	197 750	197 750	145 000
5020 Training and workshops																				
Project coordination and annual work planning meetings	Meetings	4	15 000			0			0		0	60 000		60 000	0	60 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
Training on enforcement of SFM and SLM legislation and educational seminars on the territorial principle	WS.	3	25 525	76 575		76 575			0		0			-		76 575	25 525	25 525	25 525	
Training on LULUCF and carbon monitoring	Lump sum	1	68 000			0	68 000		68 000		0			-		68 000	68 000			
Capacity building on organic agriculture	WS.	1	100 000			0			0	100 000	100 000			-		100 000		100 000		
Capacity building on multi-functional forestry	WS.	2	100 000			0		200 000	200 000		0			-		200 000	100 000		100 000	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	BUDGET in USD												Total	Expenditures by year			
				Component 1:			Component 2:			Component 3:		Component 4			PM	GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4
				1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	Total	4.1	4.2	Total						
Capacity building on cross-sectoral coordination and partenrship building with NGOs and private sector	WS.	1	100 000		100 000	100 000			0		0			-		100 000	100 000			
Capacity building on PES	WS.	2	50 000			0	100 000		100 000		0			-		100 000		50 000	50 000	
5020 Sub-total training				76 575	100 000	176 575	168 000	200 000	368 000	100 000	100 000	60 000		60 000	0	704 575	308 525	190 525	190 525	15 000
6000 Expendable procurement																				
Brochures design and printing	Copy	4	1 500			0			0	0	0	6 000		6 000		6 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
Six-monthly project news letter 500 copies	Issue	8	1 100	0		0			0		0	8 800		8 800		8 800	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 200
Best practices and lessons learned publications	Public ation	3	20 000			0		0	0	0	0		60 000	60 000		60 000		20 000	20 000	20 000
Bi-annual status report	Report	8	1 000			0	0		0		0	8 000		8 000		8 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Posters	Poster	6	750,0			0			0	0	0	4 500		4 500		4 500	1 500	1 500		1 500
Seeds for tree nurseries	Lump sum		216 611,0			0	216 611		216 611		0			-		216 611	108 306	108 306		
Support to tree plantations	Lump sum		245 000,0			0		245 000	245 000		0			-		245 000	122 500	122 500		
Seeds, compost material, etc. for agricultural plots	Lump sum	1	198 961,0			0			0	198 961	198 961			-		198 961	99 481	99 481		
Support to pasture rehabillitation (seeds, fences, etc.)	Lump sum	1	200 000			0			0	200 000	200 000			-		200 000	100 000	100 000		
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	216 611	245 000	461 611	398 961	398 961	27 300	60 000	87 300	0	947 872	437 486	457 486	25 700	27 200
6100 Non-expendable procurement																				
Vehicles for field work at pilot sites	Car	3	26 000			0		78 000	78 000		0			-		78 000	78 000			
Tractors for field work	Tracto r	3	25 000			0	75 000		75 000		0			-		75 000	75 000			
Binoculars	Binoc ular	3	500			0	1 500		1 500		0			-		1 500	1 500			
Digital cameras	Camer a	3	500			0			0	1 500	1 500			-		1 500	1 500			

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	BUDGET in USD												Total	Expenditures by year			
				Component 1:			Component 2:			Component 3:		Component 4			PM	GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4
				1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	Total	4.1	4.2	Total						
Laptops	Laptop	12	1 500			0	12 000		12 000	6 000	6 000			-		18 000	18 000			
GIS software	GIS	1	6 000			0	6 000		6 000		0			-		6 000	6 000			
Printer	Printer	3	500			0			0	1 500	1 500			-		1 500	1 500			
Server	Server	1	5 470			0	5 470		5 470		0			-		5 470	5 470			
Color printer	C Printer	1	1 500			0			0	1 500	1 500			-		1 500	1 500			
Billboard signs -info and demarcation	Signs	36	300			0			0	10 800	10 800			-		10 800	10 800			
Desktop computer	Desktop	3	1 700			0			0	5 100	5 100			-		5 100	5 100			
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	0	0	99 970	78 000	177 970	26 400	26 400	0		0	0	204 370	204 370	0	0	0
6300 GOE budget																				
Miscellaneous including contingencies				20 000		20 000	40 000		40 000	40 000	40 000			-	0	100 000			50 000	50 000
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				20 000	0	20 000	40 000	0	40 000	40 000	40 000	0		0	0	100 000	0	0	50 000	50 000
TOTAL				250 947	276 508	527 455	1 005 941	1 408 608	2 414 549	1 737 945	1 737 945	210 860	255 000	465 860	308 736	5 454 545	1 991 843	1 895 423	958 027	609 252

Annex B: **Responses to Project Reviews** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

