



ADAPTATION FUND

## PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

<b>Project Category:</b>	<b>Regular</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>
<b>Title of Project:</b>	<b>Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - ADAPT</b>
<b>Type of Implementing Entity:</b>	<b>Multilateral Implementing Entity</b>
<b>Implementing Entity:</b>	<b>International Fund for Agricultural Development</b>
<b>Executing Entity:</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration</b>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested:</b>	<b>USD 9,999,313</b>

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

APIU	Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit
AF	Adaptation Fund
ATMP	Access to Markets Project
ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency [ARIS is acronym of Russian name]
BALI	Business for Action Learning and Innovation
CACILM	Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDA	Community Development Alliance
CLMG	Community Landscape Management Groups
CLPMP	Community Livestock Pasture Management Plan
COB	Concluding Observations
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EO4SD	Earth Observation for Sustainable Development
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environment and Social Policy
PC	Pasture Committee
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Certification
GALS	Gender for Action Learning Systems
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Global Information Systems
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMI	Guaranteed Minimum Income
GNI	Gross National Income
GoK	Government of Kyrgyzstan
GP	Gender Policy
HH	Household
IFAD	United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFEMP	Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management Project
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INRMCRP	Integrated Natural Resource and Climate Resilient Plans
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JP-RWEE	Joint Programme for Rural Women Economic Empowerment
KAFLU	Kyrgyz Forest and Land User's Association
KM	Knowledge Management
Lezkhozes	Forestry Enterprises
LE	Lead Entity
Livestock Unit (LU)	1 livestock unit = 1 cow or 5 sheep
LMDP I & II	Livestock and Market Development Programmes I & II
MASL	Meters Above Sea level
MBFP	Monthly Benefit for Poor Families
MAFIM	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration
MoLSD	Ministry of Labour and Social Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSB	Monthly Social Benefit
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
PUU	Pasture User Unions
PY	Project Year
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands

RB-COSOP	Results-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RKDF	Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund
RRPCP	Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project
SAEPF	State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry
SC	Selection Committee
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SFF	State Forest Fund
SLF	State Land Fund (area managed by MAFIM where majority of pastures are located)
SP	Service Provider
SPEI	Standardised Precipitation and Evapotranspiration Index
SPFF	Social Passport for Poor Families
TNC	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VC	Value Chain
VCCGP	Value Chain Competitive Grant Proposals
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WUA	Water Users' Association

## Project Area

### Kyrgyz Republic

#### Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project (RRPCP)



## **PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

### **A. Project Background and Context:**

#### **Background**

1. The Kyrgyz Republic is a small country located in the heart of Central Asia, landlocked by Kazakhstan and Russia in the north, China in the east and south, Uzbekistan in the west, and Tajikistan in the southwest. The country's terrain varies from 142 to 7,439 meters above sea level; it is a mountainous country with 90% of its area located at altitudes above 1,500 meters and a population of approximately five million people. The climatic zones in the Kyrgyz Republic are differentiated by altitudes; from the lowest to the highest, they are: valley-sub mountain zone, mountain zone, high mountain zone, and nival belt zone. Overall, the climate is continental with hot summers and cold winters. The average annual temperature in the capital of Bishkek is 10.4°C.<sup>1</sup> Average annual precipitation is an estimated 533 mm, varying from 150 mm on the plains to over 1,000 mm in the mountains. The average annual temperatures during 1885-2010 showed statistically significant increase, accelerating in recent decades. Annual precipitation slightly increased in the same period, but a small downward trend has been observed in the last 20 years.

2. The forest cover in the Kyrgyz Republic was estimated at 954,000 ha in 2011, roughly 5.8 % of the total land area. Of this, 269,000 ha (28 %) are classified as primary forest; 57,000 ha are planted forest. Around 90 % of the Kyrgyz forests are located at an altitude of 700 to 3600 m above sea level. Kyrgyz forests consist of four main types: (1) spruce forests found in the eastern and central parts of the country and in the ranges north of the Fergana Valley; (2) walnut-fruit forests in the northern and north-eastern slopes of the Fergana mountain ridge, of global biodiversity significance since the area it covers is the largest worldwide; (3) juniper forests growing under arid conditions and dispersed over the country; and (4) riverside forests. In addition, poplars have been planted near or within settled areas for timber production for construction and as windbreaks. All forests are owned by the state as part of the State Forest Fund (SFF), which comprises forest lands and lands not covered by forest but earmarked for forestry needs (e.g., mountain grasslands). In accordance with the Forest Code, all the forests of the country are considered to be precious natural resources, exercising environmental, ecological, sanitary, curative and other protective functions.

3. Despite the fact that the Kyrgyz Republic is referred to as forest-poor, the Kyrgyz forests have their own unique features and play a great ecological role in the global processes of regulation of the environment and prevention of negative climate changes. Growing on mountain slopes, Kyrgyz forests generate multiple ecosystem services and contribute to prevention of mudslides, impede the formation of landslides and avalanches in the mountains, and regulate the discharge of water into rivers proportionally during the year. Therefore, it is hardly possible to overestimate the significance of the Kyrgyz forests, both for Kyrgyzstan and for the whole of Central Asia, where so much of the agriculture is based on irrigation with water flowing from the Kyrgyz mountains. High altitude areas as well as areas with limited rainfall due to topography and location are dominated by natural grasslands and pastures. Native pasture management is hence the primary land use (9.2 million ha, 87.3% of the agricultural land, or 44% of total land) in Kyrgyzstan; with only 6.8% of total land or 11.6% of the agricultural land used for crop cultivation. Sustainable management of agricultural land is also essential for maintaining regulating ecosystem services important to the entire region, such as carbon storage above and below ground, and water and sediment retention.

4. The Kyrgyz forests face severe degradation due to overharvesting for use as fuel wood (mainly managed by women) and housing construction. The country's fragile mountain topography, combined with depletion of forest cover, results in wind and water soil erosion on sloping lands. Other interrelated problems relate to risks of landslides, mudflows and flooding due to poor storage basin management, unsustainable use of water resources and deterioration of water quality due to sedimentation. The intensity of erosion is primarily due to water-runoff, soil sedimentation and harmful agricultural practices utilized on sloping land. The mountain zones, especially in the southern regions, are more vulnerable and less resilient with regard to excessive anthropogenic pressures in comparison to lands in the plains. The Kyrgyz forestry sector confronts other threats as well. The lack of timber imports into the country,

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<sup>1</sup> <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/kyrgyzstan-237/>

overgrazing on forested lands and the steady growth of population, all put increasing pressure on Kyrgyz forests. Over the last thirty years, forest cover has been reduced by at least 50 percent. Intensive livestock grazing has had a significant effect on forests, with almost one million ha of forestland being used for grazing. Pastures are overgrazed in the low and middle altitudes due to inappropriate herd management and stocking rates. Between 1990 and 2018, the number of cattle increased by 35 percent, cows and horses by 60; percent, while pigs decreased by 87 percent, sheep and goats by 38 percent and poultry by 57 percent.

5. **The economic situation** in Kyrgyz forestry is unsatisfactory, especially the lack of adequate financial resources for forest management and the failure to effectively engage the private sector. These problems are the driving force leading to a loss of precious forests, unique genetic resources and a dramatic worsening of environmental hazards such as mud flows, erosion and flooding. Several livestock/rangeland ecosystems are trapped in a vicious cycle of productivity collapse namely overgrazing and degradation cause lower levels of available forage, which reduces animal productivity, causing households to own more animals to compensate for productivity declines, which in turn increases grazing pressure and leads to more degradation. Climate change is exacerbating land degradation in the country, for example through increased average temperatures and increased incidence of heat waves, droughts and extreme rainfall events, as well as thawing at higher altitudes, which further aggravates this vicious cycle. At the same time, the country lacks an effective integrated management framework for pasture and forest resources.

6. **COVID-19.** In March 2020 it was predicted that the economic impact of COVID-19 would see real GDP growth would slow to 0.4 percent, inflation increase to 12 percent, and the current account deficit to widen to 14.5 percent of GDP. Also that the fiscal deficit would increase to 7.8 percent of GDP and public debt would peak at 66 percent of GDP.<sup>2</sup> By July 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has shown to have severely affected the Kyrgyz economy creating an urgent balance of payments need. Since March 2020 when the first confirmed case was recorded all sectors have been badly impacted by the measures taken to stop the spread of the virus. These have included the closure of borders with China where 36 percent of imports of goods originate, border restrictions with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the quarantine of people coming from abroad, a lockdown of all non-essential activities, and a curfew. Consequently, tax revenues have declined significantly meanwhile the weakening of oil prices has resulted in a decline in economic activity in Russia and a fall in remittances from Russia-based Kyrgyz workers.<sup>3</sup> As a measure of the impact that the pandemic has had on the Kyrgyz economy, in October 2019 the IMF had forecast that in 2020 the country would have a GDP growth rate of 3.4%, instead the forecast as of May 2020 is for a -4% contraction.<sup>4</sup>

7. **Governance.** Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven regions (oblast) administered by appointed governors. Each region comprises a number of districts (raions), administered by government-appointed officials (akim). Rural communities (ayil okmutu), consisting of up to 20 small settlements, have their own elected mayors and councils. There are presently three tiers of forestry management: national, territorial (comprising one or more oblasts), and Leskhoz (state forest enterprises overseeing designated State Forest Fund lands). Leskhoz, of which there were 51 in 2018, have further subdivisions, but these are not separate entities. In 2009, the parliament of Kyrgyz Republic issued the Law on Pasture (N 30), which shifted the responsibility for managing pastures to new community-based user organizations called Pasture Users Unions (PUU), which now number over 454 in total. Each Pasture User Union (PUU) elects their own executive body called pasture committee (PC) and governs the use of pastures independently from state administrative control.

8. The areas of interest to pasture users include the land within their own PUU, the lands of other PUUs and the lands of Leskhoz. One PUU may have interest in grazing lands of one or more Leskhoz, both inside and outside the raion in which it is situated but the lands of each PUU are contained within one raion. It may also have interest in the grazing lands of other PUU's within or outside its own raion. The lands under the control of both PUUs and Leskhoz are subject to a certain amount of flux depending on boundary disputes and the expiry of land leases, some of which are up to 49 years in duration. Different lands will be used for different seasons and they vary in altitude and the length of grass growing season. The complexity of these arrangements is a challenge to the creation of coherent plans that seek to manage stock numbers and pasture condition.

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<sup>2</sup> IMF March 2020 Country report IMF Country Report No. 20/90

<sup>3</sup> IMF July 2020 Policy responses to COVID-19 <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#K>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-crisis-response-in-central-asia-5305f172/>



## Climate

9. The territory of Kyrgyzstan can be divided into four climatic zones:

10. **The northern and north-western part**, including the Chui, Talas and Kemin valleys are surrounded by the Talas, Kyrgyz and Cho-Kemin mountain ranges:

- A relatively humid climate with mean annual temperature between 5 – 10°C.
- A mean temperature in July of +20 to +25°C, and in January -10 to -5°C. The temperature reaches +30°C to +34°C, and the maximum is around +35°C.
- Atmospheric precipitation in the northern part of the Chui valley averages around 370 mm a year, whereas in the upper part of the valley precipitation increases to 425 – 500 mm and can exceed 1 000 mm/year on mountain slopes.

11. **South-western Kyrgyzstan**, i.e. margins of the broad Fergana valley, the Chatkal and Alai valleys and the adjacent mountain ranges.

- Relative to other climatic zones, this is the warmest and most humid with maximum rainfall in winter.

12. **North-eastern Kyrgyzstan** with Lake Issyk Kul and the Kungey Ala-Too and Terskey Ala-Too mountain ranges.

- This zone is affected by Lake Issyk-Kul which lies at an altitude of 1 609 m above sea level and does not freeze during the winter. The lake therefore has a stabilizing influence on the local climate, giving:
- Mild winters, relatively warm summers and smooth fluctuations of annual temperatures;
- Mean annual temperatures at the level of the lake are 6 to 8°C, in January -3 to -7°C and in July +17°C to +23°C; and
- Precipitation in the central part of the basin ranges from 250 to 300 mm/year, whereas in the eastern part it can be as much as 400 mm a year with up to 800 mm a year falling on the mountain slopes.

13. **Central Tien-Shan**

- This forms a closed climatic zone bounded by adjacent mountain ranges. It is characterized by low precipitation, and a marked continental climate with distinctive local contrasts.
- Annual mean temperature is around 9°C at an altitude of 1,000 m above sea level with maximum temperatures reaching 37°C. At 4,000 m above sea level the annual mean temperature is around - 10°C with minimum and maximum temperatures reaching 56°C and 22°C respectively.

Figure 1 Climatic Zones in Kyrgyzstan

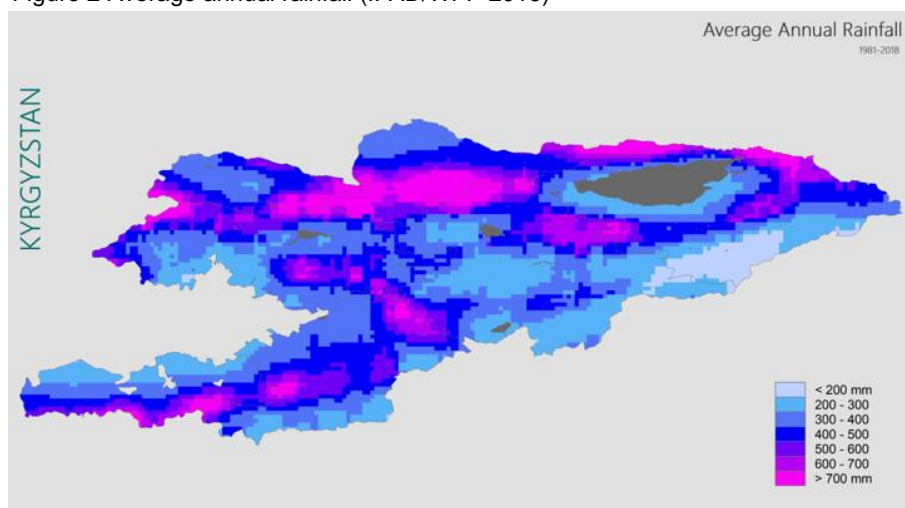


14. **Temperature.** Mean annual temperature in Central Asia has increased by 1.2 to 2.1 °C between 1950 and 2000 which is a significantly stronger increase than the global increase of 0.47°C. Temperature trends indicate slightly warmer springs, summers and autumns and slightly colder winters. Summarized the findings on temperature projections for Kyrgyzstan:

- Maximum temperatures are expected to increase throughout this century. By mid-century, under RCP4.5 increases would reach between 2°C (in the east) and 2.8°C (in the north). Under RCP8.5 temperature would rise between 2.6°C (east) and 3.8°C (north).
- Minimum temperature is also expected to continue to increase (between 0.5° and 1°C). Trends analysed by FAO<sup>5</sup> confirm that temperatures (MIN and MAX) are increasing as reported.
- Seasonal changes. The results of the intermediate RCP4.5 show that increases could be between 2°C (east) and 3°C (north) in winter and autumn; between 2°C and 2.7°C in summer, and between 1.7°C and 2.6°C in spring.

15. **Precipitation** occurs mostly during the spring and early summer months. While the Kyrgyz Republic receives heavy rainfall, particularly in the high altitudes above 2,000 m, the country is highly drought-prone overall. The average annual temperature in the capital of Bishkek is 10.4°C.<sup>6</sup> Average annual precipitation is an estimated 533 mm, varying from 150 mm on the plains to over 1,000 mm in the mountains. Mudslides, floods, landslides and avalanches occur frequently.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 2 Average annual rainfall (IFAD/WFP 2019)



## Water Resources

16. Water resources serve as a critical source of power generation, providing over 90 percent of all generated electricity, in addition to providing irrigation and the domestic and industrial water supplies. More than 45 per cent of all glaciers in Central Asia, which are a major source of nourishment for rivers, are located in the territory of Kyrgyzstan. In the 1960s the country was home to 8,208 glaciers totalling 8,077 km<sup>2</sup>, and today the total glacier area has reduced by approximately 20 percent.<sup>8</sup> Glaciers, rivers and lakes form the dominant water source, although groundwater is also important and is primarily used for irrigation. Snow and glaciers in the mountainous areas serve as the source of water for six major river basins. Several of these basins, particularly the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers, provide critical water resources for neighbouring countries in Central Asia and it is expected that climate change will have a significant impact on the availability and reliability of water resources in the future. In Kyrgyzstan, there are more than 3,500 large and small rivers with the overall annual discharge assessed at around 50 km<sup>3</sup>. The Karadaria river merges with the Naryn to form the Syrdaria river, which is one of the two

<sup>5</sup> FAO (2018). Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands (CS-FOR project)- Feasibility study - Annex to the FAO Funding Proposal

<sup>6</sup> <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/kyrgyzstan-237/>

<sup>7</sup> [www.climate-service-center.de](http://www.climate-service-center.de)

<sup>8</sup> National Report on the Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2006–2011 (State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP and UNEP, 2012) 128 (in Russian). From Lipka, Oksana. (2017). Climate Change and Adaptation in Kyrgyzstan.

major water arteries of Central Asia. According to RCP 8.5 scenario and 5 per cent reduction of annual precipitation, there may be an approximately 40 per cent decrease in runoff.<sup>9</sup>

17. Significant reductions in glaciers and snowfields are of critical concern. Increasing temperatures over the past 50 years have already contributed to significant decreases in both mountain snowpack and the volume of the glaciers<sup>10</sup> In the short term, until around 2025, the shrinking glaciers are projected to increase total water supply as well as flood and mudslide potential. However, significant decline in surface water flow and annual water supply is expected to occur in the coming decades, with projections suggesting decreased inflow to downstream Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers of at least 20 percent by 2050 and decreased overall runoff across all basins of between five and 20 percent by 2070.<sup>11</sup>

18. Projections indicate there will likely be a slight increase in total annual rainfall however changes in the timing of precipitation within the year combined with increasing dry spells and temperatures will likely lead to increased water stress. Meanwhile changes in snowmelt, glacial melt and precipitation patterns are all expected to decrease river flow and irrigation sources during agriculturally important spring and summer months. The decrease in water availability is likely to coincide with an increased demand for agricultural water due to higher temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, increasing water shortages including shortages already experienced in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya basins. Changes to river flows, mountain snowmelt and glacial melt will also likely impact the region's biodiversity and ecosystem services, and overall water stress could affect availability of water for drinking and sanitation activities.<sup>12</sup>

### Overgrazing and Land Degradation

19. Overgrazing and overstocking are considered the major causes of rangeland degradation in many areas the world,<sup>13</sup> however empirical data on the extent of land degradation in Kyrgyzstan is lacking. It was estimated in 2006 that around 90% of rangelands were degraded in Kyrgyzstan.<sup>14</sup> More recently however in 2014, the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) as a proxy for analysing the land degradation between 1982 and 2006 found that a significantly lower share of rangelands had been degraded estimating that 38% of rangelands in Kyrgyzstan were degraded during this period.<sup>15</sup> The causes of land degradation have been listed by the Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) as primarily being caused by increases in livestock numbers, inappropriate flock structures (i.e. higher share of goats), overgrazing and early grazing, breakdown of traditional land management protocols that regulate grazing, limitations on the herd mobility along the traditional corridors across national boundaries, insufficient introduction of rangelands rotation, and poor management of rangeland infrastructures, particularly watering points.<sup>16</sup> The social factors causing rangeland degradation include growing human populations, land abandonment, removal of shrub materials for fuel and medicinal purposes, development of settlements for pastoralists, associated unplanned use of land and water, and increased demand for other land uses such as agriculture, industry and infrastructure development.<sup>17</sup>

20. The importance of plant cover in controlling water erosion is widely accepted. In the short term, vegetation influences erosion mainly by intercepting rainfall and protecting the soil surface against the impact of rainfall drops, and by intercepting runoff. In the long term, vegetation influences the fluxes of water and sediments by increasing the soil-aggregate stability and cohesion as well as by improving water infiltration.<sup>18</sup> Soil cover, water infiltration, and soil structure are well known to adversely change

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<sup>9</sup> Lipka, Oksana. (2017). Climate Change and Adaptation in Kyrgyzstan.

<sup>10</sup> Third National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic under the UNFCCC, (2016)

<sup>11</sup> USAID Climate Risk in Kyrgyz Republic: Country Risk Profile

<sup>12</sup> National Snow and Ice Data Center (2017). Research Project: Contribution to High Asia Runoff from Ice & Snow (CHARIS). <https://nsidc.org/charis/charis-news-press-resources/>

<sup>13</sup> Han J G, Zhang Y J, Wang C J, et al. 2008. Rangeland degradation and restoration management in China. *The Rangeland Journal*, 30(2): 233–239.

<sup>14</sup> CACILM (Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management). 2006. UNCCD National Working Group of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. In: Republic of Kyrgyzstan National Programming Framework.

<sup>15</sup> Le Q B, Nkonya E, Mirzabaev A. 2014. Biomass productivity-based mapping of global land degradation hotspots. In: ZEF–Discussion Papers on Development Policy No. 193. Center for Development Research, Bonn, 57.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid ref. 14

<sup>17</sup> Mirzabaev, A., Ahmed, M., Werner, J., Pender, J. and Louhaichi, M., 2016. Rangelands of Central Asia: challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Arid Land*, 8(1), pp.93-108.

<sup>18</sup> Víctor Hugo Durán Zuazo, Carmen Rocío Rodríguez Pleguezuelo. Soil-erosion and runoff prevention by plant covers. A review. *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, Springer Verlag/EDP Sci-ences/INRA, 2008, 28 (1), pp.65-86.

with overgrazing especially in arid rangelands<sup>19</sup> and can lead to high rates of erosion and loss of topsoil and nutrients. Overgrazing can reduce ground cover, enabling erosion and compaction of the land by wind and rain. This reduces the ability for plants to grow and water to penetrate, which harms soil microbes and results in serious erosion of the land. While little research has been conducted on the environmental impact of overstocking and overgrazing in Kyrgyzstan, one study<sup>20</sup> concludes that there are two noteworthy trends of the impact of grazing on biomass levels between different types of pastures. The research observes that meadow and meadow steppe pastures are more productive under optimal grazing pressure, where pasture biomass actually increases. This increase is subsequently reversed when the number of grazing animals increase beyond the optimal carrying capacity after which a significant and constant decrease in biomass is observed. In arid and semi-arid pastures however, a different trend is observed whereby biomass decreases constantly with increased grazing pressure and pastures have the highest biomass with the lowest grazing pressures.

## Socio-Economic Context

21. **Population, economy and poverty.** Kyrgyzstan declared its independence in August 1991 from the Soviet Union. Characterised as a hybrid regime in The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index (2018), it is ranked 98th out of 167 countries, performing much better than regional peers as it is the only non-authoritarian country in Central Asia<sup>21</sup>. Limited governance capacity however has manifested in a Corruption Perceptions Index ranking of 132 out of 180 countries in 2018.

22. Kyrgyzstan is a lower middle-income country with an average GNI per capita in 2017 of US\$ 1,130. It has a population of 6.4 million of which 66% live in rural areas and depend predominantly on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood along with remittances.<sup>22</sup> The rural areas remain underdeveloped, with few off-farm jobs, which is reflected in the official statistics recording higher unemployment rates for the rural areas compared to cities. Life expectancy for men is 67.2 years and for women 75.4 years.<sup>23</sup> In 2014, the average household size was 4.3 members, for rural households 5.3 members.<sup>24</sup> The share of female-headed households among all households is quite high and accounts for 34%. The majority of households (69.1 percent) are headed by persons who indicated Kyrgyz as their mother tongue, Uzbek was indicated in 12.2 percent of cases, Russian 14.5 percent, languages of other nationalities - 4.2 percent.

23. The number of rural households is about 796,000, and the average size is 5.3 members. The literacy rates for women and men aged 14-28 were 99.8% and 99.7%, respectively. In 2015, the population was approximately 6 million, which included an economically active<sup>25</sup> population of about 2.5 million. Life expectancy for men is 67.2 years and for women 75.4 years.<sup>26</sup> Nationally, more than half of the population is aged 25 or less, and almost a third is between 15 and 25 years old. In 2015, approximately 66.3 percent of country's economically active population lived in rural areas, which remain underdeveloped, with few off-farm jobs; approximately 200,000 people were registered as unemployed at the national level (actual figures are significantly higher). In 2015, the GoK estimated that 700,000 citizens (one-third of the country's working-age population) had migrated for employment in Kazakhstan and Russia. Women head 27 percent of households on average<sup>27</sup>, 21 percent in rural areas and 36 percent in urban areas. *De jure*, female-headed households (FHHs) in rural areas increased only slightly since 1997, when it was 18 percent. *De facto*, however, there are numerous female-headed households due to male out-migration.

24. With an average gross national income (GNI) per capita of USD 1,130 Kyrgyzstan is classified as a lower middle-income country; it ranks 122<sup>nd</sup> of 189 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index (HDI), with an HDI value of 0.672. The economy is vulnerable to external shocks owing to its reliance on one gold mine, Kumtor, which accounts for about 10 percent of GDP, and on worker

<sup>19</sup> Fu, H., Chen, Y. M., Wang, Y. R., and Wan, C. G. (2004). Organic carbon content in major grassland types in Alex, Inner Mongolia. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* 24, 469–476. [In Chinese]: in Han J G, Zhang Y J, Wang C J, et al. 2008. Rangeland degradation and restoration management in China. *The Rangeland Journal*, 30(2): 233–239.

<sup>20</sup> Isakov Azamat, Dr. Johann Thorsson Assessment of the land condition in the Kyrgyz Republic with respect to grazing and a possible development of a quoting system on the local governmental level. - B.: V.R.S. Company Ltd, 2015 - 48 p.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2017/11/24/kyrgyzstan-rejects-authoritarian-trend-in-central-asia/>

<sup>22</sup> National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019.

<sup>23</sup> Life expectancy by sex in 2018, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019.

<sup>24</sup> UNICEF MICS Kyrgyzstan, 2014.

<sup>25</sup> Employed (including self-employed) and actively looking for employment.

<sup>26</sup> National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, (2019). Life expectancy by sex in 2018,

<sup>27</sup> National Statistical Committee et al. (2013), Kyrgyz Republic: Demographic and Health Survey 2012,

remittances, equivalent to about 27 percent of GDP in 2018. Household spending—boosted by firm remittance inflows from Russia, robust wage growth of 5.9 percent and a slowdown in inflation—was the main driver of economic growth in 2018. It is expected that there will be a slight pick-up in real GDP growth in 2019-20, to 4.1 percent on average, compared with 3.5 percent in 2018.

25. From 2005 to 2015, the population living under USD 2.5/day declined from 66 percent to 32 percent, but a majority of citizens remain vulnerable to poverty: in 2015, more than 80 percent lived below USD 5/day, and only 1.6 percent earned an income higher than USD 10/day. Further, 70 percent of poor people live in rural areas, where the average salary in 2015 was three times lower than the national average. In 2015, the average per-capita income in mountainous areas was approximately USD 82, which is 1.3 times lower than in valleys. About one-fifth of the population qualifies as rural youth (14-28 years old). The literacy rates for women and men aged 14-28 were 99.8 percent and 99.7 percent, respectively.

26. Rural populations depend predominantly on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, although remittances and welfare also play an important role as an income supplement. Access to basic public services (e.g. electricity, heating, clean water and sanitation) is lagging in rural areas where most of the poor live; here, rural women and children are most disadvantaged as they have limited access to quality education and health care. The social protection system is limited and insufficiently targeted to adequately assist this group. Thus, in general, rural women and youth constitute some of the largest social groups that are vulnerable to poverty in the country, together comprising close to half of the entire population. Around 2.75-3 percent of the population live with disabilities. They have very limited access to public and private services. Obtaining state-guaranteed public services is difficult as the government lacks funds and social workers. Economic empowerment is often the first required step for inclusion, but business opportunities are limited.

27. In 2015, three quarters of the total expenditure on agriculture, USD 66 million, came from international finance institutions and donors, while Government support to agriculture was about USD 22 million (in total USD 88 million). This amounted to less than 1.5 percent of total public expenditure, of which 75 percent was spent on irrigation, 15 percent on crops and 2.1 percent on livestock. Moreover, the food safety system does not fully meet standards on targeted markets, significantly reducing the export potential and demand for the high-quality primary production of the targeted beneficiaries.

28. **Gender.** In Kyrgyzstan customary law and traditional practices continue to allow for male dominance, undermining women's equal access to assets, services, economic opportunities and decision-making. In all age groups, employment rates are higher for men than for women, with the widest gap observed in the 25-34 age group – corresponding, in most cases, with maternity and child-rearing periods. The labour force participation rate is low for youth; young women being involved in child care, and both young women and young men being migrant workers are some reasons for this. There is a prevalence of women in informal, high-risk labour markets; gender-based violence (GBV) is common. Women are also under-represented in entrepreneurship – as of 2016, they head only 9.7 percent of the country's 518 collective farms, and only one of the 38 state farms (in Chui province)<sup>28</sup>. Out of the 384,318 combined registered peasant farms and individual entrepreneurs in 2014, women were the official heads of 19.4 percent of them<sup>29</sup>. With regards to livestock ownership, focus groups conducted throughout the country found that 82 percent of men, but only 18 percent of women, reported that they owned livestock<sup>30</sup>.

29. The RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT built on the achievements of the Livestock and Market Development Programmes (LMDP) I and II where IFAD made a specific effort to increase the female representation in the Pasture Committees to match the 30% female representation quota. In Kyrgyzstan the quota for women participation in the pasture committees is set at 30%, however this has in the past proven a challenge to achieve. The previous IFAD / LMDP II had managed to increase the number of to reach 18% of committee members, but only in the Western half of the country. There is however scope for further improvement however as a gender study conducted under the IFAD-funded LMDP-1 with 833 respondents in two oblasts in 2016, found that 61% of the female respondents were willing to participate in Pasture Committee (PC) work. A vast majority (549 respondents of which 65 % were women) thought that PCs are able to support women's interests. Over half of the respondents thought that having women as PC members was the best way to better represent women's interests.

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<sup>28</sup> FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic

<sup>29</sup> Ibid

<sup>30</sup> State Agency on Environment and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP, Center of Research of Public Opinion EI-Pikir. 2007. Gender Aspects of Access to Natural Resources. Bishkek p. 16. [in Russian]. Taken from: FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic.



30. **Youth.** Kyrgyzstan's Youth Policy (2009) defines youth as between the ages of 14 – 28 with young people making up nearly one-third of the population. Two thirds of the country's young people live in rural areas, from where there is a widespread internal migration to urban areas, especially Bishkek and Osh, and abroad in search of work. Lack of employment is by far the biggest concern among rural youth. They are affected by limited economic opportunities, poor access to public services and limited opportunities to voice their needs. Female youth are facing higher unemployment rates than male youth with 21 percent of young women unemployed compared to 11.7 percent of young men.<sup>31</sup> Women mostly work in the public sector (health, education and social services) and in hotels and restaurants, while many are mostly stay-at-home mothers. Young men mainly dominate technical sectors including industry, transport and storage of goods, construction, energy supply and mining. Many young women aspire for a wider range of occupations and attach high importance to education. However, as soon as they are married, they are confronted with the incompatibility between their wish and the socially-desired traditional roles.

31. **Health, nutrition and food security.** More than one-quarter of rural households are food and nutrition insecure: 5 percent severely and 22 percent moderately food insecure. Poverty is one of the main causes of poor food consumption and dietary diversity. Food-insecure households have limited access to land and livestock, and are not able to produce more than a few months' worth of food for home consumption. About 20 percent of food insecure households used negative coping strategies, such as reducing meal size and spending less on healthcare. Rural households also resorted to strategies that could jeopardize their livelihoods, such as consumption of seed stocks, decreased purchase of agricultural inputs and sale of livestock.

32. Food insecurity and malnutrition, are still a problem in the Kyrgyz Republic. Dietary intake is significantly lower among the poorest quintile of the population both for dietary energy consumption (measured by daily per capita calorie intake) and protein consumption. Low levels of income are one of the main causes of poor food consumption and dietary diversity. In 2015, energy consumption and protein consumption levels of the poorest group were 13% and 35% lower compared to wealthier groups. Some 6% of the population still face dietary energy deficiencies. Dietary patterns are characterized by a high consumption of starchy rather than nutrient-dense foods which can lead to nutrient deficiencies, especially in micronutrients. According to the recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2012, four in ten have anaemia, and 39% of women were diagnosed with anaemia while pregnant. Three in ten women of childbearing age are overweight or obese. Stunting prevalence among children under five is 13%.<sup>32</sup>

33. **Social Passport.** Social assistance is managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD), which also has responsibility for labour-market programmes. As of 2015, the two largest programmes were the poverty-targeted Monthly Benefit for Poor Families with children (MBPF, previously called the UMB) and the Monthly Social Benefit (MSB), a categorical benefit for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. As of 2017, the MBPF provided a monthly cash transfer to households with children under age 16 (or under age 18 if they are still in education) whose per capita income does not exceed the value of the guaranteed minimum income (GMI). According to official data, the programme covered 304,000 children in 2015, or around 5% of the total population. When applying for the benefit, households must supply information regarding their income, household and assets, including the amount of land they own. This information forms the basis of an official document known as the social passport for poor families (SPPF), which is filled in either by MoLSD staff or social protection specialists.<sup>33</sup>

## Climate Change

34. **Historical trends.** Climate trends from the 20th to early 21st century show that the annual average temperature in Kyrgyzstan has increased by 0.17°C every decade between 1901 and 2013, and significantly higher increases of 0.5°C per decade between 1983 and 2013. There are some indications that average annual temperature increase is strongest at low altitudes, becoming less pronounced with increasing altitude. The average temperature increases have been observed to be strongest in the winter, particularly November and December, with spring exhibiting smaller increases and even decreases in average temperature.<sup>34</sup> As a result of increasing temperatures, nearly one-third of the glacial area across the Central Asia region has disappeared since 1930 and slight increases in

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<sup>31</sup> ILO Stat (2017)

<sup>32</sup> United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2017) 2018-2022

<sup>33</sup> OECD (2018) Social Protection System Review of Kyrgyzstan

<sup>34</sup> Climate Service Center Germany. 2016. Climate-Fact-Sheet: Kyrgyzstan

total annual precipitation of around four percent have been observed every 30 years between 1901 and 2013. Meanwhile more recent trends in total annual precipitation over the past 20-30 year are less clear, with significant regional increases and decreases.<sup>35</sup>

35. Historic annual and monthly rainfall trends analysed by IFAD/WFP (2019) in figure 3 below, show a diverse scenario where overall precipitation is slightly increasing. Monthly rainfall trends show a shift, with increased rainfall during autumn and winter, and a reduction in summer. Of concern is the increased trend in rainfall intensity in figure 3 between 1986 and 2019 which when correlated with changes in rainfall patterns in figure 4 has implications on pasture carrying capacities.

Figure 3 Rainfall annual and monthly trends 1986-2016. The map shows three different situations recorded (IFAD/WFP 2019)

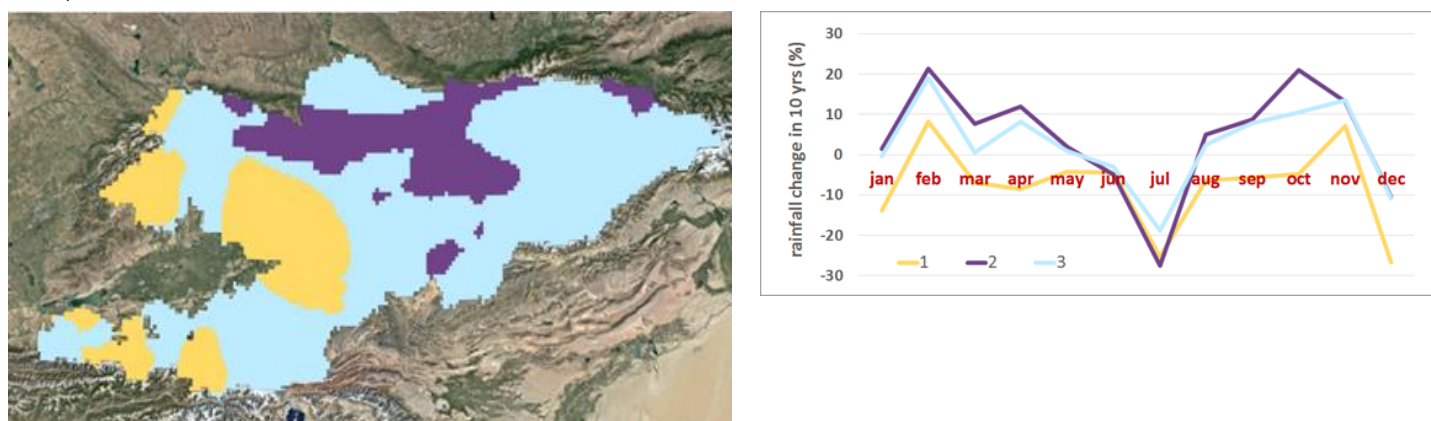
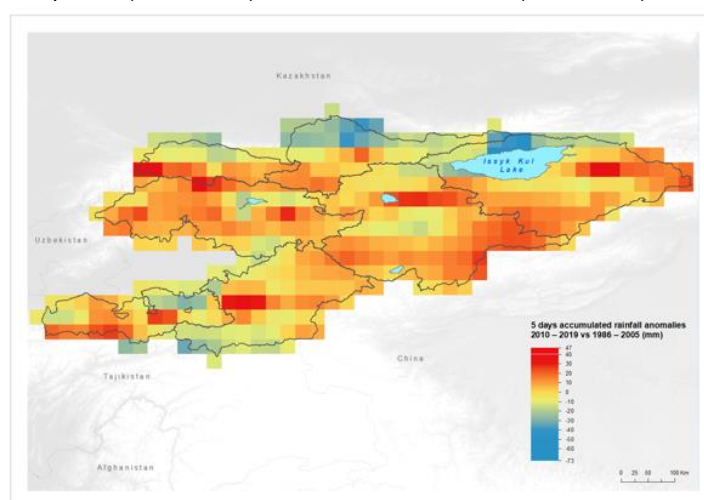


Figure 4 Differences between the averaged 5-days accumulated rainfall values for the climate reference period (1986-2005) and the current decade (2010-2019).<sup>36</sup>



36. For the design of this proposal, IFAD partnered with the European Space Agency (ESA) Climate Resilience Earth Observation for Sustainable Development (EO4SD) initiative<sup>37</sup> to provide satellite-based environmental information that enables to make informed decisions on climate risks and opportunities for climate resilience. The analysis covered trends in rainfall, temperature, agricultural and hydrological drought, soil moisture changes; and landslide and erosion susceptibility.

37. **Temperature.** The analysis of the historical trends in maximum and minimum temperatures for the 2010-2019 period when compared with the 1986 – 2005 period before it shows that the climate trends are already resulting in noticeable increases in both extremes (as shown in figures 5 and 6 below). Increases in both minimum and maximum temperatures, will have implications on the adaptative capacity of livestock and the carrying capacity of pastures particularly as evapotranspiration

<sup>35</sup> USAID Climate Risk in Kyrgyz Republic: Country Risk Profile

<sup>36</sup> European Space Agency for Sustainable Development (EOS4SD), 2020

<sup>37</sup> <http://eo4sd-climate.gmv.com//>

rates increase, rain patterns change and increase in intensity as well as water availability and pasture resilience decreasing.

Figure 5 Differences between the average daily maximum temperatures for the climate reference period (1986-2005) and the current decade (2010-2019).

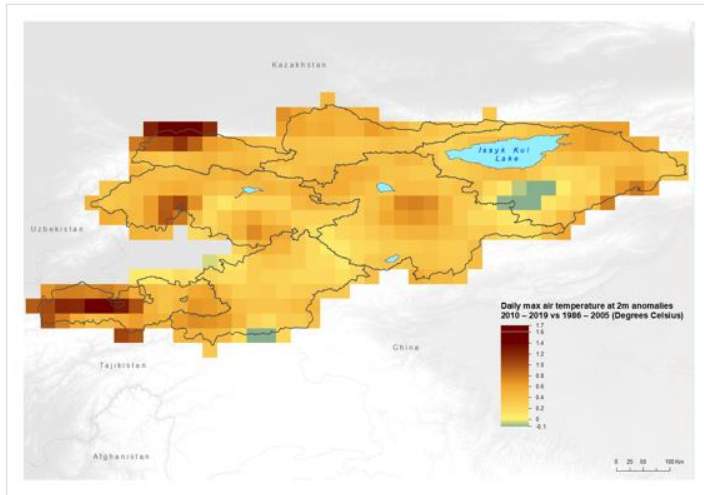
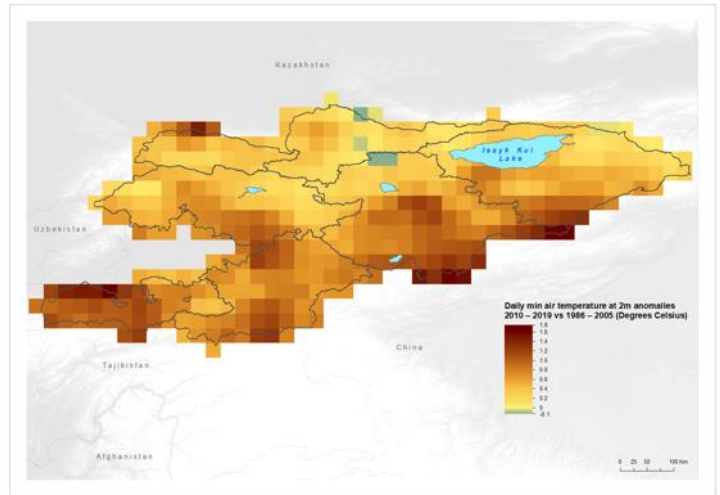


Figure 6 Differences between the average daily minimum temperatures for the climate reference period (1986-2005) and the current decade (2010-2019).



38. **Drought.** Kyrgyzstan is already experiencing drought conditions as the figures below show. Figure 6 shows the average standardised precipitation and evapotranspiration index (SPEI) values for a 9-month accumulation during the period 1980 to 2019 indicating areas that experience agricultural drought. The analyses shows that across Kyrgyzstan there is a tendency to dry conditions with negative 'dry' anomalies stronger than positive 'wet'. The most severe drought conditions were observed in cropland areas north and east of Issyk-Kul Lake (-0.30), west northwest Chuy Oblast (-0.15), Talas Oblast (-0.15), north Naryn Oblast, and south of the Alay Range (0.25). The analysis for longer-term 18 - month SPEI analysis in figure 7 is used to indicate areas that experience the most severe water deficits (i.e. hydrological drought). Although as this indicator represents long-term average values, positive values do not mean that drought has not occurred during the observation period, the data shows that the SPEI typically ranges between -0.15 to 0, indicating a tendency to dry conditions with 'dry' anomalies being stronger than 'wet'. The most severe long-term drought conditions have been observed most acutely in cropland areas along the northern shore of Issyk-Kul Lake (-0.36) and east of Issyk-Kul Lake (-0.25), as well as south of the Alay Range (0.25).

Figure 7 SPEI values for a 9-month accumulation during the period 1980 to 2019.

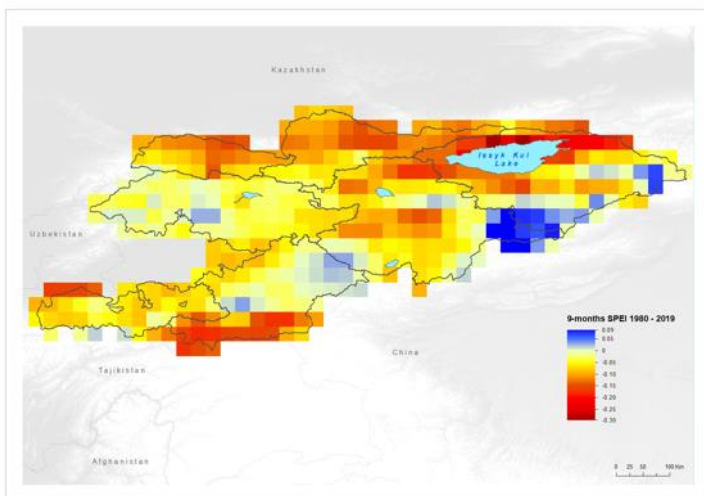
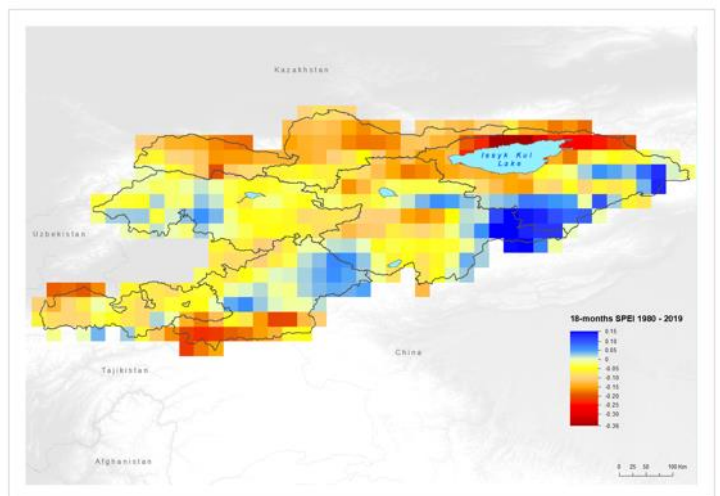


Figure 8 SPEI values for an 18-month accumulation during the period 1980 to 2019





39. **Soil moisture.** Although the period 2010 – 2017 recorded broadly stable average soil moisture conditions relative to the baseline period, EO4SD spatial data analysis shows that a result of the increases in temperatures and trends in drought events over the last 30 - 40 years have as a consequence a noticeable reduction in soil moisture as shown in figures 9 and 10 below. While more research is needed to assess the exact soil moisture thresholds for forests in Kyrgyzstan that will lead to forest die-out there is clear evidence that reductions in soil moisture is happening and pose an increased risk to the livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor that disproportionately depend on the pastures and forests for their livelihoods.

Figure 9 Average soil moisture during the climate reference period (1986-2005).

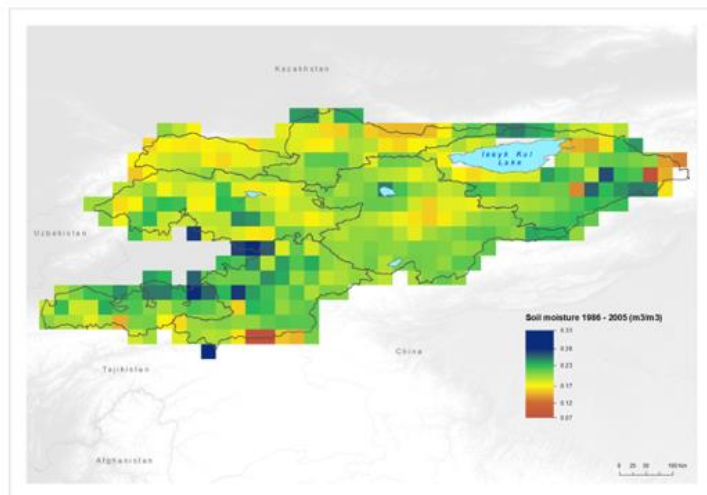
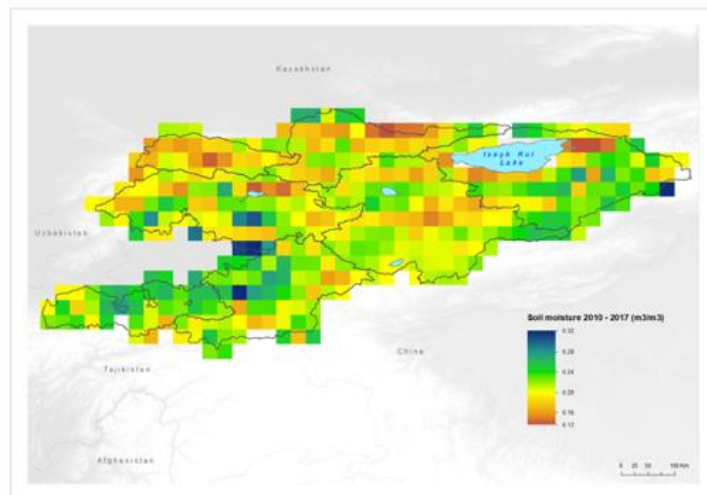


Figure 10 Average soil moisture during the current decade (2010-2017).



40. **Economic impact of natural disasters.** The Kyrgyz territory is highly exposed to a variety of environmental hazards such as landslides, mudslides, breakthroughs of glacial lakes and landslide dams, glacier movements and snow avalanches. The Kyrgyz Republic experiences on average around 139 natural disasters per year which in terms of direct economic impact, amount on average to USD 17.6 million annually. The number of disasters recorded since the fall of the Soviet Union have seen the doubling of disasters in the current decade (2007 – 2017) to over 2000 from nearly 1100 in the decade preceding it. Economic damages sustained in the last decade have also increased significantly from USD 111 million to USD 186 million. Landslides and mudflows feature as some of the main causes of natural disasters at 20 and 44% of all disasters respectively.

Table 1 Number of natural hazards for the period 1990-2017<sup>38,39</sup>

Years	Number of disasters						Number of victims						Direct economic damage (million \$)
	EQ	LS	RF	MF	SA	Total	EQ	LS	RF	MF	SA	Total	
1990	16	2	1	39	6	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
1991	11	2	-	32	2	47	-	-	-	6	-	6	1.0
1992	74	2	-	24	14	114	53	9	-	-	-	62	96.5
1993	3	62	-	57	12	134	-	-	-	21	-	21	27.6
1994	10	95	-	39	55	199	-	115	-	4	4	123	39.4
1995	9	15	-	13	42	79	-	4	-	2	6	12	14.0
1996	24	32	1	22	44	123	-	-	-	-	5	5	1.4
1997	16	17	1	14	6	54	-	-	-	1	-	1	11.5
1998	8	21	-	41	3	73	-	-	-	1	-	1	21.5
1999	13	25	-	35	13	86	-	6	-	-	-	6	17.0

<sup>38</sup> Havenith, Hans-Balder & Umaraliev, Ruslan & Schlögel, Romy & Torgoev, Isakbek. (2017). Past and Potential Future Socioeconomic Impacts of Environmental Hazards in Kyrgyzstan.