STAP Review – Comments at PIF	Response from FAO
1. The outputs in the project framework could be more explicit. For example, it would be useful to detail how many GoKR staff will be trained on LULUCF and REDD+ and carbon monitoring (component 1.2.4). STAP also recommends reviewing carefully the project framework for inconsistencies between outcomes and outputs. For instance, component 3.1.2 is framed more as an outcome than an output.	All indicators proposed in Section I, Table B, include the proposed targets. The table has been reviewed to ensure consistency between outcomes and outputs. For example, 60 policy makers, 300 technical staff, 200 extension agents, and 7,000 farmers and herders will be trained in applying SFM/SLM tools and approaches (Outcome 1.2)
2. In component 2, the proposal needs to specify further what tree types will be used in the tree plantations. Component 2.2.2 provides further details on tree types, but this information is missing from the incremental reasoning description of component 2. Furthermore, the proposal should define explicitly whether only indigenous trees will be used. If other non-indigenous trees will be planted, the proposal should consider a risk assessment of invasive species. Also, FAO may wish to draw upon the following citation to indicate some of the possible constraints in measuring carbon from drylands â€“ (Stringer, L.C. et al. (2012): Challenges and opportunities in linking carbon sequestration, livelihoods and ecosystem service provision in drylands. Environmental Science & Policy 19-20 121-135.).	The project will only use indigenous fast-growing forest trees such as poplar and salix. This has been made explicit in the PRODOC. Carbon monitoring unde component 2 will involve adaptation of the IPCC methodology for the calculation of the absorption of carbon in forests of Kyrgyzstan and development of national coefficients in increasing biomass Coupled with an evaluation of emission reduction / (increase sinks) and the cost of these achievements.
3. In component 3, STAP recommends specifying further the criteria for selecting the innovative agricultural practices described in the proposal (conservation agriculture, among others). Furthermore, the scientific underpinning of this component could be strengthened by referencing published material that demonstrates how conservation agriculture (and other proposed practices) may contribute to carbon sequestration, and sustainable land management. It also would be useful to exemplify	This component has been further elaborated and the WOCAT methodology will be used to document and select suitable SLM technologies and approaches that will be implemented in the field. WOCAT builds on a methodology that has been tested all over the world and it has published a number of books on SLM, including for Central Asia. This will form a solid scientific basis for selecting and fine tuning SLM at the pilot sites.

evidence (through published or rigorous unpublished documents) of sustainable adoption of the proposed practices in the targeted region, or regions with similar biophysical characteristics and socio-economic composition of land users. 2	
4. STAP is pleased to see reference made to the GEF-financed CACILM products in the PIF and to using the database and KM support offered by WOCAT. These should go some way to identifying best practices in SLM. It is further suggested that the current FAO project liaise closely with another GEF-financed initiative â€“ PALM [http://www.ehs.unu.edu/palm/ This trans-boundary initiative (with Tajikistan) has some similar aims to the current proposal, namely to address the interlinked problems of land degradation and poverty. There is no mention in the PIF of this project, despite its relevance to the scientific underpinnings of building sustainable land management practices. Indeed, FAO may well wish to consider building a more explicit aim of poverty reduction in the current proposal, since this is the major barrier to the take-up of sustainable land and forest practices â€“ as recognized in the problem statement of the project.	The PALM project is not explicitly referred to as it was closed several years ago and has had no follow-up project. However, activities under output 2.2.3: Efficiency of fuelwood use improved by introduction of improved cookstoves, home-based solar heating and home insulation activities, will build on experiences from the PALM project in the High Pamirs that GIZ and several of the NGOs under the Mountain Partnership supported and now are transferring to this Project. A strong poverty focus has been built in to the project through the selection of pilot sites where socio-economic criteria where combined with ecological criteria. Poverty alleviation has also been addressed through the design of on-the-ground interventions and the stated target of achieving an 18% increase in land productivity at those sites.
5. The proposal mentions briefly that payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes will be piloted. Hence, STAP recommends defining specifically the PES arrangements in the full proposal. Also, the project developers may wish to consult STAP's advisory document on "Payment for Environmental Services and the Global Environmental Facility". The document highlights a number of potential barriers to PES effectiveness that would be useful to consider in the project development. Furthermore, the document outlines how GEF projects can help build the evidence base for PES effectiveness in case the project developers wish to consider this further. The document can be downloaded at â€“ www.unep.org/stap	The first PES scheme at catchment scale in Central Asia was developed with support from CAREC, an NGO associated with the FAO-led Mountain Partnership, in the Issyk-Kul Oblast. CAREC is a partner in the project and will assist with extending this experience to at least one new catchment area.
6. On climate risks, STAP strongly encourages to develop more comprehensively the "disaster risk reduction strategies" the project intends	The current Project focuses on climate change mitigation through SFM and SLM and does not have as an objective to develop disaster risk reduction

to support and mainstream in the national forestry program. Building in these strategies and other adaptive capacity measures can help underpin the sustainability of the proposed interventions. To assist with this task, the project developers may wish to consult the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, adaptation profiles for Kyrgyz Republic - http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=KGZ	strategies. However, the Project will be developing mechanisms for inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral cooperation related to integrated management of forest and land resources. These mechanisms together with support to mainstreaming of LULUCF and REDD+ carbon monitoring into relevant sectors of different land use and management practices will ensure sustainability of project interventions and proper linkages to disaster risk reduction strategies.

Annex C: Status of implementation of project preparation activities and the use of funds

All activities scheduled under the PPG have been completed, with only final payments remaining to be processed. Remaining funds expected to be disbursed by January 2014.

PPG GRANT APPROVED AT PIF:			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS	42,000	32,721	8,588
LOCAL CONSULTANTS	16,800	15,610	1,266
TRAVEL	14,000	14,681	-
WORKSHOPS	15,000	13,655	-
TRANSLATION/DATA/MAPS	3,109	-	4,388
Total	90,909	90,909	76,667

Annex D: Calendar of expected reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

N/A