<sup>39</sup> EQ – Earthquake; LS-Landslides; RF-Rockfalls; MF-Mudflows and flash floods; SA-Snow Avalanche

Years	Number of disasters						Number of victims						Direct economic damage (million \$)
	EQ	LS	RF	MF	SA	Total	EQ	LS	RF	MF	SA	Total	
2000	14	22	1	27	10	74	-	-	-	-	3	3	6.2
2001	21	5	2	9	4	41	-	-	11	-	2	13	6.0
2002	14	19	2	95	12	142	-	-	-	5	2	7	6.4
2003	11	47	2	43	25	128	-	38	-	2	4	44	10.5
2004	16	53	4	46	23	142	-	44	-	1	20	65	14.0
2005	21	31	5	45	21	123	-	3	3	3	12	21	10.4
2006	12	13	-	33	30	88	-	-	-	-	9	9	6.0
2007	18	5	5	70	14	112	1	-	-	-	2	3	23
2008	44	2	2	83	25	156	74	-	-	5	6	85	30.3
2009	22	13	2	93	35	165	-	16	-	-	2	18	3.5
2010	22	40	1	131	63	257	-	-	1	8	2	11	12.7
2011	31	12	-	61	22	126	-	1	0	2	5	8	20
2012	13	17	4	217	98	349	-	-	1	8	15	24	19.5
2013	1	9	5	65	39	119	-	-	3	3	-	6	4.6
2014	1	3	4	42	52	102	1	-	-	-	6	7	7.7
2015	25	11	3	75	56	148	-	7	-	-	6	13	30
2016	14	17	11	142	21	205	-	2	3	1	3	9	14.5
2017	63	160	5	65	104	297	1	34	-	-	11	46	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>3747</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>475.2</b>

41. **Landslide.** Landslide susceptibility (figure 11) in Kyrgyzstan has been assessed by the EO4SD analysis to be 'moderate' to 'high' across most of the country owing to the prevalence of steep mountainous topography, poorly consolidated and erodible soils, and high runoff caused by heavy rainfall events and seasonal melt. Maladaptive land management practices have meant that land cover has changed leading to increased land degradation. Since 2007, the highest frequency of land instability events has been observed in northern and central Osh Oblast, southern and central Jalal-Abad Oblast, and northern Batken Oblast.

42. **Soil Erosion.** EO4SD analysed that the rate of soil loss (figure 12) has increased in grassland areas in west Chuy Oblast and the Upper Talas catchment, where much of the surface now experiences a rate >130 T/ha/yr. Northwest Jalal-Abad Oblast experienced a similar increase in the rate of soil erosion.

Figure 11 1 km landslide susceptibility driven by precipitation and the landslides events reported during the period 2007 to April 2020.

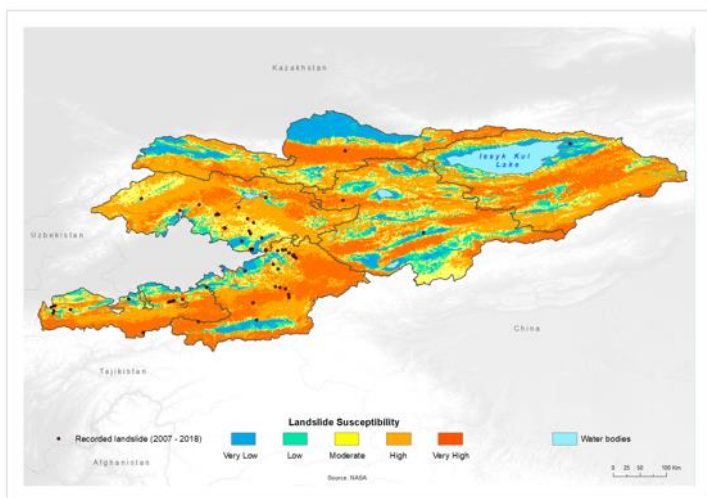
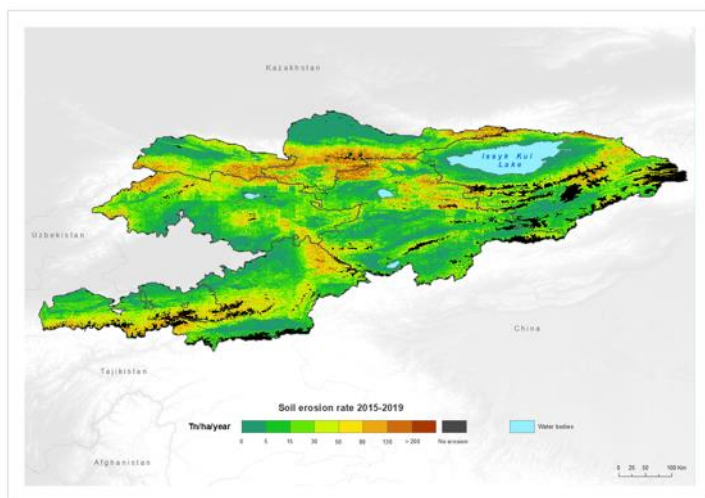


Figure 12 Estimated rate of soil loss (tonnes per hectare per year) due to water erosion in Kyrgyzstan at 200m for the period 2015 to 2019.



43. **Mudflows, flash floods and water outbursts from high altitude lakes.** According to UNISDR<sup>40</sup> there are around 3,900 mudflow and flood prone river basins on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic with the length of 10km and more. There are cases of mudflow registered in 1,153 settlements, which resulted in various damage. The high level of mudflow and flood hazard is observed in Jalal-Abad, Osh, Batken, Chui, Issyk-Kul and Talas regions. Levels of mudflow hazard are displayed in figure 13 below.

44. **Hazard risks.** Figures 14 and 15 show that approximately two-thirds of Kyrgyzstan is exposed to two or more hazards rated 'high' or 'very high', with areas with no high severity hazards are concentrated in low-elevation cropland areas and at the highest elevations of the major mountain ranges. Those areas facing 3 or more high hazards are located south of Issyk Kul Lake, along tributaries in the Alay Range, as well as along the Naryn River. Around 54% of Kyrgyzstan is exposed to a combination of high landslide and high soil erosion hazard, with additional terrain exposed prone to soil erosion only. Along the shores of Issyk Kul Lake, 'High' hazard includes flood and soil erosion (east, north), flood (west), and flood, soil erosion and landslide (south). In grassland areas northwest of the Lake, 'High' severity hazard largely comprises landside and soil erosion. In populated and productive areas of norther Chuy Oblast, 'High' hazard comprises flood along the Chu River with small patches of soil erosion.

Figure 13 Mudflow forecast map of the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>41</sup>

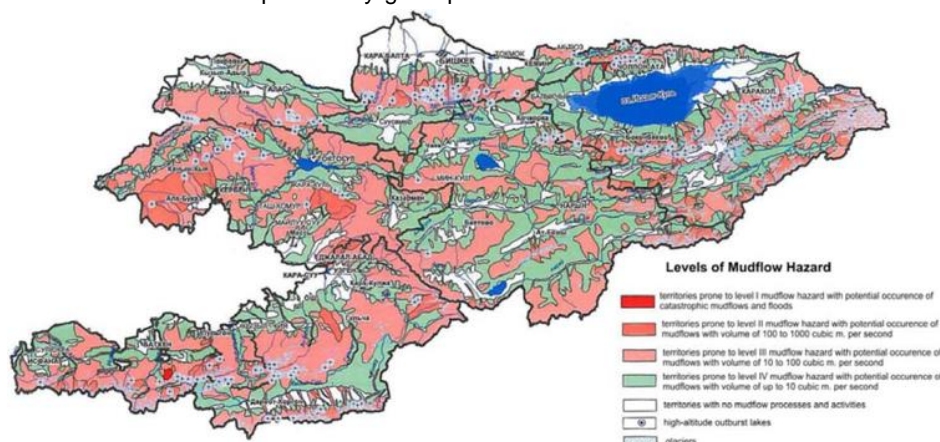


Figure 14 areas in Kyrgyzstan exposed to one or more 'high' (incl. 'very high') severity hazards. Hazards include flood, landslide, vegetation deterioration and soil erosion.

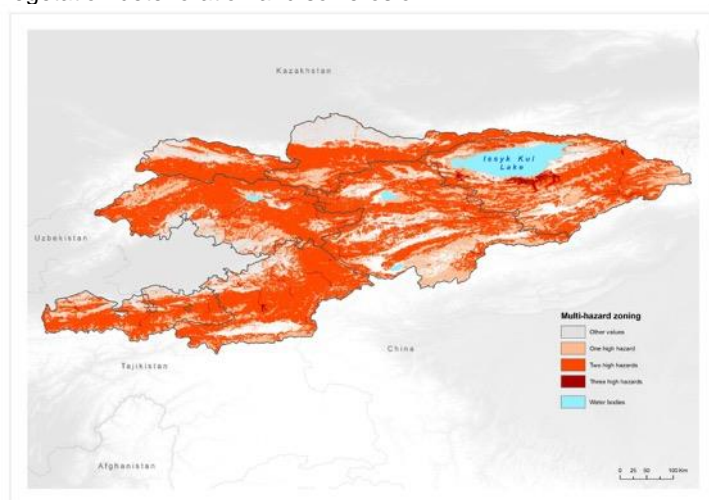
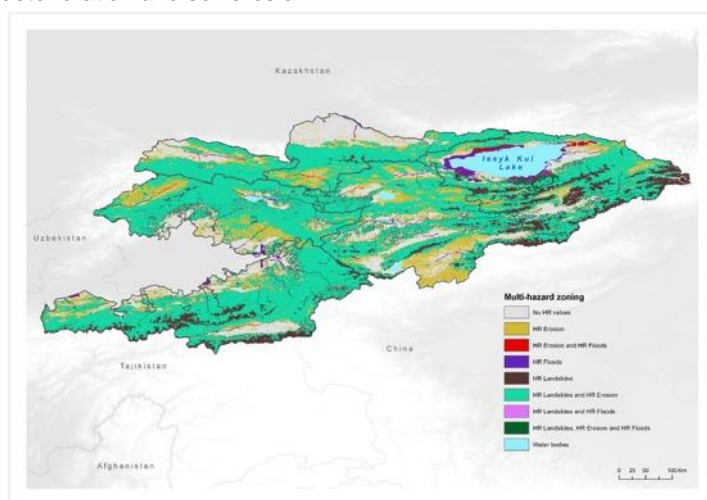


Figure 15 areas of Kyrgyzstan exposed to hazard types of 'high' (incl. 'very high') severity. Hazards include flood, landslide, vegetation deterioration and soil erosion.



## Future Climate Change Projections.

45. **Temperature.** Under a high emissions scenario (RCP 8.5), the average annual temperatures in Kyrgyzstan will rise considerably, by around 2°C in 2046-2065 and around 3.7°C in 2081-2100. Based

<sup>40</sup> UNISDR (2010) In-depth Review of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Kyrgyz Republic ([https://www.preventionweb.net/files/14436\\_14436INDEPTHREVIEWOFDRRINKRfinal1.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/14436_14436INDEPTHREVIEWOFDRRINKRfinal1.pdf))

<sup>41</sup> Ibid



on the 2013 climate change impact assessment on Pastures and Livestock systems in Kyrgyzstan conducted by IFAD, it is expected that maximum temperatures will be subject to clear increases over the entire century. By mid-century, under RCP4.5 increases would reach between 2°C (in the east) and 2,8°C (in the north) and under RCP 8.5 temperature would rise between 2,6°C (east) and 3,8°C (north). Minimum temperatures are also expected to increase, but less than maximum temperature (between 0,5° and 1°C less).

Figure 16 Expected Increases in Temperature<sup>42</sup>

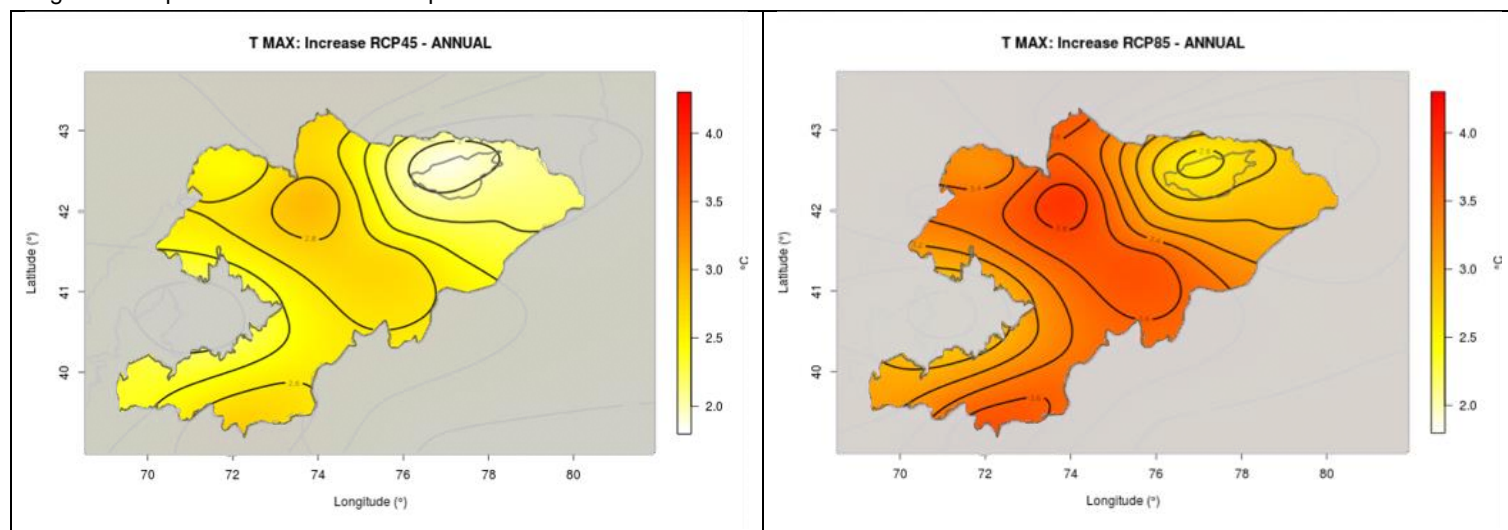
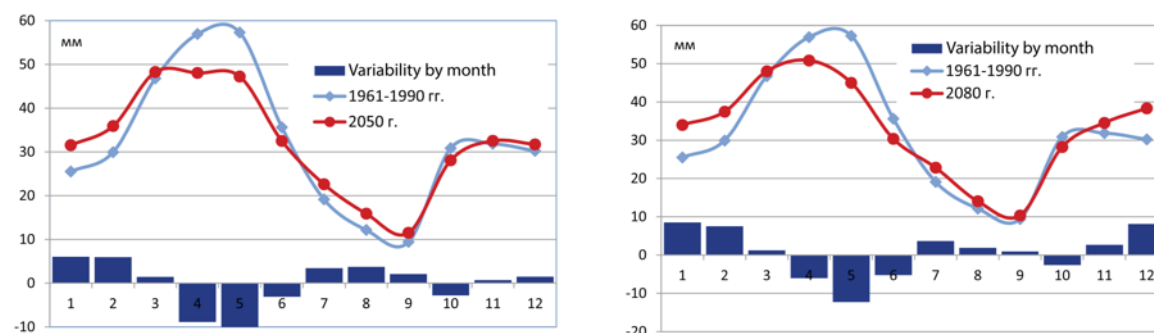


Table 2 Change in the average global surface air temperature<sup>43</sup>

Scenario	2046–2065		2081–2100	
	Average	Potential range	Average	Potential range
RCP2.6	1,0	0,4–1,6	1,0	0,3–1,7
RCP4.5	1,4	0,9–2,0	1,8	1,1–2,6
RCP6.0	1,3	0,8–1,8	2,2	1,4–3,1
RCP8.5	2,0	1,4–2,6	3,7	2,6–4,8

Figure 17 Distribution of the monthly precipitation<sup>44</sup>



46. **Precipitation.** By mid-century, the increase in accumulated rainfall could be between 12% (west) and 18% (northeast) under RCP4.5. For RCP8.5 the relative change could be between 20% (west) and

<sup>42</sup> Expected increases (°C) in the mean annual maximum temperature (difference between average simulated for 2040-2070 and for the control run, 1970-2000) for RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. The map is obtained by simple interpolation of the values in the stations, and due to the small number of stations, interpolations should be managed with caution.

<sup>43</sup> By ensemble of climatic modelling in 0C relative to the average of 1986-2005: in Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016)

<sup>44</sup> UNDP (2013) The climate profile of the Kyrgyz Republic

28% (north). Monthly rainfall trends show a shift, with increased rainfall during autumn and winter, and a reduction in summer.

## Impact of Climate Change

47. **Impact of climate change on agriculture.** Climate change is expected to significantly affect agricultural growing conditions, including impacts from rising temperatures, increasing variability of precipitation and the likely overall reduction in surface water due to increased evapotranspiration and glacial melt. The changes will likely increase aridity, affect access to irrigation water sources and accelerate desertification, which is already a significant concern and affects up to half the land in the country.<sup>45</sup> While some crops, such as cotton, could initially benefit from increasing temperatures, overall, climate change is expected to reduce production of food and fibre crops and cut overall food availability per capita. Increases in temperatures, including temperature extremes, along with existing or worsening drought incidence can significantly affect yields, with high impact on sugar beets, wheat, and maize, the latter two of which are particularly sensitive to rainfall timing.<sup>46</sup> Additionally, increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns could contribute to increased outbreaks of agricultural diseases and pests, such as locusts.<sup>47</sup> Crop yields and productivity can also be expected to be reduced due to increasing heavy rains and the resultant floods and mudslides.<sup>48</sup> Climate change impacts on agriculture could decrease food security and slow improvement in poverty levels, particularly in rural areas. As extreme weather events and changing climate conditions affect the agriculture sector, migration to other countries in pursuit of economic opportunities could increase. Resilience to climate change risks within the agriculture sector is affected by governance and management across the sector, as well as broader economic growth and workforce opportunities.<sup>49</sup>

48. **Water resources.** Changes in the timing of precipitation within the year combined with increasing dry spells and temperatures will likely lead to increased water stress. Significant reductions in glaciers and snowfields are of critical concern as over the past 50 years increasing temperatures have already contributed to significant decreases in both mountain snowpack and the volume of the Tien Shan glaciers in the Kyrgyz Republic and neighbouring Kazakhstan, with accelerated reductions in the past 20 years. In the short term, until around 2025, the shrinking glaciers are projected to increase total water supply as well as flood and mudslide potential. However, significant decline in surface water flow and annual water supply is expected to occur in the coming decades, with projections suggesting decreased inflow to downstream Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers of at least 20 percent by 2050 and decreased overall runoff across all basins of between five and 20 percent by 2070.<sup>50</sup> Changes in snowmelt, glacial melt and precipitation patterns are all expected to decrease river flow and irrigation sources during agriculturally important spring and summer months. The decrease in water availability is likely to coincide with an increased demand for agricultural water due to higher temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, increasing water shortages including shortages already experienced in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya basins.<sup>51</sup> Changes to river flows, mountain snowmelt and glacial melt will also likely impact the region's biodiversity and ecosystem services, and overall water stress could affect availability of water for drinking and sanitation activities.

49. **Livestock.** In high mountain pastures the combination of increasing temperatures and decreasing overall water availability is expected to increase desertification and reduce pasture coverage<sup>52</sup>. Climate change impacts may negatively affect the feed, fodder and available grazing for livestock. In addition to the effects on feed and pastureland, projected increases in temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and impacts on water access can be expected to increase biological stress on animals and alter their growth and reproductive patterns. Increased water scarcity and drought incidence can reduce access to drinking water and adequate foraging.<sup>53</sup> The increased biological stress and poorer nutrition are likely to leave the livestock more vulnerable to infectious diseases. This is in

<sup>45</sup> Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016)

<sup>46</sup> World Bank (2016), Kyrgyz Agriculture Sector Risk Assessment (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23764/Kyrgyz0Republic0risk0assessment.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>)

<sup>47</sup> FAO (2016) The Central Asia Climate Smart Agriculture Workshop (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6978e.pdf>)

<sup>48</sup> Ibid, ref 46

<sup>49</sup> USAID (2018) Climate Risk Profile Kyrgyz Republic Fact Sheet.

<sup>50</sup> National Snow and Ice Data Center (2018) Research Project: Contribution to High Asia Runoff from Ice & Snow (CHARIS)

<sup>51</sup> White, C.J., Tanton, T.W. & Rycroft, D.W. The Impact of Climate Change on the Water Resources of the Amu Darya Basin in Central Asia. *Water Resour Manage* 28, 5267–5281 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11269-014-0716-x>

<sup>52</sup> World Bank, Adaptation to Climate Change in Europe and Central Asia Agriculture (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25983/111560-WP-PUBLIC-Adaptation-to-Climate-Change-in-Europe-and-Central-Asia-Agriculture.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>)

<sup>53</sup> Kokorin. A. 2008. Expected impact of the changing climate on Russia and Central Asia countries.

addition to potential injuries and deaths from increased intensity and frequency of heavy rains. A common approach to handling historical climate risks has involved increasing livestock numbers, this can itself lead to pasture degradation, overgrazing and erosion in watershed catchments, all of which increase vulnerability to climate risks.<sup>54</sup>

Table 3 Assessment of economic losses, caused by climate change impacts, without appropriate adaptation measures for Scenario A2 in 2100.<sup>55</sup>

Sector	Damage mln. (\$2005)
Water resources	718
Agriculture	70
Energy	200
Emergencies	38
Healthcare	110
Forestry and biodiversity	94,8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1230,8</b>

### Expected Seasonal Impact of Climate Change on Pastures and Livestock

50. As part of the IFAD LMDP II project IFAD conducted a detailed climate risk assessment that produced forecasts in possible impacts of climate change on the pastures and livestock in Kyrgyzstan. The analysis was conducted at three altitude levels 500 – 1,500, 1,500 -2,500, and >2,500 meters above sea-level (masl). These results are detailed hereunder.

#### Pastures and livestock between 500m – 1,500 masl.

##### 51. Spring

- The duration of the **optimal growing period** for pastures will increase in about 10 days, and will last for about 3 months. This period will start 20 days earlier and will finish about 10 days earlier<sup>56</sup>, with slight differences depending on the areas. Nevertheless, this increase does not necessarily imply a longer productive period because pastures will need more days to accumulate the required temperature for their development, as the first days of the growing season in the future will be slightly colder.
- **Accumulated precipitation**<sup>57</sup> is likely to increase between 8% and 15%<sup>58</sup>, which is a lesser growth than the average of the country. However general data suggest that the number of rainy days would remain the same, so spring rainfalls at this altitude would be more intense. Areas **more susceptible to river flooding and water logging**, such as the north of Chuy Oblast and the Fergana Valley, might be more negatively affected by this increase in rainfall.
- No changes in **water balance** are foreseen as a result of increases in accumulated rainfall and temperatures (about 2.3°C in maximum temperatures in most of the country). As a result, water availability for natural pastures and rain fed fodder crops would remain constant in the future.
- **Cold rainfall** will be less frequent due to the general increase in average temperatures and damages caused in first stages of emergence of pastures will be reduced.

<sup>54</sup> USAID (2018) Climate Risk Profile Kyrgyz Republic Fact Sheet.

<sup>55</sup> TNC to the UNFCCC, (2016)

<sup>56</sup> It will start around 22 days earlier in most areas in the west of the country, and 15 days in the east. In the Fergana Valley, pastures will start growing by mid March while in the northern oblasts (Talas and Chui), they will emerge in the first two weeks of April. The end of this period will vary from 7 days in southern Baken to 14 days in western Jalal Abad.

<sup>57</sup> All the conclusions regarding precipitation need to be handled with caution, because the precipitation simulations have much more uncertainties than the temperature ones, due to much poorer verification and validation results

<sup>58</sup> From 8-12% in the Fergana Valley to 13-15% in Western Chui and Talas Oblasts

- Milder springs will favour the development of legumes that will improve pastures quality and biodiversity.

## 52. Summer

- **Summer maximum temperatures** will rise by more than 2,5°C, especially in August<sup>59</sup>, while **rainfall regimes** will not significantly change, even will be reduced during the century.
- As a result, **water deficits and droughts** could be more frequent, having negative impact on pastures. Water deficits are likely to last until mid-autumn. Droughts might reduce the number of harvests in rain fed perennial pastures and fodder crops affecting annual yields of legumes as lucerne and sainfoin, which are basic for livestock feeding in medium and lower altitudes. In arable lands, the water need of fodder crops will be higher and more efficient systems would need to be implemented.
- Livestock will suffer more frequent **heat stress** due to the increase in maximum temperatures (above 26°C). At low altitudes (for example, Fergana Valley), episodes of heat stress will last almost the whole summer. At mid altitudes (for example, Chuy) the period of heat stress will increase from 1 to 2 months. Livestock that remains during summer in winter pastures at these altitudes will be heavily affected (for example milking cows). At higher altitudes (Talas) sheared sheep will suffer less cold stress days.

## 53. Autumn

- The **duration of the recovery period**, time between the first rainfalls after the summer and the beginning of the cold period<sup>60</sup>, will increase from 42 to 52 days as a result of the delay in the beginning of winter<sup>61</sup>. This period is key for pastures to recover from harsh summer climate conditions. Rain fed pastures will benefit from the increase of the recovery period, and, although the accumulated rainfall required for their development will still take place late in autumn and increasing summer water deficits will require more rainfall to allow pastures recovery, perennial pastures and rain fed fodder crops (sainfoin, Dactylis and lucerne) might have enough time to yield before the arrival of the cold period. On the other hand, irrigated fodder crops, with an adequate use of technology, will benefit more from this longer recovery period and might increase the number of harvests. **First snows will probably fall later** (approximately 5 days) so livestock will have more time for grazing.
- **Temperature** will rise by around 2,5°C and **rainfall** is likely to increase about 20%<sup>62</sup>. Although it seems a great increase, it does not represent much because accumulated precipitation in autumn is relatively low (approximately 100mm).
- The **water balance** will not probably change; water deficits are likely to be more frequent at the beginning of autumn as it will take longer for pastures to reach a sufficient level of humidity after the harsh summer conditions.

## 54. Winter

- **Cold periods** will be almost one month shorter (especially in the Fergana Valley and to a less degree in northern Chuy), as the growing season will start 20 days earlier and the autumn will end 10 days later. They will also be milder, because minimum temperatures will increase by 1,3° (north of Talas) to 2°C (especially around the Fergana Valley), and maximum temperatures will rise around 1,5°C. As a consequence, livestock will suffer around 10 less cold stress days.
- Available data suggest that **water balance** will not change, although the accumulated rainfall will probably increase around 20%<sup>63</sup> over absolute figures of 100mm.
- These better conditions will make pastures available for grazing during longer periods. However, it will negatively influence fodder crops as lucerne that will face shorter latent periods in winter.

<sup>59</sup> In locations such as Bishkek, temperatures will increase more than 2,8°C whereas the Fergana Valley will suffer lower increases (about 1,9°C).

<sup>60</sup> The recovery period determines the availability of pastures for grazing and the strength of perennial pastures for next spring.

<sup>61</sup> According to the future climate scenarios the first rains in autumn would not come earlier, therefore, the increase of the recovery period is due to the delay in the beginning of winter.

<sup>62</sup> It will increase more than 22% in the Fergana Valley whereas it seems that the increases will hardly reach 15% in Naryn

<sup>63</sup> Accumulated rainfall will increase from 15% in Bakten to more than 20% at north and eastern Chuy

## Pastures and livestock between 1,500m – 2,500 masl.

### 55. Spring

- The average **duration of the optimal growing period** of pasture will increase in at least 7 days: it will start more than 10 days earlier (from mid May to beginning of May) and will end around 3 days in advance. However, the required time for its vegetative development will be slightly longer; it will need 4-5 more days to reach the Growing Degree Days<sup>64</sup> (average 700°C) because the temperature during these first ten days will be lower than current temperature during this growing phase.
- **Accumulated rainfall** is expected to increase from 12% (Fergana Valley) to 17-18% (Naryn, eastern Chuy and south of Talas) and 20% (Issyk-Kul). The number of rainy days is likely to remain unchanged, therefore, the intensity of rainfall will probably be higher, and the **risks of floods and mudslides** might also be higher (depending on the slope and characteristics of soils). As a result, roads and tracks might be deteriorated hindering the access of livestock to spring pastures.
- **Temperatures** will increase between 2,3°C (countrywide) and 1,7°C (Issyk-Kul). However, the **water balance**<sup>65</sup> will probably be positive due to the increase in rainfall, and therefore, more water would be available for the pastures. **Cold rains** in spring will also be less frequent.

### 56. Summer

- It is foreseen a greater increase in **maximum temperature**, from 2,5°C (countrywide) to nearly 3°C, mainly in August. Nevertheless, **absolute maximum temperatures** will hardly reach 30°C and therefore pastures will not be much affected by the heat.
- No changes in **rainfall regimes** are forecasted. Scarce available data show that the **water balance** could change from current surplus to future deficit (for example in Talas), reducing the availability of water until the beginning of autumn, so **droughts** could be more frequent and intense at certain areas, reducing the availability of grazing areas and putting more pressure on pastures at these altitudes<sup>66</sup>.
- Areas near the Fergana Range, eastern Issyk-Kul, Talas and Chuy might be affected by more episodes of **flash floods and mudslides** due to an increase in the amount of snow melting during summer.
- There will be slight increases in **heat stress** situations affecting livestock, whereas fewer cold days will cause less stress to sheared sheep.

### 57. Autumn

- The **beginning of winter** will be delayed in about 10 days (following the same pattern than in spring). Sufficient level of accumulated rainfall for pastures to start their recovery will be reached at the beginning of November with no important changes in relation to the present situation. **First snows** will fall approximately 7-13 days later, increasing the time for grazing at this altitude.
- **Temperatures** will increase between 2°C (around Issyk-Kul and the Fergana Valley), 2,4°C (most areas in the rest of the country) or even 3,2°C (south-western Chuy), and **accumulated rainfall** will also rise from about 12% to 19%<sup>67</sup>. Areas with lower increases in rainfall in autumn will be more likely affected by deficits in the water balance (for example in Naryn).

### 58. Winter

- The **duration of winter** will be about 20 days shorter<sup>68</sup>, because autumn will last 10 days more and spring will start 10 days earlier. This reduction of the cold period means that livestock could benefit earlier from spring pastures and could remain more time in autumn pastures, but at the same time it will represent more intense exploitation of these areas, as medium altitude pastures are currently more intensively grazed during spring and autumn.

<sup>64</sup> Growing Degree Days = number of accumulated degrees necessary to reach the optimum development of the plant

<sup>65</sup> Water balance: balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration

<sup>66</sup> Data to forecast water balances are only available at a limited number of locations, and more research on water cycles in Kyrgyzstan should be made in order to reach a more detailed conclusion about this variable at country level.

<sup>67</sup> 12% to 15% (over 40mm) in Naryn, 17% in Northwest Kyrgyzstan and 17-19% in Eastern Issyk-Kul (in both cases over more than 100mm)

<sup>68</sup> A sharp decrease will take place around the Fergana Valley and lake Issyk-Kul, and a slight decrease in Naryn.



- **Accumulated rainfall or snow** (depending on the altitude) will probably increase in 20% (or even more at certain areas at the east of the country) over low or medium absolute values (average of 69mm). This fact together with higher temperatures in spring and summer will result in a slight increase in hazards associated to melting snow, as was stated before.
- In relation to **cold stress** for livestock, there will be a significant reduction in the number of days below -7°C.
- **Milder temperatures** (average increase in minimum temperatures of 0,4° in Naryn, 1,1° in eastern Issyk-Kul and 1,6° in western Issyk-Kul, and from 2°C to 3°C in maximum temperatures) and shorter winters will make these areas more accessible to livestock in winter, so they might remain longer periods of time or even for the whole year at these altitudes.

#### Pastures and livestock between above 2,500 masl.

##### 59. Spring

- **Relative values of rainfall** (mainly snow) are likely to increase above 15% in western Kyrgyzstan and above 20% in the east of the country. However this increase will be small in absolute figures (approximately 10-20 mm for the whole spring), with some exceptions, such as the Fergana Range, where the increase will be of more than 50 mm, reaching more than 400 mm of rainfall in spring. A thicker snow cover (due to rise in precipitation in autumn and winter) will better protect soils for pastures from degradation by strong winds or heavy rains.
- There will be significant increases in **temperatures** (around 1,3° around Issyk-Kul and Inner Tien-Shan, and 2° or more in the rest of the country). Nevertheless, this will not probably affect soils because the snow cover will protect them from high evapotranspiration and there will be more water available for summer pastures, as the snow will remain on the soil until melting.

##### 60. Summer

- The beginning of the **vegetative period** of pastures currently starts in June or July, depending on the altitude, and in the future will occur approximately 13 days earlier<sup>69</sup>.
- The summer grazing season will last longer as the beginning of the cold season will be delayed. Summer pastures will be more accessible to livestock, increasing the risk of overgrazing and deterioration of this especially sensitive environment.
- The increase of 2,4°C in **average maximum temperatures** (over absolute low values) represents better growing conditions for pastures. This increase in temperature is not likely to cause serious droughts, given that absolute temperatures will still be relatively low, no changes in precipitation (currently more than 170mm) are foreseen and soils remain protected from evapotranspiration by snow most part of the year. Nevertheless, more detailed information about water balance is needed in order to assess the future likelihood of water deficits.
- As a result of the combination of thicker snow covers and higher temperatures during the melting period, certain hazards such as **floods** (at lower altitudes), **mudslides or lake-flashes** will be more likely to affect vulnerable areas, especially those near the eastern shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, south and western Chuy, Talas, central Batken and the Fergana Range.

##### 61. Autumn

- As a result of the temperature increase, the **beginning of the cold period** will be delayed in about 15 days, and therefore, the summer grazing period might be extended during these 15 days. The cold period will start by mid October and great part of autumn rainfalls will likely be in the form of snow. The pastures available in autumn will be the remains of summer pastures.

##### 62. Winter

- “**Cold periods**” are currently longer than the winter season as they last 7-8 months at lower altitudes and up to 10 months at higher locations such as Tien Shan. In any case, foreseen increases in temperatures will shorten this period in about 3-4 weeks (or even more at south-eastern Issyk-Kul, near Tien Shan), so there will be longer summer grazing seasons.
- Snow cover will depend mainly on the snow fallen during autumn, winter and spring. **Accumulated rainfall (snow) during autumn and winter** will probably increase by 16% (19%

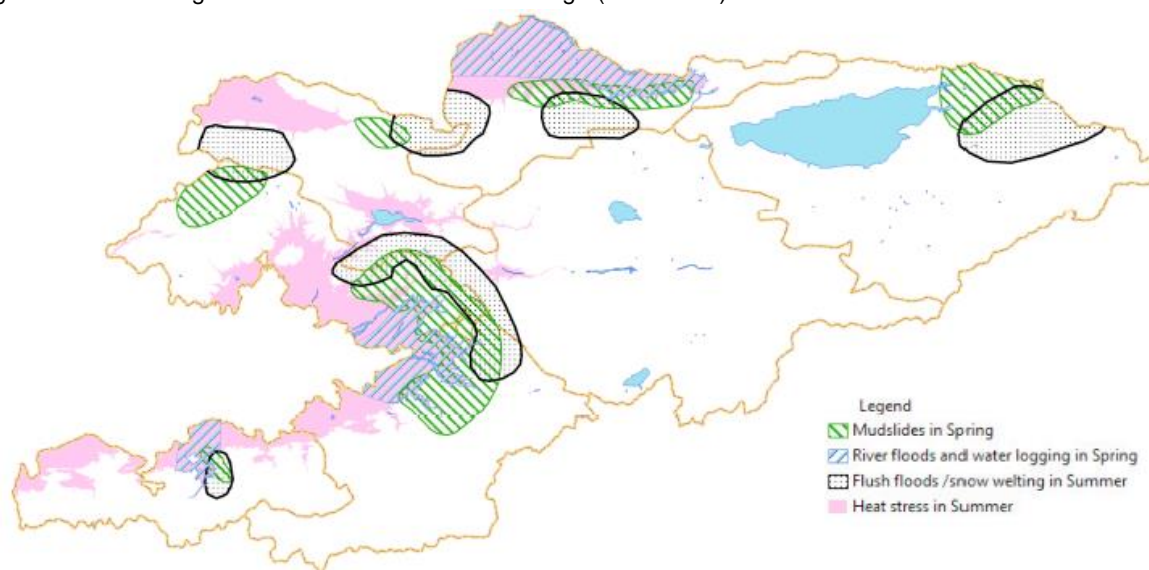
<sup>69</sup> For example, this period will shift from the beginning of August to mid-July in Tien-Shan (3639masl) and from the end of June to mid June in Dolon Pass (3040masl).

in Eastern Issyk-Kul and South Chui), over important figures of about 150mm, or even more (380mm) at high altitudes in the Fergana Range.

**63. The future hazards related to climate change will be:**

- River floods and water logging in spring. This hazard will affect mainly at lower altitudes. Rainfall will be more intense, affecting areas more susceptible to flooding, such as the north of Chuy Oblast and the Fergana Valley. Infrastructures would be more frequently affected, pastures less accessible and livestock could suffer more stress.
- Heat stress in summer. Livestock (and people) in north of Chuy Oblast, western Talas and the Fergana Valley will suffer more heat stress in summer, as maximum temperatures will be more frequently over 30°C. More probable droughts will reduce the availability of water needed to face heat stress.
- Mudslides. At medium altitudes (and in a lesser degree also high altitudes) rainfall will also be more intense in spring, increasing the risk of mudslides that could affect the access of livestock to spring pastures. Areas more vulnerable are the Fergana Range, eastern Issyk-Kul, central Batken, eastern and western Talas, western Jalal-Abad and south and western Chuy.
- Flush floods and snow melting in summer are due to the increase in temperatures together with the increase in winter, spring and autumn rainfall (snow at higher altitudes). Livelihoods will be more affected by these hazards, because there will be less access to pastures, damages in infrastructures and so forth. Higher altitudes (and in some degree also medium) are more susceptible to this hazard, in the Fergana Range, western and eastern Talas, south and western Chuy, central Batken and eastern Issyk-Kul.

Figure 18 Main changes in hazards due to climate change (IFAD 2013)



**Relationship with IFAD RRPCP Project**

**64. Livestock and Market Development Programme (LMDP) I & II.** The RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT built on the successes, lessons learned and best practices of the LMDP I & II. The projects had similar objectives namely improved livestock productivity and enhanced climate resilience of pasture communities. This was achieved through (i) More productive and resilient pastures, and increased supplementary feed available to community livestock; (ii) Healthier livestock with lower levels of mortality; and (iii) Income from additional income generation activities benefits communities prone to climate change. LMDP I & II focused on the importance of the Pasture Committees (PC) and Pasture

Users Unions (PUU)<sup>70</sup> as the core of project interventions and linked them to the private community vets who are the key resource at the community level to facilitate improvements in animal health and productivity. Experience from LMDP I & II show that the PUUs to be sustainable entities<sup>71</sup>, the PC and PUU organized and carried out participatory planning processes defined the Community Pasture Management Plans (CPMP). The plans provided the basis for carrying out improvements to the pastures and help improve their sustainability and enhance their resilience under the project, part of which is the selection and implementation on the investment project(s) to be financed by the project in each PC/PUU.

65. Following an independent evaluation of LMDP I & II, the projects were shown to have made significant and far-reaching contributions to pasture governance reform. The projects resulted in an outstanding impact on empowerment, and institutions and policies relating to the pasture reform. For example, in 2016, 109 out of 125 PUUs in the LMDP-I target areas grazed livestock based on the carrying capacity of pastures and following the seasonal pasture rotation principle. This seasonal rotation allowed about 340,000ha of pastures in 2016 and more than 210,000ha in 2017 to rest and regenerate. As a result of IFAD's investments, pasture areas used for grazing dramatically increased, pasture fee collection increased by almost 250%, and pasture-related conflicts decreased. In addition, there is also a recorded reduction of brucellosis and echinococcosis incidences among both animals and humans, specifically among humans for brucellosis by almost six times since 2011 (from 4,412 to 787 cases in 2018) and for echinococcosis by about 24% since 2014 (from 1,185 to 906 cases in 2016), which resulted in approximately USD 8.5 million in averted medical treatment expenditures or averted economic losses. Mortality rate from diseases has decreased by about 2.5% for sheep and goats, and more than 6% for cows contributing to a 10-15% increase in livestock productivity.

**Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC).** Kyrgyzstan's forests are rich in wood and walnut, and are of global significance for biodiversity conservation as they house one of the world's largest fruit-bearing woody species ecosystems. Harvesting of non-timber products makes up a third of family incomes, yet an estimated 80% of forest ecosystems have disappeared due to logging, poverty and pressure from a growing population. Experience from organisations such as the Kyrgyz Forest and Land User's Association (KAFLU)<sup>72</sup> shows that forest dwelling communities have little knowledge of forest land tenure and rights systems; labour protection; natural resource management and use planning; biodiversity conservation; sustainable use of non-timber forest products; harvesting, storing, processing, value addition and marketing of finished products. Furthermore, forest dwelling families rely solely on incomes from trade of NTFP, yet they were not able to sell their harvests, or traders would pay them very little.

66. FSC certification promotes environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests. Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. FSC also eases the administrative burden of trading in non-timber forest products within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, helping Kyrgyz local communities to access regional markets and to plan long-term ecologically viable conservation programmes. In order to implement FSC certification in Kyrgyzstan, a separate adapted standard has been developed by NEPCon<sup>73</sup>, working with KAFLU and other organisations. NEPCon and KAFLU prioritised adherence to international standards, taking into account national legislation, voluntary guidelines, the natural conditions of the country, and the features of the ecosystem.

67. **Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project (RRPCP).** IFAD has accumulated vast experience and expertise over more than twenty years of engagement in Kyrgyzstan and inter alia in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM); State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF); Agricultural Projects' Implementation Unit (APIU); Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS); and Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund (RKDF). IFAD has become an indispensable Government partner in targeting the economic empowerment of the poor and of the most vulnerable groups, ensuring their access to pasture resources. The LMDP-I and II (scheduled for completion in September 2019 and 2020 respectively)

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<sup>70</sup> Refer to section III – A for more information on Pasture User Unions and Pasture Committees.

<sup>71</sup> Refer to section II – J 'Sustainability' for more information on PUU sustainability.

<sup>72</sup> Refer to section III – A for more information about KAFLU

<sup>73</sup> <https://www.nepcon.org/library/standard/fsc-nepcon-interim-national-standard-kyrgyz-republic>

have brought significant achievements, however PUUs have fully operated for only three seasons and still a lot needs done, specifically for the PUUs to become inclusive, technically competent and financially sustainable organizations that are able to exist without external support, generate good revenues and thus increase their own and country's income (through tax collection).

68. The goal of the RRPCP is to contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased resilience, incomes and enhanced economic growth in rural farming communities. It aims to achieve this by improving rural pastoral livelihoods through enhanced climate-resilient livestock and pasture health and productivity. The project will be implemented country-wide and will primarily support vulnerable rural households whose livelihoods depend on rangelands and forests. The project addresses the main drivers of rural poverty and food insecurity through the sustainable management of forest-rangeland ecosystems through better grazing and herd management, forest conservation and production of sufficient fodder needed to bridge feed shortages in winter and diversified income through value chain development.

69. **The livestock/rangeland ecosystem** is trapped in a vicious cycle of productivity collapse: overgrazing and degradation cause lower levels of available forage, which reduces animal productivity, causing households to own more animals to compensate for productivity declines, which in turn increases grazing pressure and leads to more degradation. The Pasture Law of 2009 started a process of reform, that placed pastoralists at the centre. While such reform has achieved substantial results in social and economic empowerment of rural pastoralist communities, it failed to establish an effective integrated management framework especially with regard to land and forest resources, often adjacent to rangelands. Existing policies and legislation still lack a roadmap that operationalizes joint management, hampering stakeholders' capacity to coordinate in a way that preserves the environmental integrity of rangeland and forests ecosystems. In some cases, boundaries between pastures, Leskhozoes<sup>74</sup> and municipal forests are also unclear and need to be reconciled, and management re-established on them where required.

70. The RRPCP seeks to address this by introducing integrated policy development, planning and implementation of pasture and forest plans, enabling an ecosystem-based<sup>75</sup> approach which, while taking into account connectedness and interdependence of pasture and forest resources, will be focused on mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change with the additional support from the Adaptation Fund. The project promotes an innovative approach to leveraging investment in ecosystem-based NRM through a set of financing instruments which take into account both economic incentives and environmental services. It will use financing tools with different degrees of concession to treat selective critical environmental areas (such as mudslides-prone areas and protected forests), while promoting dissemination of new technologies, which are ecologically sound and at the same time profitable through a competition-based grant mechanism that has been established under the LMDP II & II projects.

71. The project will set pre-conditions for PUUs, Leskhozoes and/or forest users associations to access the funding, which is that they adopt sustainable herd management practices within their pasture management plans, with practical measures and incentives in place to bring herd size and composition towards alignment with the carrying capacity of pastures. Joint PUU – Leskhozoes / Forest User associations grant proposals will have higher scores in evaluation of plans. The proposals will be assessed on (i) community contribution; (ii) technical feasibility; (iii) financial viability and sustainability; (iv) climate adaptation; (v) environmental sustainability; (vi) social inclusion; (vii) application of inexpensive but effective techniques (like intensive rotational grazing, soil and water conservation (SWC), erosion control, improved grassland seeds and improved herd health; and (viii) equitable and progressive pasture use fees (higher cost per animal for owners of large herds).

72. **Pasture and forest degradation monitoring.** RRPCP will monitor the condition of pastures and forests through free remote sensing datasets such as those from the Sentinel-2 sensor, Free Open Source Software and Google Earth Engine (see figure 19), applying indicators such as Land Productivity Dynamics (LPD) to measure performance. Site level field data collection for planning and monitoring will be performed using Open Data Kit. Reporting will be performed at PUU, Leskhozoe, District and Region level. The monitoring baseline work, when combined with forest inventory information and the water vulnerability research in output 1.2.1. The monitoring baseline work, when combined with forest inventory information, will deliver a fresh assessment of lands available for non-forest use and the forest inventory dataset will be updated if required, and with the cooperation of State

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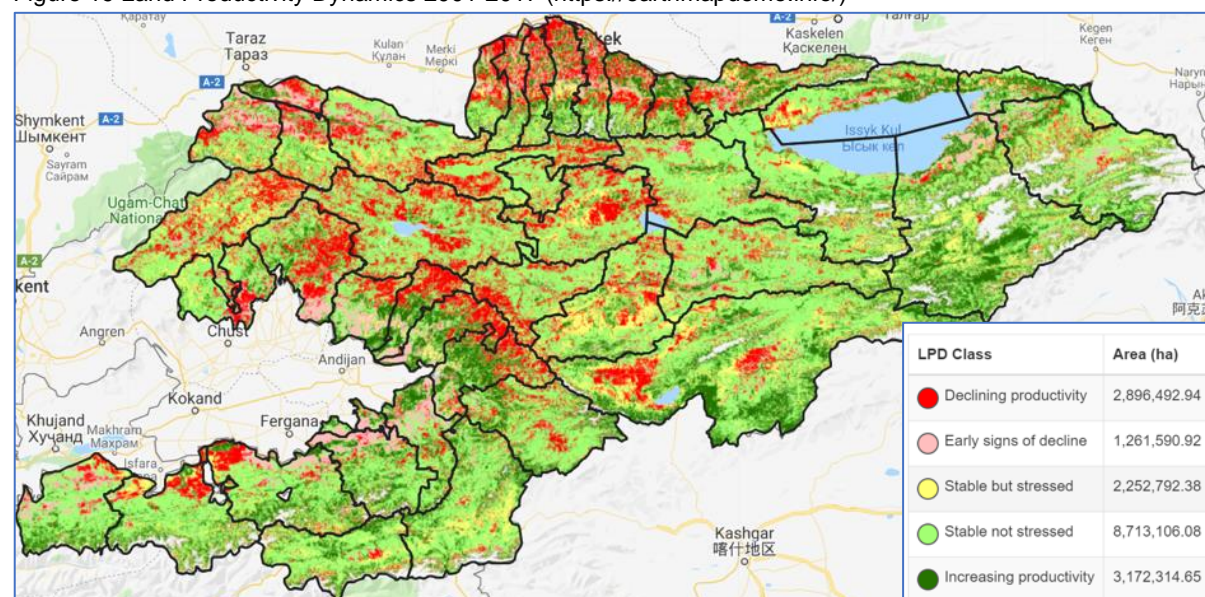
<sup>74</sup> Forestry Enterprises, for more information refer to section III – A.

<sup>75</sup> The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).



Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF). Specific mapping outputs will also screen for or identify areas of low productivity so that site selection during planning has a sound objective basis. Such tools will be also designed in a way that helps the country progressively move towards evidence-based policy dialogue and institutionalization of public support.

Figure 19 Land Productivity Dynamics 2001-2017 (<https://earthmapdemo.info/>)



73. **Value Chain.** The project will support the establishment of direct formal linkages between producers and corporate buyers through Productive Partnerships (PPs) at sub-district level with Leading Entities (LEs), (agro-enterprise/processor or farmer association that acts as a value chain leader). Such buyers, national or international, shall operate on end markets and have strong social corporate policies. The promoted value chains will include non-timber forest products (NTFP) such as edible tree nuts and dried fruits and berries, aromatic herbs and spice, specialty products (e.g. capers), apiculture products, but also other value chains that can complement the rural smallholders' income (as an incentive for diversification). To better achieve these aims IFAD will work together with KAFLU to obtain FSC as well as other voluntary international standards such as HACCP, Fair Trade, Organic and GlobalGAP. RRPCP furthermore incorporates a strategy to ensure women's inclusion in value chains and equitable access to opportunities. This includes the identification of non-traditional livestock products which will primarily benefit female producers; the promotion of women and youth employment especially at higher levels of the value chains (processing, retailing, etc.); and active communication campaigns on potential, new roles of women in livestock value chains.

74. **RRPCP-ADAPT** fully mainstreams climate change adaptation and gender into the RRPCP project. The AF-funded activities help ensure that the focus of the Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP) and the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP) are on areas that are identified as being climate-vulnerable. Through training and the grant application process, AF financing will help IFAD reach the quota of 30% of women PUU committee members that it has been working towards since LMDP I in 2013 and thus far achieved 18% in LMDP II. Through the CLPMP and INRMP activities the project will help the climate-vulnerable rural poor learn and access the resources that make it possible to enhance the climate resilience of pastures against the changing rainfall patterns, increasing temperatures and adverse impact on plant health, soil erosion, flooding, landslides and mudslides. Through the building of nurseries the AF funding will also enable the communities to adapt the country's forests changing eco-climate zones (changing soil moisture and temperature regimes). The support provided to the forest enterprises (Leskhozoes) in close coordination with the PUUs and CLPMP will focus on a programme of afforestation and reforestation as well as forest enrichment that will take place on vulnerable and unproductive land and help consolidate fragile soils, regulate soil moisture levels and ecosystems, as well as provide for sustainability as communities depend economically from protecting the forests from unsustainable grazing practices. The RRPCP-ADAPT will also upscale an innovative and successful gender-transformative Business for Action Learning and Innovation (BALI) pilot that has proven to bring about an economic and social

transformation as the rural poor are taught how to develop profit-making economic enterprises while also learning of the importance of gender equality.

75. The BALI programme aims to promote women's business innovation and diversification of income-generating opportunities within local economies. It aims to enable women and low-income men from all backgrounds to develop and implement viable business and marketing plans based on their specific opportunities and challenges, with equal share of responsibility and contributions. BALI helps the climate-vulnerable rural poor to identify and evaluate business ideas; to select the most innovative, viable and profitable business ideas; to develop simple and easy strategic business planning; develop financial management plans; develop better marketing strategies; to increase self-confidence, mutual trust and personal motivation.<sup>76</sup>

### Target Groups and Target Strategy

76. **Target Groups:** The RRPCP-ADAPT will be fully integrated into the IFAD RRPCP and will primarily support vulnerable rural households whose livelihoods depend on rangelands and forests. Though not mutually exclusive, as a great majority of households keep livestock, RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT have the following target groups: (i) households practicing mobile extensive livestock rearing; (ii) households extracting forest products; (iii) households producing fodder; and (iv) rural women, men from vulnerable households and youth. Most rural households keep livestock (1-3 cows and 10-50 sheep) and grow crops. Accessible, resilient and productive rangelands and forests is a necessary precondition for these households to climate-proof their livelihoods and allowing them to lift themselves out of poverty. The target groups hold the keys to sustainable management of forest-rangeland ecosystems through better grazing and herd management, forest conservation and production of sufficient fodder needed to bridge feed shortages in winter. Rural women and youth<sup>77</sup> constitute some of the largest vulnerable social groups in the country, together comprising close to half of the entire population.<sup>78</sup> The target groups belong to 70% percent of the poor who live in the rural areas, where the average salary in 2015 was one-third of the national average. Poverty is most severe in the mountainous regions ( see poverty map in annex 10). The poorest, which constitute about one-fourth of the rural population, are able to produce enough food for the family for only a few months per year.

77. **Livelihoods and Production Patterns:** The main rural livelihood strategies are mobile extensive livestock rearing, involving altitudinal transhumance, and crop production. The proportion between the two differs among farm types and regions. Mobile livestock rearing is a key coping strategy to mitigate risks such as drought and bad weather and allow herders to use available pasture and water resources opportunistically. Cereals are for both human and animal consumption. Roughly one-third of GDP in 2017 was attributed to remittances from abroad. The ideal work arrangement for the family consists of non-agricultural employment for all working-age adults while practicing small-scale farming.

78. Peasant farms<sup>79</sup> and household farms<sup>80</sup> produce 98.5% of the country's agricultural output. Peasant farms produce 69.7% of crops, predominantly cereals and vegetables, on 87.2% of arable land. Households produce 28.3% of crops, predominantly fruit, berries, and vegetables, on 7.3% of arable land. Most arable land is located in the valleys, where cash crops are grown. In the mountains, arable land is scarce and mostly used for cultivation of fodder or as hay land. Most rural households have kitchen gardens to cultivate vegetables for home consumption. Rangelands cover around 50% of the country and are used for extensive livestock rearing. In 2015, peasant and household farms together produced 87.3% of total livestock output. While forests occupy a small proportion of land, they are found in remote areas where income generation opportunities are rarer. Nearby households collect and sell non-timber forest products (e.g. fruit, nuts, medicinal herbs). Forests are also sources of timber and fuelwood for the locals. The number of rural households is about 796,000, and the average size is 5.3 members. Nationally, more than half of the population is aged 25 or less, and almost a third is between 15 and 25 years old. About one-fifth of the population qualifies as rural youth (14-28 years old). The literacy rates for women and men aged 14-28 were 99.8% and 99.7%, respectively.

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<sup>76</sup> For more information on the BALI pilot refer to annex 2

<sup>77</sup> It was estimated that slightly over 1 million men aged 16 to 34 were in the country. National Statistical Committee, 2019.

<sup>78</sup> Rural population is 66% of the national population (66% of 6.39 million, or 4.2 million). National Statistical Committee, 2019.

<sup>79</sup> Peasant farms defined as sized 1-10 ha, created outside the corporate framework under post-1992 legislation on land allocated from state reserves to qualified applicants; mainly commercial farming with predominance of crop production.

<sup>80</sup> Household farms defined as less than 0.5 ha family farms producing mainly for subsistence and selling their surplus output in the market; managed by rural residents (employees of corporate farms, employees of rural services, pensioners)

## Targeting Strategy.

79. The combined RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT project will reach at least 557,000 target households organised in 454 PUUs. The AF will target around 75 PUUs<sup>81</sup> to improve the climate-resilience of their pastures. At an average of 5.3 members per household, the RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will reach at least 2.95 million people. Through the PUUs the AF will reach 92,000 households and around 490,000 people. The targeting strategy will be further defined during the inception phase.

80. The RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT will target the remaining 20 Lezkhozes that were not targeted by the World Bank Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management Project (IFEMP) project. Within these, Lezkhozes will be selected based on the climate vulnerability mapping described below and proximity to PUUs for the reforestation and afforestation of 2,500 ha. The forest enrichment activities that will target climate-vulnerable rural poor beneficiaries, will target 1,500 ha. At an average of 3 ha of walnut per household this activity will benefit 500 households (2,650 people) of which 30% (150) will be women headed households.

81. Through component 3 The AF project will target 3,000 climate-vulnerable poor, 50% will be rural women, 50% rural men; 30 % youth (half of which young girls and the other half young boys), for a total of 15,900 individuals (3,000 households). The project area will focus on the rural PUU areas identified as being climate-vulnerable and provinces where the regional level of poverty is higher<sup>82</sup>. RRPCP-ADAPT will thus work in areas characterized by a high concentration of poor or high poverty rates and high vulnerability to climate change.

82. The targeting process for all the project will adhere to the following criteria:

- **Climate vulnerability.** In 2013 IFAD conducted a detailed climate hazard impact assessment and an assessment of the impact of climate change on pastures and livestock in Kyrgyzstan (see figure 18). This has been strengthened with the updated historical hazard trend mapping that was conducted by the EO4SD / IFAD partnership and presented in section I - A. Based on these maps, the project targeting will focus on the PUUs within the areas identified as being vulnerable to increased climatic hazards as presented in annex 10.
- **Poverty.** Poverty is high in rural areas and is most severe in mountain areas. Through ARIS-gathered national poverty data, the project has developed a poverty map of the poorest and most climate-vulnerable provinces as presented in annex 10. The map shows the distribution of poverty in 2019 which is defined as KGS 32,981 (430 USD) per capita per year.<sup>83</sup> After ranking the most climate vulnerable, the targeting strategy will be to focus on the areas with the highest poverty levels first. Those households with a social passport<sup>84</sup> holder as member will be prioritised.
- **PUU overgrazing.** The RRPCP-ADAPT proposal has mapped the climate-vulnerable PUUs and poverty levels per district, in addition the proposal has also estimated average livestock density<sup>85</sup> levels and presented them in annex 10. This will be an additional targeting indicator that will be further refined during the inception phase of implementation and gives an indication of those climate-vulnerable PUUs that also have high livestock per km<sup>2</sup> ratio, hereby possibly further aggravating pasture conditions.
- **Lezkhoze.** The RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT project will focus on the remaining 20 Lezkhozes that were not included in the World Bank IFEMP project. Lezkhozes within the climate and poverty mapped areas will be identified during implementation for forests that are climate vulnerable, on unproductive land and in need of afforestation and reforestation, in poor areas and in close proximity to PUUs. Forest enrichment targeting for economically viable trees (walnut, spruce) will be focused on areas in proximity to PUUs / inhabited areas, in accordance with the poverty and climatic vulnerability maps in annex 10.

83. The targeting process will be based on the maps described above, adhere to the following steps:

- **PUU and Lezkhoze targeting:** Based on experience from the LMDP II project, the PUUs and Lezkhozes will need to demonstrate the ability to form a common vision on natural

<sup>81</sup> IFAD and AF activities are considered separate within the Community Livestock Pasture Management Plan (CLPMP).

Applications for IFAD funding will be focused on hard infrastructure interventions (e.g. bridges), on improving livestock health and productivity of existing livestock, PUU productivity (revenue / sustainability) and improved / sustainable grazing practices.

<sup>82</sup> Poverty data is only available at province level

<sup>83</sup> Poverty is indexed to the average annual consumer price index in accordance with paragraph 3.7 of the Methodology for Determining the Poverty Line, approved by Decree No. 115.

<sup>84</sup> See section on social passport in section I-A

<sup>85</sup> A livestock unit is a national measurement: 1 livestock unit = 1 cow or 5 sheep.

resources management. The communities with a viable vision and ability to produce viable proposals on forest and pasture management that are inclusive and solid, will be the primary targets of the proposed activities for component 2. They will produce Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP) for the rehabilitation of the pastures in cooperation with the Leskhozoes who will develop the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP). These will be reviewed by the Selection Committee who will apply a AF-aligned checklist for the screening of the ESPs (see section III – C).

- **Social mobilization for BALI:** beneficiaries will be identified as part of the combined IFAD / AF outreach programme to be carried out in the first six months of project implementation together with the Community Development Alliance (CDA) organization. The CDA will, based on the climate vulnerability / poverty mapping and official social passport lists, conduct a participatory outreach / social mobilisation programme that will allow involvement of different social groups, including women youth and men from vulnerable households. This social mobilization approach will identify and verify those that hold social passports and the most vulnerable individuals to be targeted, it will also provide the opportunity to gain the community's endorsement on the selection of beneficiaries.

BALI targeting will be an ongoing process. After the initial targeting described above, the project aims to focus its efforts on those climate-vulnerable rural poor that have demonstrated the required initiative, commitment and desire for change that the pilot has shown is required to complete the BALI programme. It is estimated from the BALI pilot that around 90% of participants will graduate from stage one and close to 100% from stage 2.

- **Outreach campaign** In order to ensure the participation of all community members to the social mobilization process and development of the NRM plans development, the RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT project will conduct a wide outreach campaign on the objectives of the project, based on the targeting criteria mentioned above and through different media and social media. The CDA will combine the BALI outreach programme with that of the larger project for improved

## Gender Strategy

84. The project will challenge social norms that perpetuate inequalities between men and women. In order to promote gender equality and empower women, the project will aim to (i) promote economic empowerment; (ii) enable women and men to have equal voice and influence in rural institutions and organisations; and (iii) achieve a more equitable balance between women and men in the distribution of work and economic and social benefits.

85. RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will develop women's economic empowerment through access and control of productive assets and the home. To undertake productive activities, efficiently and effectively, women will have access to assets - inputs, technology and finance. This will be made possible through small value chain economic activities - with 50 percent going to women, and will benefit from stronger links with profitable markets through the RRPCP value chain programme, and the promotion of FSC certification in partnership with KAFLU through IFAD. Women and vulnerable men will also have access to economic services - training, business activity - and the possibility of having "decent work". All training and consultations will be gender-responsive and aligned with the AF Gender Policy. Training will be adapted to the needs of women, youth and men through community champions, the CDA service provider and CDA facilitators, female leaders will be encouraged.

86. While poverty targeting will be applied at province-level, by their nature CLPMPs involve the entire communities benefitting from those pastures. Gender targeting will be applied to the PUU CLPMPs by requiring that all applications ensure 30% of the decision-making PUU council members to be women. There are no official nationally-mandated quotas, but 30% was chosen because this is the national quota for elected public officials, but also because it is considered the threshold whereby women are able to influence decisions. This is a challenging and ambitious target beyond the business as usual scenario that increases women membership from the 18% achieved in the previous IFAD LMDP II project. There are on average 20 members per PUU committee, meaning the project will aim for around 2,700 women PUU committee members.

87. The afforestation and reforestation activities in Lezkozoes will also benefit entire communities and will be targeted for poverty and climate-vulnerability; forest enrichment activities will benefit 30% (150) of women-headed households. The BALI programme will also be ambitious in terms of promoting gender equality and will target 50% women (1,500).



## Youth Strategy

88. In order to promote the social and economic inclusion of young people, the project will aim to (i) promote their economic empowerment; and (ii) enable young people to have equal voice. At least 30 percent of the beneficiaries will be young people. Young men and women will be equally targeted to ensure that men also learn and apply BALI lessons on gender equality within the community.

89. The project will develop youth economic empowerment through access to productive assets and links to profitable markets. 30% of the BALI beneficiaries will be young people, but will also have access to inputs, technology and finance from the RKDF and other private Value Chain (VC) Lead Entities (LEs). Through the BALI approach RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT also aim to increase the representation of young people in household and political processes, and to promote the importance of giving young people a decision-making role. This will be done by encouraging more young men and women to join PUU committees, but also by putting in place a youth and gender inclusion strategy for each IFAD VC-LE.

## B. Project Objectives:

90. The project goal is to contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased climate resilience, incomes and gender-responsive growth in rural farming communities. The AF funding will be used to achieve this goal through the following components:

- Capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and gender equity for resilient ecosystems and livelihoods.
- Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation
- Climate-resilient alternative income value chain development

## C. Project Components and Financing

Table 4 Project components and financing

Project Components	Expected outcome	Outputs (Adaptation Fund Contribution)	Contribution of the AF
<b>Component 1</b> Capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and gender equity for resilient ecosystems and livelihoods	<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Capacity for transformative gender approach in climate resilient livelihoods enhanced	<b>Output 1.1.1</b> Training of trainers programme and modules are designed and implemented to build the capacity of service providers.	43,000
		<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Gender equality and climate change mainstreamed into the RRPCP capacity building programme	
	<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Knowledge management	<b>Output 1.2.1</b> A water vulnerability assess is conducted that will assist in the planning of the RRPCP-ADAPT activities.	40,000
		<b>Output 1.2.2</b> RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT lessons learned and disseminated	60,000
<b>Total Component 1</b>			<b>143,000</b>
<b>Component 2</b> Climate-adaptive investments in forest and	<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Climate-smart afforestation and reforestation enabled	<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Two tree nurseries designed and implemented.	730,000

Project Components	Expected outcome	Outputs (Adaptation Fund Contribution)	Contribution of the AF
rangeland rehabilitation	Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced	Output 2.2.1 Pasture Management Plans implemented	908,000
		Output 2.2.2 Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment plans implemented	3,580,000
Total Component 2			5,218,000
Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income value chain development	Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship mainstreamed into value chains	Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented	3,390,000
Total Component 3			3,390,000
Project Total			8,751,000
Project Execution Cost			464,957
Total Project Costs			9,215,957
Project Management Implementing Fee			783,356
Amount of Financing Requested			9,999,313

**Projected Calendar:**

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Expected Dates</b>
Start of Implementation	2021
Mid-Term Review	2023
Project Closing	2025
Terminal Evaluation	2025

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. Project Components**

**Describe the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience.**

91. The proposed Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project – ADAPT (RRPCP-ADAPT) is fully mainstreamed into the IFAD RRPCP project with the aim to mainstream climate-adaptive resilience through a targeted approach to reduce rangeland and forest degradation and to actively improve the condition of these interlinked ecosystems. The project will promote the diversification of livelihoods to reduce livestock-related degradation of rangelands and forests and enhance income streams. This will result in increased climate resilience of the target groups and of the ecosystems on which they depend. The project will mainstream participatory, sustainable, forest and rangeland management for the stakeholders in the forests and rangelands of Kyrgyzstan.

92. The RRPCP project will contribute at scale to harmonise procedures and implement sustainable and climate change sensitive integrated planning, monitoring, data-sharing and evaluation of natural resources management. The key tool to ensure success will be the promotion of replicable evidence-based and inclusive processes, involving all institutions responsible for forests and rangelands protection and management, at national and local levels. Through investment on afforestation / reforestation and forest enrichment, productive investment in pasture restoration, hereby contributing to increasing the resilience of populations in the target areas.

#### **Component 1: Capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and gender equity for resilient ecosystems and livelihoods. (USD 143,000)**

##### **Outcome 1.1 Capacity for transformative gender approach in climate resilient livelihoods enhanced**

93. Adaptation gap. Climate change impacts men and women differently, given their different roles and responsibilities at the household and community levels. Women are more exposed and vulnerable to climate change because they are often poorer, receive less education, and are not involved in political and household decision-making processes that affect their lives.<sup>86</sup> In Kyrgyzstan, climate change and environmental degradation are leading to deteriorating soil quality, water scarcity, and other phenomena such as floods, mudflows, and earthquakes - which all have a disproportionate effect on women and girls. They are for example often the most affected by water shortages as they need access to water for tasks such as cooking, cleaning, and bathing children. In times of scarcity, they may restrict their own personal use, which can lead to psychological and physical discomfort during menstruation.<sup>87</sup>

94. Gender gap. Violence against women and girls (VAWG) persists as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality in Kyrgyzstan. The concluding observations (COB) of the Committee on the fourth periodic report of Kyrgyzstan following the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2015, highlighted a number of serious shortcomings in the state's performance in protecting the rights of and ending violence against women and girls. The COBs expressed a particular concern about the high prevalence and persistence of bride kidnapping and early marriage as practices deeply entrenched in society, despite the existence of comparatively progressive legislation.

95. IFAD has recently partnered with UNWOMEN, WFP and FAO in Kyrgyzstan to implement the Joint Programme for Rural Women Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE). As part of this programme

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<sup>86</sup> Nellesmann, C., R. Verma, and L. Hislop (eds), Women at the frontline of climate change: Gender risks and hopes. A Rapid Response Assessment, 2011.

<sup>87</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods—Kyrgyz Republic.

IFAD supported the Gender for Action and Learning System (GALS)<sup>88</sup> programme as well as developing the innovative Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI) pilot. GALS is a philosophy of change rather than a single methodology or a set of tools, and is based on underlying principles of social and gender justice, inclusion and mutual respect. GALS promotes women's human rights based on the UN CEDAW: freedom from violence; equality of property ownership; equality of decision-making, equality of work and leisure; and freedom of thought and association.

96. The BALI approach<sup>89</sup> has recently been developed by IFAD in Kyrgyzstan and is based on the GALS methodology specifically for poor rural women business development through the principle that a “happy family or group members” can lead “happy and sustainable businesses”. Its focus is not only on income generation and increasing profit, but also on promoting enabling environments for men and women of the same family to engage in the business through a do no harm approach and hereby become more productive. In Kyrgyzstan, like in many countries in the Central Asia region, one of the barriers that prevent women from active engagement in business and being productive are social norms usually dictated by gender stereotypes. It is for this reason that by promoting gender justice at the household- and the group / organization-level it is possible to address the causes of women's vulnerability in society. Promoting gender justice in the household and business is the core aim of GALS / BALI.

97. In component 3 the RRPCP-ADAPT will upscale the successful GALS / BALI programme through supporting women, youth and men from vulnerable households to diversify from pasture dependency, build resilience to climate change and integrate their small producer enterprises into the broader IFAD integrated value chain development activities. AF will support a training and coaching programme that is fully inclusive of the household and community. The project aims to build on the GALS / BALI pilot through a long-term training and coaching programme geared towards building confidence and trust among women, youth, vulnerable men and their respective households. Experience from the pilot shows that best results are achieved through continuous long-term support to build confidence and trust among participants. Successful women groups in the pilot that also included men from vulnerable households, were able to develop small profitable enterprises and form village-level women associations. After the initial one-year GALS programme, 80% of the participants were operating small profitable businesses in partnership with their husbands and households and were able to graduate into the one-year BALI programme through which they were coached in upscaling and adding value to their products and linking up with larger value chain actors.

#### **Output 1.1.1 A BALI training of trainers programme is designed and implemented to build the capacity of service providers.**

98. This output will support component 3 and will be implemented by the experienced Community Development Alliance (CDA) that successfully implemented the pilot. Within the first six months, the CDA with oversight from the Gender Specialist in the APIU will hire an experienced international consultant to conduct the preparatory work. The integrated GALS - BALI pilot tools / approach referred hereinafter as BALI, will be updated for the AF project, lessons will also be learned from the pilot including through case studies prepared from successful GALS / BALI graduates, and video clips will be made with support from the RRPCP-ADAPT knowledge management output 1.2.2.

99. The RRPCP-ADAPT will recruit an international consultant to:

- a. Undertake three in-country missions at key stages of Project Year 1 (PY) of the BALI programme: i) pre-stage and catalyst combined; ii) strengthening stage; and iii) multi-stakeholder upscaling.
- b. Conduct research on the lessons learned and best practices of the GALS and BALI projects. Review and improve the existing BALI manual and tools that has been developed for the JP-RWEE pilot.
- c. Develop case studies documenting the outcomes of the BALI pilot in individual households analysing factors supporting and hindering the uptake and effectiveness of BALI tools and processes. The case studies will be used as part of training materials for TOT-training participants.

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<sup>88</sup>[https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/publications/150115\\_Practical%20guide%20GALS%20summary%20Phase%201-2%20lr.pdf](https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/publications/150115_Practical%20guide%20GALS%20summary%20Phase%201-2%20lr.pdf)

<sup>89</sup> <https://gamechangenetwork.org/methodology/business-action-learning-for-innovation-bali>

- d. Based on the lessons learned design an implementation manual for the Service Provider (CDA).
- e. Update the BALI tools from the pilot adapted to the Kyrgyz context.
- f. Design and deliver an awareness raising training module on the BALI approach for RRPCP, ARIS and CDA staff.
- g. Design and deliver a 6-day TOT-trainings for 'Community Champions' (CCs). CCs will be identified as part of phase one of the BALI programme Catalyst Change Action outlined in output 3.1.1. Trainings will be held in Bishkek for which the consultant will develop training materials, including handouts and course tutorial, for the participants, as well as to develop and implement in-depth and pre- and post- training knowledge assessments and analyse the findings.
- h. Together with the CDA, identify BALI champions and conduct two-day training workshops at the project sites for each set of tools separately as part of a Champion Catalyst process.

### **Output 1.1.2 Gender equality and climate change mainstreamed into the RRPCP capacity building programme**

100. Women in Kyrgyzstan are disproportionately adversely impacted by climate change and face significant barriers preventing them from taking on decision-making roles within their communities. Rural communities frequently hold traditional values that expect women to be dedicated to the domestic environment instead of taking on leadership roles, a role that is frequently imposed on them. Traditions and received wisdom mean that women as well as men more often than not don't see women as leaders in their communities such as for example as decision-making members of Pasture User Unions (PUU) committees. Previously an IFAD project (LMDPII) only managed to increase women membership of PUU committees to 18%, the RRPCP-ADAPT will design a TOT programme to increase this by helping mainstream gender leadership within the larger IFAD RRPCP PUU training programme to increase this to 30% across all 454 PUUs targeted by the RRPCP. This output will provide the required capacity building needed to ensure awareness is raised within output 2.2.1 and the broader CLMPs that all applications (both IFAD- and AF-funded), will need to include a 30% women PUU committee membership quota.

101. The RRPCP-ADAPT will also be targeting 30% of the forest enrichment activity beneficiaries in output 2.2.2, to be women headed-households. To this end the AF will support the IFAD Leskhozze capacity building programme by mainstreaming gender by adapting the PUU TOT to that of the Leskhozze.

102. The activities will include:

- a. The same consultant hired for output 1.1.1 above, will design a Training of Trainers (TOT) module to mainstream gender awareness into the RRPCP PUU and Leskhozze training programmes to promote women membership of the PUU committees and to help ensure that 30% of forest enrichment beneficiaries are women. The training modules will be implemented by IFAD and inspired by the GALs principles of gender equality to raise awareness on gender equality and women leadership.
- b. Ensure the training module supports the sharing of experiences from current and previous women PUU committee members through physical participation in workshops and trainings as well as through video documentaries that will be made for the purpose of awareness raising and training.
- c. The module will raise awareness about climate change and the need to sustainably manage pastures to be able to better adapt to adverse climatic conditions brought about by a changing climate in the future.
- d. The AF co-financed dedicated Gender and Environment and Climate Officers as part of the APIU will be responsible to oversee the AF PUU gender and climate change mainstreaming strategy.

### **Outcome 1.2 Knowledge Management**

103. Adaptation gap. Kyrgyzstan is already characterised by extreme natural events such as mudflows, floods, landslides, avalanches, torrential rain and strong winds. Mudflows and floods are

most prevalent and frequent events, largely caused by precipitation but also in combination with glacier snowmelt events that are set to increase further in the near future in frequency and volumes due to climate change. As the EO4SD analysis shows, there is a gradual trend characterised by changes in maximum and minimum temperatures, soil moisture content, soil erosion, hydrological and agricultural drought and changes in precipitation patterns. It is also expected that in the long run Kyrgyzstan will after a period of increased glacial melt, experience reduced meltwater flows. Anecdotal evidence emerging from consultations with pastoralists during the design already raised concerns that in some areas water availability from springs and rivers is changing with water sources already drying up during the summer instead of in autumn. This activity will aim to enhance the much-needed body of knowledge surrounding climate change and its impacts on water availability in Kyrgyzstan.

104. The aim of the AF project is to focus on those areas most at risk from a combined effect of changing weather patterns due to climate change and also being overgrazed and generally mismanaged. Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on forestry and landscape management. To better be able to design management plans that address the changing realities on the ground, IFAD will be developing a dedicated evidence-based land-productivity mapping see figure 19, that will deliver a fresh assessment of lands available for non-forest use, the forest inventory dataset will be updated if required, in cooperation with the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF). Specific mapping outputs will screen for or identify areas of low productivity so that site selection during planning has a sound objective basis. Such tools will be also designed in a way that helps the country progressively move towards evidence-based policy dialogue and institutionalization of public support.

105. Knowledge sharing is an important component of any adaptation project. It can promote outscaling to new geographical areas as well as upscaling through influencing policy processes in relevant sectors. This output is designed to capture and disseminate lessons learned for RRPCP-ADAPT. The AF will support targeted knowledge management (KM) within the broader learning and knowledge management activities of the RRPCP, which will promote a learning continuum, a need-based knowledge management mechanism, and a flow of communication on innovations and best practices. A specialised M&E/KM service provider will be contracted to set up the M&E/KM system. KM will enable the country programme to contribute to a credible knowledge base of practical and actionable know-how that can be used to better address challenges tackled by the project. It will comprise a project website for communication of basic information about project features and updates on implementation, platforms for data management to maintain statistics, a repository of knowledge products such as reports and studies for analysis and official reporting, as well as brochures, booklets and audio-visual communication for awareness raising and training purposes.

### **Output 1.2.1 Water vulnerability assessment conducted.**

106. As mentioned previously, consultations with pastoralists have highlighted climate change and the increasing trend of changing water availability as major concerns with springs that livestock rely on during the summer, drying out in the hottest months of the year instead of lasting until the autumn. The increasing water stress that is being reported is already having negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of the grazing animals and consequently the livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor. As FAO reports, changing water availability in rural Kyrgyzstan is a little understood phenomenon, it is already having an impact and will do so increasingly in the future as rainfall patterns change and glacier melt decreases. Also, Kyrgyzstan's entire agricultural area in the vegetation period is characterised by a significant air moisture deficit, which adversely affects the agricultural crop yield and pasture productivity, despite this, there are currently no specific studies on drought and the country also does not have a developed information system on drought. The political and economic leadership of the country is therefore poorly informed on the impact of drought and its consequences. Consequently, a limited number of drought control measures are being implemented at country level, as well as at local level, but the measures taken do not provide adequate technological and economic benefits.<sup>90</sup>

107. The RRPCP-ADAPT will aim to better understand the water deficit situation in the climate-vulnerable pastures of Kyrgyzstan and will contribute to the pasture degradation mapping output of the RRPCP. In doing so the RRPCP-ADAPT will contribute to the much-needed body of knowledge surrounding water availability and drought and help make this an essential tool in the design of climate-resilient pasture management plans.

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<sup>90</sup> FAO (2017) Drought characteristics and management in Central Asia and Turkey. University of Nebraska.

108. The RRPCP-ADAPT will commission a detailed water availability study with a specific focus on the climate vulnerable pastures. The water-related data generated will feed into the broader IFAD forest and pasture degradation monitoring system to provide baseline data on water availability. Through the knowledge management outcome, the project will, following the completion of this study, continue to monitor and update water availability in the climate vulnerable pastures.

109. The project will:

- Identify and partner with a qualified national institution such as the Kyrgyz Agrarian University or qualified consultancy firm / NGO.
- Conduct field surveys and assessments at key times of the year to produce baseline data on water availability in the climate-vulnerable pastures in Kyrgyzstan with a focus on pastoralists. Based on the baseline data produce GIS maps showing the levels of water stress for rural pastoralists.
- Conduct an assessment on the impact of climate change and drought on water availability in the climate-vulnerable pastures of Kyrgyzstan with a specific focus on historical trends and the current situation vis-a-vis water stress for pastoralists and their grazing animals.
- Design a sustainable and cost-effective water stress monitoring system that can feed into the pasture and forest degradation designed by IFAD for the SAEPF.

### **Output 1.2.2 RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT lessons learned and disseminated**

110. Knowledge generation, management and dissemination will form a core part of the RRPCP-ADAPT. The AF-supported KM service provider (SP) will be responsible for the AF KM programme. They will work closely with the Environment and Climate Change Specialist and M&E Officer to set up a campaign of gathering project-related information on success stories in every aspect of the AF funded activities. The KM SP will be responsible for the production of video material on the impact that the integrated forest and pasture management plans are having on the natural environment and in addressing climate change, ideally the project will produce a before and after comparison of degraded land to visually demonstrate project impact.

111. The project will produce lessons learned for how best to promote i) women participation and leadership in the context of PUU; ii) women's engagement in income generating activities; iii) the development of pasture management plans; and iv) promotion of gender in Kyrgyzstan in the context of climate change adaptation. A special focus will be placed on assessing the success of small producer enterprises linking up with larger value chain actors, what the challenges were and what can be improved upon. These lessons will inform future programme and policy design and implementation.

112. The KM SP will actively engage with beneficiaries to record farmer experiences but also digest and present the water scarcity research generated as a result of output 1.1.1 in a format that is easily understood by the general public. The KM products will raise the awareness of around 10,000 people about climate change by broadcasting on TV as well as social media (Facebook, Instagram and YouTube). Other appropriate material will also be produced for the relevant outlets such as radio and the printed media including posters and leaflets.

113. **BALI completion study.** For BALI M&E is a continuous process for which a key element is knowledge generation, management and sharing. Gender in Kyrgyzstan is an under-researched subject and more so gender within the lens of climate change adaptation. The AF-funded BALI programme is an innovative programme and is a unique opportunity to conduct gender-specific research in the country that merits a thorough dedicated analysis by a GALS / BALI expert who will bring together the best practices, lessons learned and recommendations for future upscaling. Through the project's KM activities, the Environment and climate specialist in close cooperation with the CDA Service Provider will recruit an expert consultant to conduct GALS / BALI specific end of project study.

114. **CCA and gender mainstreamed into policy activities.** Supported by the AF funds, the project will inter alia document and share the lessons from innovative and gender-transformative alternative income generating activities resulting from promoting women leadership in the PUUs as well as BALI in component 3. These results and those from the assessment on the impact of climate change on water availability in pastures (output 1.1.1), will be pursued through high-level dialogues, in conjunction with Kyrgyz universities / research institutions, multilateral agencies, NGOs and technical networks, to ensure broad outreach; as well as through targeted action research and policy briefs on the project

experiences and lessons regarding e.g. developing climate-resilient value chains. Experiences of integration of gender and local and indigenous knowledge will be included in the knowledge products and dialogues that will be conducted with stakeholders, including policy makers.

115. The KM process will include recording how traditional and local knowledge was incorporated into the development of climate-resilient value chains, and how it was blended with scientific information. The net result will be enhanced knowledge amongst policy makers, academia and practitioners on innovative strategies for promoting climate-resilient and green investment in the rural areas, which can then be taken up into policy and practice to enhance the outreach of the AF-funded actions.

## **Component 2 Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation (USD 5,218,000)**

116. The AF project aims to mainstream climate change adaptation into the larger IFAD RRPCP baseline project to improve community-based pasture management techniques that are contributing to the deterioration of pastures through overgrazing. Pasture degradation is compounded by a changing climate with increasing temperatures, reducing access to water, increasing number of agricultural and hydrological drought events, changing precipitation patterns, reducing soil moisture levels causing increased plant stress and reducing the capacity of pastures to support ever-increasing numbers of cattle. The livelihoods of the rural poor, those disproportionately dependent on the environmental services provided by the pastures, are under increased threat as they have reduced capacity to overcome environmental shocks that are estimated to increase in frequency and intensity.

117. **Institutional Strengthening.** The IFAD project will focus on strengthening institutional climate-resilience by concentrating on behavioural change towards the sustainable management of pasture and forest resources. The RRPCP will develop an independent monitoring system and implement evidence-based integrated plans to promote a climate resilient economy and rehabilitate degraded resources. The combined AF/IFAD projects will build on the achievements of the World Bank Integrated Forest Ecosystems Management Project (IFEMP) in integrated natural resource management, in the Leskhoses. The World Bank has already developed Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP) that are being implemented by the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) through the Leskhoses.

118. Current PUU management plans are effective, but their scope is often too limited as many herders graze their animals in neighbouring PUUs and Leskhoses land, which the current management plans fail to take into account. With AF-support, the RRPCP will therefore develop management plans that will also map out vulnerable areas, prioritize adaptation interventions and incorporate better management of pasture carrying capacities, herd size and fodder production. The Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP) will complement the INRMP and will be used by the PUUs to promote improved grazing and herd management. The CLMGs will include the representatives of district administration, local self-government bodies (aiyl okmotu and aiyl kenesh), management of Leskhoses and national parks, representatives of the PUUs, Water Users' Association (WUAs), other civil society and community organizations and private sector representatives. The CLMGs will also include active forest and pasture resources users and local entrepreneurs, as well as representatives of women's and youth committees.

119. Together, the INRMP and the CLPMP will identify i) vulnerable areas; ii) number of livestock; iii) carrying capacities; iv) number grazing zones; and v) intended/needed interventions. These will then be captured in centralized geospatial databases and planning systems for pastures and for forests supported by the RRPCP. The IFAD baseline will also develop the Integrated Natural Resource and Climate Resilient Plans (INRMCRP) to provide a district-level view on its constituent INRMP and CLPMP plans and how these plans interact and complement each other. Approval of INRMP and CLPMP plans will require analysis of its impacts at the district level, using the INRMCRP.<sup>91</sup>

120. Resilience of a grazed ecosystem, and of the communities that depend on livestock grazing, depends primarily on the ecological health of the pastures. The IFAD baseline project will guide and support communities, through PUUs and Community Landscape Management Groups (CLMGs), to overcome pasture degradation through adoption of herd-size management, pasture rotation and a change in land use practices through training, mentoring and monitoring. Improved grassland seeds

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<sup>91</sup> For more detailed information on CLPLPs, INRMPs, CLMGs and INRMCRPs see section III – A on implementation arrangements.



will be promoted. The outputs will enable local communities to become more resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change.

**121. Tree seed availability.** Lessons learned from the FAO GEF Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources Under Climate Change Conditions Project have highlighted the problems surrounding the availability and procurement of quality seeds in Kyrgyzstan. Consultations with FAO have identified a lack of availability and of sufficient quality and quantity of tree seeds. Currently each Leskhoz is producing their own seeds which means that for any project wanting to procure large quantities of seeds, there is no national centralised system of seed development and distribution. In the case of the FAO / GEF project, this has meant delays and a lack of quality seeds as seed procurement tenders are met through disparate and ad-hoc buying from a fragmented market of seed providers.

**122. Adaptation Fund Additionality.** The AF will support building the resilience of the climate-vulnerable rural poor, focus on climate-vulnerable pastures and help restore the environmental services the climate-vulnerable rural poor disproportionately depend on. The AF will build the climate-resilience of pastures by improving the regulation of water, providing barriers against floods, improving water quality and provide for improved sources of fodder. The AF will promote measures to prevent soil erosion, mudslides and floods and will promote increased water retention and regulation and to improve water balance (live fences for shade, measures to retain water in soil, drainage, riverine and water spring restoration, protection through reforestation in water points). The RRPCP-ADAPT will also promote agroforestry activities, for multiple benefits including erosion control soil fertility improvement, and increased supply of tree-based foods for communities.

## **Outcome 2.1 Climate-smart afforestation and reforestation enabled**

**123. Adaptation gap -** Climate change forecasts show that precipitation patterns in Kyrgyzstan are likely to change in future and when combined with increasing dry spells and temperatures, it is expected that this will likely lead to increased water stress. Glaciers and snowfields have also been observed to be reducing considerably over the last half-century, consequently the expectation is that in the coming decades Kyrgyzstan will experience significant reductions in inflow to rivers. Furthermore, forecast changes in rainfall and general water availability, will be compounded by increasing maximum temperatures causing higher evapotranspiration rates, reduced soil moisture and the shifting of the agro-ecological zoning to which forests are sensitive to leading to forest die-out. Consultations with the FAO / GEF 'Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions' project has shown there to be limited national capacity to source quality, and sufficient quantity, of climate-resilient indigenous tree seedlings. This lack of capacity both infrastructural and technical, will hamper Kyrgyzstan's efforts at adapting its forests and pastures to a changing climate.

### **Output 2.1.1 Two tree nurseries designed and implemented.**

**124.** Under this sub-component, the AF will support the construction of two nurseries. This will significantly improve the availability of seedlings as well as facilitate climate-smart afforestation and reforestation in target climate-vulnerable areas, together with improved seed collection, handling and improved guidance on best practices for climate-adapted afforestation and reforestation. The AF-supported nurseries will produce 1.5 million spruce and 400,000 walnut seedlings per annum. Particular care will be needed on the strategic planning of nursery production for the greatest climate resilience of the forests and the sources and quality of reproductive material. Nursery planning processes will be established within the wider forest planning framework to ensure seedling production (which needs to commence 1-2 years in advance of when the seedlings are needed) is aligned with demand and there are feedback mechanisms to encourage high quality production.

**125. RRPCP training.** Support to the establishment of two nurseries to produce climate-resilient varieties of saplings will include IFAD-funded training to Leskhoz staff for the establishment of the nursery. The RRPCP project will carry out the plot selection for the establishment of the nurseries, planning of operational schedules, preparation of seeds/cuttings for planting, preparation of seedbeds and lining-out beds (including root undercutting), norms and standards of seeds by species, watering techniques and standards, transplanting of seedling from seedbeds to main nursery beds, norms of lifting seedlings for transportation and the actual transportation itself.

## **Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced**

126. Adaptation gap - RRPCP and RRPCPC-ADAPT will together design and implement an integrated approach to sustainable pasture management. Pastures are coming under sustained stress from maladaptive practices linked to overgrazing and pasture mismanagement, but also increasingly a changing climate that has already shown to be reducing soil moisture levels and general overall carrying capacity. Climate change models predict that by mid-century temperatures will increase by as much as 2.6°C, rainfall patterns will change and glacier and snow melt will reduce, all of which will further increase the stressors on the flora and the livelihoods of the rural climate-vulnerable poor putting them at greater risk of climate events. As climatic conditions change, plants and trees will become less suited to the changing agro-ecological zones, and soils will become increasingly more fragile. EO4SD analysis has shown that the rate of soil loss has already increased in grassland areas in west Chuy Oblast and the Upper Talas catchment areas. Landslide susceptibility in Kyrgyzstan has also been assessed as 'moderate' to 'high' across most of the country also due to poorly consolidated and erodible soils, and high runoff caused by heavy rainfall events and seasonal melt and are compounded by maladaptive pasture management practices.

127. The RRPCP will promote an integrated planning framework for the sustainable management of natural resources that will be collaborative and participatory, operating at a district level rather than being the sole concern of any one land management entity. Through evidence-based and inclusive processes, relevant institutions including member-based community organizations (e.g. PUUs), Leskhozes/forest users' associations and self-government sub-district administration (ayil okmutu) will jointly be able to design integrated, participatory and adaptive and climate resilience NRM plans. Support for actual project implementation will be provided to the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) where up to four national staff will be supported by IFAD for the whole project duration within the SAEPF. The main IFAD baseline activities surrounding PUUs and Leskhozes within which the AF will provide directly support for the climate-vulnerable rural poor are:

- To devise a district level planning framework incorporating Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP, from Leskhozes) and Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP, from PUUs);
- Review and enhance guidelines for compilation of INRMP and CLPMP, including the use of climate-adaptive and innovative rehabilitation options (based on soil analysis, specific agro-climatic conditions, micro-climate, biodiversity conservation, Soil and Water Conservation works (SWC), erosion control, water stream protection, etc.);
- Hold workshops for stakeholders to explain how to put regulations into practice;
- Facilitate agreements (MOU) on State Forest Fund (SFF) pastures use between PUU and Leskhozes;
- Stocktake existing policy and legal documents and recommendations for policy harmonization such as the removal of unnecessary bureaucracy in relation to pasture fee collection and usage;
- Establish centralized geospatial databases and planning systems for pastures and for forests;
- Establish an independent integrated monitoring system, including identification of non-productive lands;
- Develop an integrated forests and rangelands management information system and an internet map viewer for forests and rangelands;
- Extension of planned SFF Forest Management Information System in geographic scope (to cover PUUs) and functionality (to add cover for pasture management plans and provide a means of collating integrated plans at district level);
- Awareness raising and training of relevant stakeholders at local level on NRM and sustainable herd and grazing management towards "quality, not quantity" (resource inventory and assessment, mapping, planning, monitoring, climate-smart management and use practices and reporting to communities);
- Develop and pilot a transformative participatory approach allowing communities to reflect on the past, current and future state of their resources, and take action to move towards smaller and more productive herds, in line with the carrying capacity of pastures, evolving as a result of climate change;

- In-depth capacity building of Leskhozoes in NRM (resource inventory and assessment, mapping, planning, GIS monitoring, climate resilient management and use practices and reporting) including provision of equipment and tools for Leskhozoes in selected districts;
- Development of 40 evidence-based Integrated NRM and Climate Resilient Plans (INRMCRPs) at district level per agreed guidelines (that compile INRMP and CLPMPs);
- Preparation of 20 INRMPs thus covering the entire KR (14 INRMPs have been already designed with IFEMP support);
- Advancement of the Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans to promote improve grazing and herd management (for all 454 PUUs), including their capacity building in various aspects related to NRM, M&E, legal, fiduciary, etc.;
- Ensure participatory institutional assessment by a representative sample of PUU members of PUU functioning, priority setting and decision making to inform project management at all stages of need to allocate resources to ensure an equitable and transparent process.
- Preparation of individual or joint PUUs/ Leskhozoes grant project proposals.
- Technical Trainings and follow-up covering all technical requirements for Leskhoze staff as well as municipal administration and forest users for sustainable management of forests, Integrated Pest Management and Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in forestry. As part of the evidence-based approach, mapping for all-natural resources will be assembled to facilitate the M&E of progress in planting, safeguards.
- Technical and legal assistance on Public-Private Partnerships for forest management provided to ensure that individual climate-vulnerable rural poor households benefit from the introduction of the new regulation which allows leasing of SFF forest land (initially for five-year renewable leases, and on demonstration of successful management, an extension to 49 year leases) for tree planting on low-productive land.

128. A pre-condition for PUUs, Leskhozoes and/or forest users associations to access the funding is that they adopt sustainable herd management practices within their pasture management plans, with practical measures and incentives in place to bring herd size and composition towards alignment with the carrying capacity of pastures. In addition, the following evaluation criteria will apply (but not limited to): (i) community contribution; (ii) technical feasibility; (iii) financial viability and sustainability; (iv) environmental sustainability; (v) social inclusion; (vi) application of inexpensive but effective techniques (like intensive rotational grazing SWC, erosion control, improved grassland seeds; and (vii) equitable and progressive pasture use fees (higher cost per animal for owners of large herds). Evaluation scores will be linked to these criteria: the higher score - the more chances for PUU to receive grant financing.

129. **AF Additionality.** AF funds will inter alia ensure that the focus of investments will be specifically in areas that have been identified as being climate vulnerable. Through this targeting the AF will ensure that the environmental services of forests and the pastures and upon which the climate-vulnerable rural poor directly and indirectly depend for their livelihoods, are climate-proofed against increases in future climate events. This will help to reduce the impact of reduced soil moisture content, increases in maximum temperatures, increases in agricultural and hydrological, droughts, changing precipitation patterns as well as reducing the risk of other hazards such as erosion, landslides, flooding and mudslides. AF funding will help reduce the risk of environmental hazards that will be aggravated by climate change and compounded by maladaptive practices that already negatively affect rural livelihoods at an average cost of USD 17.6 million a year and lives lost.

### **Output 2.2.1 Pasture management plans implemented**

130. This output focuses on the implementation of the natural resource climate-proofing of the pastures under the CLPMP. The CLPMP will have been designed by the PUUs as a result of individual or cooperative effort between PUUs and Leskhozoes, made possible with ARIS technical support and supported by IFAD and the AF. The implementation of the activities that will climate-proof the environmental services provided by the pastures and forests will be made possible with AF funding channelled by ARIS in line with the design determined in the community management plans, either independently or integrated with a Leskhozoes forestry plan as explained in output 2.2.2. The amounts for each grant will be linked to the PUU membership, pasture area, level of poverty, livestock number, and institutional capacity of the PUUs and evaluated against agreed upon indicators. AF funding will focus the activities on those areas that have been determined to be climate vulnerable as a result of

the climate assessment (vulnerability mapping) carried out in Component 1 and the pasture degradation mapping resulting from the IFAD baseline.

131. Through the community-based planning conducted under the RRPCP, AF-funded interventions will be targeted at vulnerable areas prone to climate-induced hazards such as river floods, water logging in spring, heat stress in summer, mudslides and flash floods. Activities will be funded that secure riverbanks and hillsides to mitigate the risk of floods and mudslides, particularly where critical infrastructure (roads, watering points, shelters, nurseries, etc.) is located, through ecosystem-based adaptation and land restoration measures to enhance ecosystem services that underpin agriculture and livestock productivity. These include:

- Restoration of riverine vegetation (better regulation of water, barrier against floods, improve water quality, source of fodder);
- Measures to prevent soil erosion, mudslides and floods, including the plantation of bushes and trees that, besides being effective against soil erosion, can act as a barrier against storms and wind, and serve as a source of by-products (fruit, berries, wood);
- Water management measures to favour pasture resilience through increased water retention and regulation and to improve water balance (live fences for shade, measures to retain water in soil, drainage, riverine and water spring restoration, protection through reforestation in water points); and
- Agroforestry activities, for multiple benefits including erosion control soil fertility improvement, and increased supply of tree-based foods for communities.

#### **Output 2.2.2 Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment plans implemented**

132. This output focuses on the climate-proofing of forests under the INRMP. In order to develop INRMPS, the IFAD baseline will build the capacity of stakeholders on georeferencing and community mapping of natural resources and livelihood strategies. The RRPCP will also ensure ground-truthing of geospatial analysis and GIS managed at the central level. An information dissemination and capacity-building programme will be developed by IFAD with AF support through the knowledge management output 1.2.2 to target decision makers on various sources of funding for sustainable NRM. Lastly, in relation to the INRMPS, IFAD will also inform the policy and legislation framework, providing recommendations to relevant sectorial strategies and plans for priority climate-financing activities and investments. The project builds on the World Bank IFEMP project that facilitated the completion of 14 such INRMP plans, and the IFAD / AF projects will continue with the remaining 20 Leskhozoes. The target may be revised at mid-term review (MTR) based on the progress of Leskhozoes rationalisation.

133. AF support is aimed at improving the climate-resilience of pastures and forests as well as climate-proofing the livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor who are disproportionately dependent on natural resources that are under stress and without corrective action expected to become increasingly more vulnerable to future climate shocks. This output focuses on forests identified in the target area through INRMPS by Leskhozoes as being climate vulnerable and integrate them with the PUU CLPMPs in output 2.1.1; the combined INRMCRP plans will be coordinated by the IFAD-funded Community Landscape Management Groups (CLMGs)<sup>92</sup> and will comprise a combination of 2,500ha of Leskhoz forests 1,500h of forests for economic activity such as walnut forests.

134. The activity will use AF grant money to procure seedlings from the new nurseries constructed in output 2.1.1 but will also not be limited to this source and will access national (Leskhozoes) and international markets for indigenous seedlings depending on supply availability. The main tree species that will be used have been matched to Leskhozoe future climatic conditions in accordance with the scientific knowledge from the Kyrgyz Forest Institute under the Academy of Science and will be validated with SAEPP. The project supports only the planting of endemic or non-invasive domesticated tree species either from the Central Asia region or the Russian Federation.

135. AF activities will through the Leskhozoes, municipalities and in close coordination with the PUUs as part of the combined INRMP / CLPMP / INRMCRPs, conduct the afforestation / reforestation and enrichment of at least 4,000 ha of land.

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<sup>92</sup> The CLMG will be used as the forum whereby Leskhozoes will report to their communities on the preparation and implementation of INRMPS. The IFAD baseline will develop training methodologies and materials on INRMPS and other issues of pasture-forest ecosystem management and use, and organize training for local government, Leskhozoes and CLMGs on new arrangements for management and monitoring.

AF activities will include:

- Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment on 2,500ha of State Forest Fund (SFF) land, and identified as part of the AF-funded climate vulnerability mapping and INRMP as being urgently needed due to high levels of degradation of forest. They will also be focused on failed or delayed reforestation sites, and on open grasslands which have been totally deforested by grazing. The project will use fencing and reforest patches of highlands/grassland between and around the remnants of forest, on roadsides, and extending forest margins. Forest enrichment will cover at least 1,500 ha planted throughout three years (yr. 2-4) of the project. Enrichment activities will support the restoration of moderately degraded growing forests through enrichment planting of walnut and spruce in selected areas where the crown cover is 30% or less and where low-value species are.
- Reforestation, afforestation and enrichment grants will be made available to the Lezkhoz conditional on long-term leasing of economic forest (walnuts) to AF target group households for an initial 4-year renewable period that will form part of their grant application. Sustainability and success of the combined INRMP / CLPMP / INRMCRPs will be ensured through ownership. Beneficiaries will be trained through the IFAD baseline by ARIS and Lezkhozes and after having demonstrated capacity in successful management, the lease will be extended as per the legal entitlement under the Land Code. The project will focus on walnuts as consultations and lessons from the FAO / GEF project have shown irrigation needs for pistachio plantations have been a major concern. In walnut forests, households sign up long-term leases paid for by the AF grant (at a cost of 3000 Som or USD 40 per ha per year) to plant/sow new plantations with a combination of selected varieties that are (i) early-maturing (3rd year) to bear nuts; and (ii) early-ripening to yield harvest in August.
- AF funds will ensure that management plans will support climate-vulnerable, rural poor households to plant / sow new plantations, build fencing and irrigation (where required). ARIS will support plantations and irrigation plans to conform to national EIA requirements as detailed in section II-E 'Environmental Permits'. The applications will furthermore be reviewed for approval for AF ESP principle compliance by the gender-balanced Selection Committee (SC)<sup>93</sup> as detailed under section III - C 'Environmental and Social Grant Screening Arrangements'. Planting / sowing will be a combination of selected varieties that are (i) early-maturing (3rd year) to bear nuts; and (ii) early-ripening to yield harvest in August. Economic activity can be combined with fruit trees (where irrigation is possible<sup>94</sup>, plans submitted for grant approval need to demonstrate agreement from the relevant WUA of sufficient water availability) as well as endemic deciduous trees and trees for fuelwood on low-productive lands, riparian zones and landslide-prone areas around floodplains.

136. For effectiveness, the investment model will take into account climate-vulnerability, the region, altitude, climate, tree species, forest legal status, custodianship and the competent partners. Three investment models refer: (a) Leskhoz-centred investments in high-altitude spruce and juniper forests on fragile landslide- and mudslide-prone land (long rotation timber forest); (b) Collaborative Forest Management (Leskhozes and climate-vulnerable rural poor households) through long-term leasing of walnut forests on SFF lands from Leskhozes to households; and (c) Leskhozes tree-planting on State Forest Fund (SFF) and State Land Fund (SLF)<sup>95</sup> lands (mix of poplar, willow etc) that will be leased annually to AF beneficiaries for sustainable fuel wood leasing costs 3000 Som (around USD 40) per ha per year which will be paid for by the AF grant.

### **Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income value chain development (USD 3,390,000)**

137. IFAD aims to promote private investments under the integrated management plans for forest-rangeland ecosystems supporting the diversification and reducing the over-reliance on pastoral resources. The RRPCP aims to improve business productivity by increasing access to finance for small, medium-sized and larger agricultural producers and processors. These investments will be within eligible value chains working in or connected with, the target project areas where there is currently a funding gap. It will link them with an external credit line provided by the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund (RKDF) through local commercial banks that already reach out to the project target areas. IFAD

<sup>93</sup> The SC members / representatives will comprise 30 % women.

<sup>94</sup> Refer to section II-E for information on environmental permits and EIAs.

<sup>95</sup> State Land Fund (SLF) are the areas managed by MAFIM where majority of pastures are located



activities in value chain development that the AF will benefit from, include technical assistance in end-market studies; a market prospecting campaign; specialised business incubators; and the evaluation of roadmaps.

138. The IFAD project will support the establishment of direct formal linkages between AF producers and corporate buyers through Productive Partnerships (PPs) at sub-district level with Leading Entities (LEs), (agro-enterprise / processor or farmer associations that act as a value chain leader). Buyers, national or international, will already operate on end markets and have strong social corporate policies. The targeted value chains include NTFP such as edible tree nuts and dried fruits and berries, aromatic herbs and spice, specialty products (e.g. capers), apiculture products, but also other value chains that can complement the rural smallholders' income as an incentive for diversification from pasture and livestock dependency. The RRPCP will furthermore partner with Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users (KAFLU)<sup>96</sup> to support the certification of NTFP according the FSC standard<sup>97</sup> and other voluntary international standards such as HACCP, Fair Trade, Organic and GlobalGAP. This will enable direct linkages with end markets and will be the means to drive a shift in forest use and promote employment and local economy growth. The FSC certification will reward gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities.

139. The climate-resilient alternative income programme of the RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT have three main pathways: (i) capacity building of producers (mainly women and youth) in skills and technologies on the sustainable use of forests and linkages to the corporate markets, (ii) establishment of Productive Partnerships bringing together producers and processors, and (iii) increased access to financing for women and youth and other stakeholders (via RKDF co-financing and grants).

140. The RRPCP project will have a comprehensive capacity building programme aimed at building capacity on technical and managerial aspects of alternative income generating activities (IGAs). The USD 466,000 IFAD technical support programme to be implemented through a business service provider/s recruited by ARIS will provide technical support for the agribusinesses along the value chain that will link up with the men, women and young small producers supported by the AF grants. The capacity building programme will include the preparation of business proposals; providing training and knowledge material to collectors of NTFP, farmers, mediators and agribusinesses; capacity building of local institutions; the development of specific training modules for the Value Chain Development Business Plans; providing financial literacy; establishing PPs; support certification; enhance transparency within the value chains; and promote marketing.

141. **AF additionality.** The primary aim of this component is to provide alternative streams of revenue that reduce dependency on increasingly fragile pastures negatively impacted by maladaptive practices and a changing climate. To help achieve this, the Adaptation Fund will provide a gender-transformative training and grant package aimed at teaching and coaching rural poor and climate-vulnerable women and young producers to start new economic activities and reduce pastoral dependency. RRPCP-ADAPT will teach and support the development and / or the further expansion of small producer business activities by fully integrating with the value chain development programme of the RRPCP. As outlined in output 1.2.1 the RRPCP-ADAPT project will, through the recruitment of an international consultant and the experienced Service Provider (CDA), develop a tailored long-term Business for Action Learning and Innovation (BALI) training and coaching programme aimed at raising awareness about gender equality, and mainstreaming it into households, communities and the value chains. Women Organisations (WO) and Self-Help Groups (SHG) that will successfully graduate from the BALI micro-grants stage (stage 2) to the third and final stage, will be encouraged to form Women Associations (WA) at village level and also cooperatives comprising groups of WAs and trained to connect with the value chains developed as part of the larger IFAD project.

142. The RRPCP will support the BALI participants with technical support on specific business activities, linking them up with mentors, programmes, successful businesses, existing value chain actors and business associations along the value chain that can support in product development through inter alia trainings, coaching, consultations, internships. These value chain linkages promoted by the RRPCP, will also provide for support in the further improvement of the quality of products and services, increased visibility, branding and promotion to support their competitiveness.

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<sup>96</sup> Refer to section III – A for more information.

<sup>97</sup> See Section I – A 'Relationship with RRPCP'

### **Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship mainstreamed into value chains**

143. Gender gap. It has already been established that improvements in gender equality and economic growth can be mutually reinforcing, while gender inequalities tend to be costly and inefficient.<sup>98</sup> Closing the gender gap in agriculture can result in major production gains: the FAO report on The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011 determined that women's yields could grow by 20 - 30 percent if the gender gap in accessing agricultural inputs were closed.<sup>99</sup> Within this context, integrating gender considerations into the development of agri-food value chains is not only necessary from a human rights perspective; it is also a prerequisite to ensuring sustainable growth in areas of intervention.

144. Adaptation gap. Effective adaptation considers the differing needs of women and men, as well as marginalized groups, to ensure that investments are targeted where they are needed most. The reality however is that women are under-represented in decision-making in areas relevant to climate change adaptation. Effective climate change adaptation recognises the value of everyone's knowledge and their potential as agents of change. The process of adaptation planning is designed to make it possible to invest in concrete actions that reduce vulnerability to climate change, but these are often undermined by the risk that investments actually end up reinforcing existing wealth and power structures, rather than benefiting the most vulnerable women and men. Adaptation financing is effective when it is equitable and provides for inclusive opportunities that also benefit women, youth and vulnerable men.

145. The combined AF/IFAD project aim to promote youth and women entrepreneurship inter alia to support the development of alternative streams of revenue that will help diversify from pasture dependency and help reduce overgrazing. IFAD has recent experience in promoting innovative gender equality approaches in business development for rural poor women in Kyrgyzstan, namely through the Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI) pilot.<sup>100</sup> The AF BALI programme is upscaling the pilot, it will be integrating the GALS and BALI approaches into one new BALI methodology aimed at business and value chain development. The BALI pilot will also include the Financial Action for Learning System (FALS)<sup>101</sup>; the FALS methodology enables women, youth and men clients to effectively plan how they will best use and benefit from financial products – and become financially responsible clients. FALS Tools also enable clients to share and upscale good financial management and planning practices with other clients and potential clients, ultimately becoming a sustainable network of community financial advisers and therefore an integral part of business expansion.

146. BALI will integrate GALS and FALS and incorporate best practices such as promoting the linking of small women producers to the financial institutions and linking with larger value chain actors and facilitators. Through the support provided by the RRPCP, special credit lines will be activated through the co-financing of the RKDF extended through local banks that are already active in the project areas. The lines of credit are strictly optional and will be made available should women and youth organisations have proven to be able to run successful businesses and link up with larger businesses along the value chain for example for upscaling and export.

#### **Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented**

147. **BALI.** The RRPCP-ADAPT BALI community programme aims to provide climate-resilient streams of income that will alleviate the anthropological pressures on the overgrazed pastures and reduce climate-vulnerability. It interweaves business action for learning and innovation with the GALS and the FALS into a single BALI graduation programme in three stages: i) catalysing change and action; ii) strengthening; and iii) multi-stakeholder upscaling. Overall the AF BALI programme will benefit 3,000 beneficiaries from vulnerable households of which 50% will be vulnerable men and 50% women. The target groups are the climate-vulnerable rural poor and the programme will be open to individuals and groups of women, men and youth including those that already operate small alternative income generating activities as part of associations, cooperatives, and also those that are perhaps a little more familiar with business management. In order to bring about a change in gender perceptions and

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<sup>98</sup> World Bank, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) & FAO. 2009. Gender in agriculture sourcebook. Washington, DC, World Bank

<sup>99</sup> FAO. 2011. The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–2011. Women in agriculture: closing the gender gap for development. Rome.

<sup>100</sup> Summarised in Annex 1

<sup>101</sup> 'Financial Action Learning System' (FALS) integrating client financial empowerment, product market research and social performance management into a responsible finance partnership between clients and Financial Service Providers.' <https://gamechangenetwork.org/methodology/financial-action-learning-fals>

relations, it is important for women and men to be involved on an equal basis. Of the 3,000 beneficiaries, 30% will also be young people 28 years old or younger and here also the gender balance will be 50% male and 50% female.

148. In order to be able to reach a stage where the climate-vulnerable rural poor are self-confident, business savvy, financially literate and able to set up value chain business relationships and simple business plans, a three-stage graduation programme lasting around one year, will be followed. In PY1 the international BALI expert will be following the progress of the CDA and providing technical support at each of three stages. The first two months are referred to as the 'pre-stage' and will be critical in capacity building and designing tools and conducting the initial catalyst workshops for which the technical expert will participate in the first one. After PY1 the CDA will take full control of project implementation. The BALI programme will be implemented in 4, one - year cycles.

149. The BALI programme will include three stages:

150. **Stage one.** In stage one the CDA will conduct outreach activities together with the RRPCP to streamline and make efficient use of resources, identify the community champions and provide training. Lessons learned show that in the very beginning beneficiaries need not be made aware that grant money will be made available to them in stages 2 and 3. The success of the programme rests on generating and developing genuine interest and capacity of the beneficiaries to develop and graduate without the carrot of external money. After the initial 6-day catalyst workshop, beneficiaries will be given 3-6 months to implement the BALI activities and develop their own small enterprises with their own resources.

151. This initial stage is designed to identify those poor and vulnerable participants that have the drive, motivation and commitment to make the required personal changes required of the programme. At the end of the 3-6 month period the community champions together with the CDA will reconvene and hold a second 6-day workshop where success in developing a business plan is assessed as well as key personal contributions such as reducing unproductive spending habits of limited resources where most of the disposable income is spent and promote a culture of saving. During this period beneficiaries are followed with constant personal coaching by the community champions and the CDA facilitators. Those that succeed in bringing about personal change, a culture of saving money and ability to develop sound business plans, will graduate and receive further training for stage two: strengthening.

152. **Stage two.** Value chain (VC) development, gender equality and financial literacy will be mainstreamed throughout the BALI programme, however in the second phase these key areas will be strengthened with additional VC and business development technical support from the IFAD project. It is expected that around 90% (2,800) of the beneficiaries will graduate to stage two where they will learn about savings, loans and investment; market research and market strategies; developing value chains; cashflow; and developing a business innovation plan. It is at this strengthening phase that issue of gender equality will also be taught including sensitive issues of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

153. The second stage will also be where beneficiaries who passed stage one and had their micro-business plans approved by the CDA, are entitled to the microgrants from the AF with in-kind contributions. Grant amounts will vary and will depend on the proposed micro-grant business plan and identified capacity of the individual or group. On average an individual may be entitled at this stage to a grant of around USD 500 and this may increase if groups of individuals propose collective proposals depending on the number of individuals pooling their resources. For example, if a group of 5 or more participants would group together because they want to, or already are, operating a small economic enterprise, then their collective resources would be USD 2,500 or more. These will be typically small economic enterprises with limited to negligible negative socio-environmental risks, however they will be screened by the CDA for compliance with the ESPs to ensure compliance with AF policies. Beneficiaries will be given monthly coaching by the community champions who in turn will be supported by the CDA facilitators. The outcome of this phase is the successful management of an economic activity and profit generation. This phase will last around three months although depending on the ability of the beneficiaries this might take more or less time. At the end of these three months beneficiaries are assessed and those that are successful are provided further training for the third and final stage.

154. **Stage three.** The capacity of graduating beneficiaries (individuals and groups) will be further enhanced by teaching them about business upscaling; forming associations; depending on their needs learn about teaming up with other associations, forming cooperatives, and on forming business partnerships with value chain actors from the IFAD baseline project. In upscaling the Bali pilot, the same approach of forming women associations at village-level and possibly cooperatives at intra-district level will be highly recommended and encouraged. Following consultations with CDA this collective approach has been recommended so that they are able to pool their capacities and experiences to operate what

for them can be complex processes of raw material gathering, processing, market analysis, financial management and the general running of a small-scale producer business. Those BALI beneficiaries that decide on upscaling in a specific value chain in line with the RRPCP and VC actors, will need to develop a proposal for a grant of up to USD 5,000 for which they will need to contribute 20% in cash. To be eligible the small producers will need to develop a combined business plan with a VC actor that will be reviewed and approved by the Selection Committee (SC) as detailed in section III-C below. The IFAD-supported Lead Entity Value Chain (LE - VC) actor will be incentivised to partner small AF-supported producers, by being eligible to apply for a RKDF loan of between USD 10,000 and USD 300,000 at facilitated interest rates<sup>102</sup>. Indicative loan purposes include packaging equipment, equipment for laboratories, vacuum and solar driers, agricultural machinery, greenhouses, nurseries for tree plantations and commercial orchards, eco-tourism, agricultural produce processing, etc.

155. IFAD will train the APIU and ARIS on AF Environmental and Social as well as Gender Policies and compliance with AF guidelines and will in turn train PUUs and Leskhozoes. All proposals will be reviewed and approved through the grant screening and approval mechanism detailed in section III - C. It is here that the management plans will be screened for ESPs 9 and 14 as per the environmental and social risk assessment and management plan in the ESMP in annex 4 and reported on in the ESMP accompanying the PPR. It is expected that around 280 groups of AF-supported producers benefitting around 2,800 people, will be entitled to a AF USD 5,000 grant. This however may, or may not be sufficient as an upscaling package, but the objective of the programme is not meet all their needs and instead to teach them about developing business relationships, taking out business credit and forming value chain partnerships. Therefore, the small producers will be entitled and encouraged, to bring additional financing in the form of personal savings and / or other business partners and loans. Small producers will be allowed and will be encouraged should they want to, to also make use of a facilitated line of credit of up to USD 10,000 that will be made available to them through the RKDF and repaid in 5 years.

## **B. Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits.**

**Describe how the project provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

### **Environmental benefits**

156. The integration of the Adaptation Fund into the larger IFAD project will ensure greater impact in helping the rural poor adapt to climate change and help to limit the damage to their livelihoods. The project will support climate-resilient production systems by moving towards sustainable pastoralism, with improved integrated planning promoting better herd- and grazing management as healthy and better-managed rangeland-forest ecosystems have a greater capacity to absorb climate-induced shocks. The project will mainstream climate change awareness into the IFAD RRPCP capacity building programme through output 1.1.2. Beneficiaries will learn about the impact that overgrazing has on the resilience of the pastures and that this will ultimately reduce their livelihoods and make them more vulnerable to climate change. Through output 2.2.1 the AF will help develop 75 pasture management plans that will improve environmental services and the climate resilience of the pastures; this will directly benefit 92,000 households and 490,000 people.

157. The AF investment will additionally improve the climate resilience of the country's forests. Through output 1.1.2 climate change awareness will be mainstreamed into the RRPCP capacity building programme and output 2.2.2 will contribute to 2,500 hectares of indigenous forests being afforested and reforested on land that is unproductive, degraded and vulnerable to climate change. A further 1,500 hectares will be dedicated to enrichment activities with indigenous economic trees that will help ensure environmental sustainability by benefitting the climate-vulnerable rural poor who are disproportionately dependent on natural resources. Additional to the improved environmental services the project will furthermore through the BALI programme, contribute to the diversification and climate-

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<sup>102</sup> Further details about the grant approval process are provided in section II – E below

proofing of the income streams for 2800 beneficiaries and around 15,000 household members, this will directly contribute to alleviating the pressures on the pastures hereby helping facilitate their sustainable regeneration.

158. In doing so the project will bring improved environmental services with benefits in improved water management measures through increased water retention in soils and regulation as well as the restoration of riverine vegetation (better regulation of water, barrier against floods, improved water quality and source of fodder); improved soil fertility and stability, reduced land degradation, additional habitat for beneficial animals, and enriched biodiversity. Project activities will furthermore contribute towards reducing the risk of erosion, landslides, mudslides and severe floods, that will in turn increase the resilience of ecosystems. Improved ecosystems will also give herding communities greater flexibility to adapt to climatic shocks as well as agroforestry activities increasing the supply of tree-based foods for communities.

### **Social Benefits**

159. The social benefits of the RRPCP-ADAPT project are multiple. AF funding ensures a focus on climate-vulnerable areas by reducing pressures on pastoral and forest ecosystems and by promoting their sustainable management hereby safeguarding the livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor against increasing frequency of climate events. The project will target 30% of female participation in the PUUs for which the AF is supporting the implementation of the pasture management plans. The RRPCP-ADAPT will also be mainstreaming gender leadership awareness raising into the broader IFAD baseline PUU training programme that will aim for 30% of PUU committees to elect women as leaders.

160. The RRPCP-ADAPT project will have a specific aim to promote gender equality by upscaling the gender-transformative BALI pilot developed and successfully implemented by IFAD in partnership with UNWOMEN, WFP and FAO under the JP-RWEE Joint Programme. While the project will be raising awareness about climate change and supporting sustainable natural resource management, it will also be raising awareness about gender equality within the households whilst building the capacity of women and youth as well as men to reduce their reliance on livestock by learning essential business management and value chain skills. The gender-transformative programme will be designed around the needs of the women with a focus on community and household learning and awareness raising. The project will follow a graduation approach whereby the GALS / BALI fundamentals will be taught to an initial 3,000 women, men and youth. Based on the lessons learned it is estimated that around 90% will meet the targets set for personal improvements such as reducing unnecessary spending and to increase saving money; graduates will learn to run profitable enterprises operate within larger value chains. Overall it is expected that around 2,800 will graduate and receive further training from the CDA, the IFAD-supported value chain and business management experts as well as from other value chain actors that the IFAD baseline will be supporting in addition to lines of credit made available through the RKDF.

161. The GALS / BALI programme is a long-term coaching programme that has already delivered significant social benefits namely in developing skills in sharing and analysing relationships between family members as a foundation for conflict prevention and resolution. Beneficiaries learn of the importance of consensus building and the ability to change, the importance of improving family relations, negotiating and cooperation skills and developing one's own self-confidence. By supporting the BALI graduation programme, the AF will be upscaling tried and tested methodologies and tools that have the demonstrated social benefits of developing the capacity for innovative and creative thinking to explore and identify more innovative and profitable business ideas as well as how to add value to products and upscale along the value chain. Women, youth and men will learn essential business creation and management skills that have proven to increase profits in the pilot by up to 2.5 times.

### **Economic Benefits**

162. In 2017 the socio-economic impact of disasters in Kyrgyzstan since the fall of the Soviet Union was calculated at USD 475 million<sup>103</sup> that is equivalent to an average of USD 18 million per year. An analysis of table 1 in section I-A shows that over the last two decades both the number of disasters have increased by 81% and the economic impact thereof by 68%. The expected impact of climate change is one of increased maximum temperatures, increased frequency and extent of droughts, changes in precipitation patterns, reduced soil moisture levels, increased erosion and associated

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<sup>103</sup> Havenith, Hans-Balder & Umaraliev, Ruslan & Schlögel, Romy & Torgoev, Isakbek. (2017). Past and Potential Future Socioeconomic Impacts of Environmental Hazards in Kyrgyzstan.

landslides and mudslides. The TNC estimates that in the absence of any climate change adaptation measures under the A2 scenario,<sup>104</sup> by 2100 climate change-related damage to water resources will be an estimated USD 718 million, damage to forestry and biodiversity USD 98 million, and agriculture USD 70 million. The AF project *inter alia* aims to help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change by supporting community-driven sustainable forestry and pasture management approaches. The investment in sustainable, community-based natural resource management practices will help limit the economic damage that is expected as a result of climate change should no adaptive action be taken.

163. The project aims to reduce the high levels of rural unemployment and climate vulnerability by promoting income diversification, develop sustainable business skills and value chains. Through the project the climate-vulnerable rural poor will learn how to manage economic forests and manage them sustainably as a form of income. Rural women and youth will be trained and coached through innovative and tested gender-transformative methodologies proven to increase profits sustainably between 100% and 625%. Together with the RRPCP, the AF investments will help embryonic, small businesses grow and become profitable developing specific value chains by connecting with larger food processors and value chain actors ensuring access to new markets, skills and opportunities. The benefits of working closely with the RRPCP and accessing IFAD's resources in addition to those for the AF, means that the AF funds can be used cost-effectively. Beneficiaries for example will not only be supported to connect with larger Value Chain Lead Entities (VC – LE), but also to get FSC-NEPCo certification that not only is socially and environmentally beneficial, it also eases administrative burdens of trading in NTFP within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, helping the climate-vulnerable rural poor to access regional markets and to plan long-term ecologically viable conservation programmes.

## C. Cost Effectiveness

**Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.**

164. The RRPCP-ADAPT is cost-effective on several levels when compared to the business as usual scenario. Kyrgyzstan is already experiencing frequent natural disasters with an average of 220 a year and a trend that is increasing in frequency and financial impact. Without climate-adaptive interventions it is estimated that by the end of the century Kyrgyzstan incur over USD 700 million in water-related damages, nearly USD 100 million in damages to forestry and biodiversity and USD 70 million to the agriculture sector. The cost-effectiveness for AF interventions is measured on three levels i) the reliance on proven no-regret, nature-based and cost-effective NRM solutions as well as proven sustainable community-based methodologies; ii) on the added value that will result from the value chain income diversification; and iii) the cost-efficiency of working synergistically with the IFAD investment.

165. **No-regret, nature-based and cost-effective NRM solutions.** The aim of the project is to reduce the pressures on forests and pastures through an integrated community-based management approach both in forestry and pasture management. Pasture management approaches have been tried and tested in Kyrgyzstan and made available on the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) site since 2011. The approach has also been improved upon broadly by IFAD's LMDP-I and LMDP-II projects as well as similar projects initiated by other agencies (UNDP, GIZ, and NGOs). No-regret cost-effectiveness of the interventions will result in multiple benefits of improved water management measures through better regulation of water, improved soil fertility and stability, reduced land degradation, additional habitat for beneficial animals, and enriched biodiversity, reduced risk of erosion, landslides, mudslides and severe floods, that will in turn increase the resilience of ecosystems. Improved ecosystems will also give herding communities greater flexibility to adapt to climatic shocks as well as agroforestry activities increasing the supply of tree-based foods for communities.

166. **Value Chain diversification.** In addition to the natural resource management plans, the AF will also be supporting an organic, community-driven, employment generating programme that is highly cost-effective. By upscaling the GALS and BALI pilots the project will benefit from the lessons learned and best practices that have resulted from the preceding projects. Furthermore, disadvantaged women and youth will benefit from improved gender equality through training and coaching that will also teach them and given them the means to set up and manage community-driven profitable enterprises through a framework that is self-sustaining. Additionally, the results of the pilots show that through the GALS

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<sup>104</sup> IPCC A2 Scenario: a very heterogeneous world with continuously increasing global population and regionally oriented economic growth that is more fragmented and slower than in other scenarios



and BALI graduation programme, participants are able to generate between 100% and 625% increase in profits over businesses that already operated but without GALS / BALI methodologies.

**167. Cost-effectiveness through RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT integration.** Through alignment with the RRPCP project there are additional savings to be made. RRPCP-ADAPT will be a blended project, fully integrated into the IFAD supported programme and as such it will benefit from sharing resources and structures. This partnership will boost the cost-effectiveness of both interventions, particularly as there will be a common management structure and a linked M&E framework. Other benefits expected are improved coordination and communication, the application of common procurement and supervision procedures (reducing costs); also, the implementation of complementary project interventions in the project districts. In financial terms the RRPCP will contribute USD 1,314,030 towards shared fixed costs that are going to support the delivery of the AF grant. This co-financing will be from two sources: USD 691,595 for both Project Year (PY) 1 and 2 will be covered by the closing IFAD ATMP project, the finances for which are already secured. A further 622,435 as shown in the table below will be co-financed by IFAD under the RRPCP project hereby reducing the overall project RRPCP-ADAPT PEC. As shown in section II-G the RRPCP will co-finance around USD 6 million and while the AF does not require co-financing, the shared resources will ensure that AF funds can be focused on maximising benefits for the climate-vulnerable rural poor.

Table 5 IFAD RRPCP Cost Sharing PY3-5.

Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost USD (IFAD 60% cost-share)	Standalone fixed costs. (IFAD 60% cost- share)
APIU Director	Person / year	3	11,778	35,334
Project Manager	Person / year	3	10,993	32,979
Financial Manager	Person / year	3	9,400	28,200
Senior Procurement Specialist	Person / year	3	9,400	28,200
VC Specialist	Person / year	3	9,400	28,200
Rural Finance Specialist	Person / year	3	9,400	28,200
M&E Manager	Person / year	3	9,400	28,200
M&E and Social Inclusion Specialist	Person / year	3	8,637	25,912
IT Specialist	Person / year	3	8,637	25,912
Disbursement Officer	Person / year	3	8,637	25,912
Procurement Specialist	Person / year	3	7,852	23,557
Communication Specialist	Person / year	3	7,852	23,557
Legal Specialist	Person / year	3	7,852	23,557
Interpreter	Person / year	3	7,852	23,557
Assistant Procurement Officer	Person / year	3	7,067	21,201
Assistant Financial Manager	Person / year	3	5,889	17,667
Secretary	Person / year	3	5,889	17,667
Driver	Person / year	3	3,141	9,422
International travels	Lumpsum / year	3	6,282	18,845
Domestic travels	Lumpsum / year	3	2,160	6,480
Social Fund	Per year	3	24,592	73,775
Office running costs	Per year	3	13,000	39,000

Costs	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost USD (IFAD 60% cost-share)	Standalone fixed costs. (IFAD 60% cost-share)
Equipment	Per year	3	4,122	12,367
Vehicles	Per year	3	8,245	24,734
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>622,435</b>

168. **Quantifiable Benefits.** As shown in the table below, the cost-effectiveness of the Adaptation Fund project is present throughout all the project's components and activities. The RRPCP-ADAPT will help address some of the most pressing concerns facing the climate-vulnerable rural poor in Kyrgyzstan. The project benefits will be in terms of improved knowledge about the future impacts of climate change; improved gender awareness and gender equality, improved awareness about climate change; reduced vulnerability of soils and water to climate change through the implementation of no-regret nature-based solutions for pasture and forest rehabilitation. The project will also reduce unemployment and pasture degradation by providing the vulnerable women and youth with the means and knowledge to diversify their sources of income and empower them by in developing community- and demand-driven economic solutions.

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
<b>Component 1</b> Capacity developed to integrate CCA and gender into climate-resilient ecosystems and livelihoods.	143,000	2,700 PUU committee members are women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved understanding of climate change impact on pastures and forests.</li> <li>An updated understanding of soil moisture thresholds for forests in Kyrgyzstan and likely climate change impacts;</li> <li>Maps produced of likely locations for CC-induced flash-flooding, soil erosion, land and mudslides, soil moisture changes and changes in vegetation.</li> <li>Gender mainstreaming manuals designed both to raise awareness about women leadership in PUU committees as well as GALS and BALI methodologies promote gender equality.</li> </ul>	<p>Knowledge about specific water-related climate change impacts on pastures will continue to be limited. Without this activity the national deficit in knowledge surrounding changes in water availability and increasing frequency of droughts will continue.</p> <p>Women will continue to be disproportionately vulnerable to climate change because of their increased levels of unemployment and opportunities. Without this activity awareness will not be raised about women leadership of PUU committees and the desires of women to make a contribution will remain unfulfilled, despite the association of PUUs explaining the few women-led PUUs are some of the most successful.</p>
<b>Component 2</b> Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation	5,218,000	<p>92,000 HH (around 490,000 people) to benefit from CLPMPs</p> <p>500 HH (2,650 people) of which 150HH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.5 million spruce and 400,000 walnut seedlings produced ensuring increased capacity to source quality climate-adaptive seedlings that will increase forest survival rates of at least 65%.</li> <li>2,500 ha of land reforested / afforested.</li> <li>1,500 ha of forests enriched</li> </ul>	Without AF support, communities would not have the opportunity and the means to sustainably reduce the climate vulnerability of their livelihoods. Pasture and forest vulnerability will continue to increase as they continue to come under sustained pressures from maladaptive practices linked to overgrazing and mismanagement, but also climate change. Soil moisture levels will continue to

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
		(795 people), 30% will be women headed HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restored pasture and forest resilience ensuring better regulation of water, barrier against floods, improved water quality, source of fodder also reduced the risk of soil erosion, mudslides, landslides and floods and increased supply of tree-based foods for communities.</li> </ul>	decrease and general overall carrying capacity will continue to reduce as temperatures will increase by as much as 2.6°C and rainfall patterns will change and glacier and snow melt will reduce. Livelihoods will continue to suffer as water availability reduces further in the summer months. As climatic conditions change, plants and trees will become less suited to the changing agro-ecological zones, and soils will become increasingly more fragile. The rate of soil loss will continue to increase in vulnerable grassland areas. Landslide susceptibility will continue to remain insufficiently addressed, the risk of which has been assessed as 'moderate' to 'high' across most of the country also due to poorly consolidated and erodible soils; high runoff caused by heavy rainfall events and seasonal melt will continue to compound maladaptive pasture management practices.
<b>Component 3</b> Climate-resilient alternative income value chain development	3,390,000	3000 of which 50% will be women and 30% youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability to climate risks are reduced through income diversification and reduced natural resource dependency.</li> <li>Gender equality is and women's rights are promoted through gender-transformative training and coaching programmes. Women, youth and men from vulnerable households are taught sustainable and techniques that have proven to work in increasing capacity to set up and manage economic enterprises.</li> </ul>	Without the BALI programme the climate-vulnerable rural poor will not learn the skills needed or receive the capital required to start new economically viable value chain businesses. They will also not learn how to connect with other companies to sell on their products, gain access to new and more profitable markets, benefit from economies of scale, learn how to better upscale and what the market needs are. Gender inequalities will also remain unaddressed. The innovative and life-changing awareness raising skills will not be taught to beneficiaries and their respective households. Women will remain trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, gender inequality and climate vulnerability.

## D. Strategic Alignment.

**Describe how the project is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.**

169. While a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) has not yet approved for Kyrgyzstan, the country has established a Climate Change Coordination Commission (CCCC), headed by the First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic that coordinates all the activities in the Kyrgyz Republic relating to climate change.

170. **UNFCCC.** Kyrgyzstan ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in alignment with the climate change adaptation recommendations made in the 2018 Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, the project will contribute to:

- Improving water resources management;
- Preserving of the upper watershed of rivers through restoration and forest planting;
- Awareness raising on the socio-economic impacts of climate change including the problem of increasing water deficit.
- Assisting in the development of an integrated pasture management system in the country including adaptation to climate change;
- Promoting social forest cultivation and a cooperative forest management as well as improving forest management and reforestation.

171. **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).** Kyrgyzstan joined the UNCCD in 1999 and the National Action Plan was (NAP) was developed. The 2008 – 2018 10-year plan aims at reverting and preventing land desertification / degradation process and softening of the drought consequences in the interest of poverty reduction and securing of ecological sustainability. The RRPCP-ADAPT will be aligned with the NAP and the 2015 – 2020 activity frameworks through:

- Raising awareness of rural producers and particularly women about land degradation and preventative measures;
- Promoting joint activities to encourage cooperation between local authorities, WUAs, Pasture Committees and forestry entities for joint decision-making processes on sustainable land management;
- Develop and implement the plans for: 1) awareness raising of subjects of natural resource management (rural producers, WUA, pasture, forestry) of the river basin approach; 2) training on the development of basin plans for the sustainable use of land and water resources, sharing knowledge, experience and best practices;
- Implement projects on cooperation between local natural resources users (farmers, WUA, pasture, forestry) at the level of the water basin, for example, joint forest and crops planting on sloping lands etc.;
- Making predictions of climate change, water shortage onset periods, the development of adaptation measures;
- Protect forests through drought- tolerant tree species, based on the identification of adaptive capacity of natural vegetation;
- Improving land resources monitoring by using GIS technology.

172. **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** The Kyrgyz Republic has adopted documents and measures for the implementation of its CBD commitments: a revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 2016, as well as an Action Plan for Priorities in Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020. A draft resolution of the government on Approving the Priorities of Biodiversity Conservation up to 2030 and related Action Plan for the Implementation of the Priorities of Biodiversity Conservation for 2019-2023 are up for public discussion and are being considered by relevant ministries and agencies. The State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) established an interdepartmental working group responsible for coordination and implementation of the Convention. The project is aligned with the CBD through component 2 and the promotion of natural

resource rehabilitation of both pastures and forests as a means to build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.

**173. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).** In 2020 Kyrgyzstan submitted a brief INDC covering mainly climate change mitigation efforts. Some reference to climate change adaptation is made, however it is limited and is the same information presented under the TNC detailed above which the project is aligned with.

**174. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) 2018-2040.** The NSSD is an overarching national strategy that focuses on many different areas comprising social and economic development and good governance. The NSSD also emphasizes the importance of climate change as part of a developmental approach and for the sustainable use of natural resources underpinning a sustainable economic growth; it promotes the importance of economic development that is not detrimental to the environment. The RRPCP-ADAPT is aligned with the NSSD through its focus on promoting a sustainable pastoral economy that is able to better withstand the adverse impacts of climate change while also improving the environment and protect livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor. The AF project will also raise awareness about the importance of sustainably managing the environment, the services on which they depend, while promoting the diversification of the incomes.

**175. Climate Investment Programme (CIP) 2018.** The CIP is the operational framework for managing and accessing climate finance and highlights the importance of improving the resilience of forestry, and of improving food security from agriculture, including through land management. The CIP supports the GoK to attract resources through international climate finance mechanisms to implement investment programmes in the field of climate change resilience in priority sectors. This programme sets out an institutional mechanism for the coordination of climate finance in the country it serves as a basis for the development of the National Adaptation Programme and Strategic Priorities to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement. The RRPCP-ADAPT will be aligned to the CIP through:

- Sustainable forestry (monitoring, guarding, protection, forest regeneration);
- Cooperative forest management;
- The development of added value chains and processing of forest wood and non-wood products;
- Introduction of integrated natural resources management;
- Incorporating climate change impacts into forest enterprises management plans and practice;
- Promoting the conservation and restoration of damaged natural ecosystems to strengthen their resilience to climate change;
- Increasing the capacity and awareness of stakeholders of the Forest and Biodiversity sector on adaptation.

**176. Forestry Policy (1998).** National Forest Policy is outdated. This is being replaced by the new 'Concept of the Forestry Development 2040' currently under finalisation and accompanied by the Action Plan for 2018-2022 promoting sustainable forest management including the decentralization of management to local forestry enterprises and local government and enhancing co-management of resources with communities. The RRPCP-ADAPT will be aligned with the forestry policy and the Concept of the Forestry Development 2040 by helping the GoK to reach the national target of increasing forest cover by 2025, from 5.6 per cent to 6 per cent, equivalent to 83,000 ha.

**177. National Gender Strategy (NGS) 2012.** Kyrgyzstan's first long-term National Gender Strategy on Achieving Gender Equality by 2020 was adopted in 2012 in compliance with CEDAW. The strategy aims to create an institutional framework that ensures equal rights and opportunities of citizens, regardless of sex, age, social status, disability, gender identity and other grounds of discrimination, for the full realization of human potential of the Kyrgyz population." The project is aligned with the NGS in terms of: i) reducing the economic dependence and vulnerability of women as a result of the uneven distribution of reproductive and family burdens and an unbalanced labour market; and ii) providing capacity building to allow people to acquire the necessary life skills, leading to the furthering of equality and an improved quality of life.

## **E. National Technical Standards and Environmental Social Policy.**

**Describe how the project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

### **Access to water.**

178. Kyrgyzstan currently has 487 operational Water User Associations covering 73% of all irrigated lands in the country. The 2002 WUA law stipulates that all WUA members are equally entitled to water access. Each WUA has an elected WUA council comprising between 7-15 member who represent all WUA members. Anyone wishing to access water for irrigation purposes needs to be a WUA member which is free and open to all. Access to water is increasingly more difficult in some regions of Kyrgyzstan experiencing regular shortages while others enjoy water sufficiency, albeit with increasing overall trends in reductions of water availability. In the event of water shortage, the WUA council meets to decide prioritisation and order of irrigation depending on the season and the crops being irrigated.

179. On the whole, water is inexpensive and consultations have shown that farmers are able to join Water User Associations (WUAs) for free and pay around USD 2 / ha around 3 to 6 times a year. Water usage is not metered at field level and applied by flooding fields through a network of sluice gate / open canals. Inexpensive water however may lead to inefficient use and wastage and the Chairman of the Water User Association of Kyrgyzstan has pointed out, the operational capacity and efficiency of WUAs varies depending on whether there is a greater or lesser degree of water availability. On the whole, rules surrounding WUAs in Kyrgyzstan will not prove an obstacle in the provision of water for irrigation. Consultations with WUAs in districts experiencing water deficits however have said that water scarcity can be a pressing problem and stressed the importance of promoting drip irrigation and other water saving technologies to save water.

180. As detailed in output 2.2.2 all proposals will be reviewed by the SC who will ensure that all national laws and regulations are complied with. The SC will require that any application involving irrigation schemes will need confirmation from the WUA that there is sufficient water available based on the annual irrigation allocation received from the national water supplier and annual water consumption. It will be required for all new irrigation users resulting from the project to use drip irrigation instead of the traditional open field irrigation.

### **Environmental Permits**

181. In accordance with the Kyrgyz Law on Environmental Protection, all forestry applicants will be required to comply with legal environmental requirements of the Law on Environmental Protection. All Forestry applications will need to have had their applications approved by the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF). In the event it is required, the Leskhoz (that are already part of the SAEPF) will obtain Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) clearance for project activities relating to point v – g here below, namely for new forest plantations prior to submitting applications for funding.

### **List of activities subject to EIA:**

- i. Energy facilities
- ii. Reservoir construction
- iii. Mining and petroleum processing
- iv. Production of building materials (cement, asphalt, slate, asbestos cement pipes, etc.).
- v. Agriculture and forestry:
  - a. Proposals for the intensification of agriculture;
  - b. Projects the organization and reorganization of rural land holdings;
  - c. Water management projects for agriculture purposes;
  - d. Land reclamation projects.
  - e. Poultry, livestock, fishing facilities;
  - f. Reclamation projects;
  - g. New forest plantations;
  - h. Sanitation cutting projects and restoration work



- i. Logging.
- vi. Metal industry
- vii. Production of glass.
- viii. Pharmaceutical production
- ix. Chemical production.

182. **EIA procedures.** The table below is indicative of the stages required for compliance to the EIA, it is however not exhaustive. The project will be implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration who are very familiar with national EIA requirements. The Selection Committee will also comprise the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) that is responsible for ensuring full compliance with the Law on Environmental Protection.

<b>Stage 1</b> Notice of Intent (Declaration of Intent);	The purpose of this stage is to inform the general public about the project activities in a particular area. This should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The aims and objectives of the vision;</li> <li>ii. A list of intentions of the project characteristics, including environmental concerns and possible realistic alternatives, including refusal to work;</li> <li>iii. proposed action plan and environmental activities</li> <li>iv. Declaration of intent sent to local authorities for approval.</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 2</b> Determining the Environmental impact	The EIA will need to define the types of impacts (if any) that the project will have. The analysis will inter alia include technological solutions, including alternatives define intended impact area; a socio-ecological-economic analysis of aspects of the proposed project. This will include the identification of qualitative and quantitative of impacts in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Land; climatic factors; soil; geological, hydrogeological factors; and impact of fauna and flora.</li> <li>ii. Socio-economic impacts in terms of demographics; economy; employment; land use; historical and archaeological sites; infrastructure; transport; public organizations;</li> <li>iii. Direct and indirect effects people, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climate, landscape, material assets and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 3</b> Public consultations	Organise and process the results of public hearings; through public consultations identify environmental, social, economic and other consequences of the project; ensure views of various beneficiaries are addressed.

### Compliance with the Law

183. RRPCP-ADAPT will comply with the following Kyrgyz laws and regulations:

184. **Land Code, No.45 (June 2, 1999).** The Code regulates land relations in the Kyrgyz Republic, the bases for its origin, the procedure for exercising and terminating land rights and their registration, and is also aimed at creating land- market relations under the conditions of state, municipal and private land ownership and rational use of land and its protection. Limited (temporary) use of a land plot, including on the terms of a lease agreement, is the use of land for a limited period of up to 50 years and may be extended upon agreement of the parties. Agricultural land from the State fund of agricultural land can be allotted for rent for 5 years, except for the land of rainfed arable land and land covered by perennial plantations and agricultural cooperatives etc. which are allotted for the term of up to 20 years. Upon expiration of these terms, by agreement of the parties, the terms of use of a land plot may be extended. The project will be in full compliance with the Land Code through its sustainability strategy of ensuring leasing of land for climate-vulnerable rural poor are for at least 5 years and renewable for up to 50 years as detailed in the land code, the cost of which (USD 40/ha/yr) is borne by the AF grant. This will be of particular relevance for activities under output 2.2 and in component 3 to promote ownership for a more sustainable use of forest land for economic purposes such as walnut production but also for example in the leasing of land for fruit tree cultivation under component 3.

185. **Water Code, No. 8 (December 9, 2004).** The Water Code regulates water relations in the field of use, protection and development of water resources for guaranteed, sufficient and safe supply of

water to the population of the Kyrgyz Republic, environmental protection and ensuring the rational development of the republic's water fund). The Code inter alia establishes the principles for the management of water resources; forms the basis for the state water policy; identifies the competences of state bodies concerning water resources and water management; regulates the use upon payment of surface and underground water; protects water resources from pollution; and regulates the water economy and irrigation sectors. The project will be in compliance with the water code by ensuring the protection of water resources through no regret nature-based solutions and ensuring that those beneficiaries needing water for irrigation purposes, are in full compliance with the Water Code.

**186. Law 166 “On Agricultural Development” (10 April 2009)** This Law inter alia establishes the legal relations between citizens, legal persons, state executive bodies and local self-government for the development of agro-food sector of the national economy. The scope of the Law is: (a) to ensure food security; (b) to ensure stable development and functioning of agro-industrial sector; and (c) to ensure the creation of favourable conditions for rural livelihoods. The project will be in full compliance with the Law 166 through its aim to increase food security, support a sustainable and climate-resilient pastoral sector and the promotion of the gender-responsive agricultural small enterprise, value chain development.

**187. Law 165 “On the protection of fertile soil layer of agricultural land”.** This Law regulates the protection of soil, fertility, conservation of quality and protection against degradation and other negative impacts on agricultural land. The law ensures the: (a) prioritisation of the rational use and conservation of soil for ensuring food security; (b) the prioritisation of improving soil fertility; (c) scientific substantiation of impact upon fertile soil layer of agricultural land in the process of economic and other activities; (d) monitoring of the state of soil; and (e) protection of soil against pollution. The project will comply with the Law by promoting the climate-resilience and sustainable development of pasture land for agricultural purposes. Project activities aim for the rehabilitation and stabilisation of vulnerable soils so as to reduce the rate of soil erosion, landslides and mudslides.

**188. Law 53 “On Environmental Protection” (June 16, 1999)** (the Law determines the policy and regulates legal relations in the field of environmental management and protection) of the environment in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Law lays down general provisions on nature management; ecological requirements to economic and other types of activity; environmental protection; financial arrangements in the field of environmental protection; ecological disaster areas; establishes the competence of state institutions, plenary powers of social associations, rights and duties of citizens and users of natural resources in the field of environmental protection; education, upbringing, research and information in the field of environmental protection; establishes liability; and international relations in the field of environmental protection. The Project will be in full compliance with the Law as its activities are entirely aimed at improving environmental protection, of pastures and forests through sustainable management practices. The selection committee comprising the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM) and the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) will ensure compliance with national laws including Law 53.

**189. Decree No. 60 on Environmental Impact Assessments (13 February, 2015).** This Decree sets forth the modalities of environmental impact assessment (EIA) of projected economic activities. Basic principles of EIA shall be set forth as follows: (a) assumption of potential ecological danger of any projected economic activity; (b) mandatory consideration of ecological security requirements in the process of performance of any projected economic activity; (c) preventive actions; (d) objectivity; (e) alternativeness; (f) complex consideration of environmental, social and technogenic factors; (g) transparency; (h) public participation; (i) scientific substantiation; and (j) access to reliable and complete information. The project will be in compliance with the Decree on EIAs as detailed under section II-E ‘Environmental Permits’.

**190. Forest Code No. 66 (July 8, 1999).** The Code establishes the legal basis for the protection, and regeneration of forests and hunting fund; ensures its rational and sustainable forest use; the conservation of biological diversity of forest ecosystems; increases ecological and economic forest potential while meeting the needs of the public for forest and hunting resources. The project will be in compliance with this Code by promoting the sustainable use of forests for the benefit of the rural livelihoods but also environmental protection. The project promotes the regeneration of forests, ensures the sustainable use of forests, the conservation of biological diversity of forest ecosystems and aims to increase the ecological and economic potential of forests.

**191. Law No. 30 “On Pastures” (2009).** This law categorises all pasture lands as a national treasure, never to be shifted to private ownership. All rights and authority to manage pastures were legally moved to the National Public Pasture Users Association and local pasture committees – community

organizations of herders. Pasture committees received basic training, with support from donor organizations, but the need for knowledge and skills in sustainable pasture management and monitoring continues to be great. The project will be aligned with the Pasture Law by working with the governance structures detailed in said Law.

192. **Law No. 60 on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment (12 march 2003)** This Law prohibits acts based on traditional or customary laws, and provides for equal rights and opportunities for persons of both sexes in social, political, economic, cultural and other fields of activity. Aims at protecting men and women from sex discrimination and provides for State guarantees for equality. It addresses gender equality in labour relations (equal access to a free choice of labour activity, to wages, guarantees for equality in the event of massive dismissals, equal access to work at home and guarantees of recognition of such work). The project will comply with this Law through providing equal opportunity for both men and women throughout all activities related to the project.

193. **Law No. 38 “On Unions (Associations) of Water Users.** The law determines the legal status and organisational basis for the establishment and operation of WUA as non-commercial organisations to operate and maintain irrigation systems in rural areas in the public interest. The project will be aligned with the Law in terms of raising their awareness through training about their legal rights and responsibilities under the Law.

## F. Duplication

**Describe if there is duplication of project with other funding sources, if any.**

194. In line with national strategies for sustainable rangeland and forestry management, there are a number of ongoing and closed projects in Kyrgyzstan that focus on sustainable pastoral management and afforestation / reforestation. The combined IFAD AF project will build on the lessons learned and best practices from the preceding projects and align with existing World Bank / GEF and FAO / GEF / GCF projects to help the GoK achieve its objective of an integrated approach to sustainable rangeland management and afforestation / reforestation. Although there are a number of similar projects, the RRPCP-ADAPT is the only one specifically focused on climate change adaptation as opposed to the others that are mainly focusing on climate change mitigation. To avoid duplication, both the RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT will ensure that the beneficiaries and project areas being targeted are not receiving duplicate investments by actively engaging and coordinating with other stakeholders and donors. The table below details the potential synergies and risk of duplication.

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
GCF/FAO (USD 50 million) “Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands (CS-FOR) in the Kyrgyz Republic” (2020-2027)	The project objective is to intervene in key hot spots of target areas with adapted forest and pasture investments and to clearly transform management of pasture and forest resources at the national and local levels to ecosystem-based sustainable natural resource management (NRM) by enhancing an integrated and participatory approach, which is adaptive to climate change and responsive to needs of local communities.	Uzgen, Toguz-Toro and Suzak districts of Jalal-Abad region, and Ak-Talaa district of Naryn region.	This project is only targeting two districts in the central and western part of the country. It aims to support ongoing GoK efforts to harmonize relevant policies and legal frameworks, and strengthen planning, monitoring and evaluation systems. Like the IFAD / AF and World Bank and FAO projects, it will also focus on integrated rangeland and forestry resource planning built around forest, rangeland and livestock management practices that sequester carbon, are responsive to observed changes in the climate and enable the diversification of household income earning activities.

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
The World Bank (USD 16 million) “Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management” – (IFEMP 2017-2021).	To strengthen the capacity of government institutions and communities to improve sustainable forest ecosystem management through investments in management planning, ecosystem restoration, and infrastructure.	14 forestry units across the country.	<p>The Project aims to support an ecosystem-based approach to the improved management of the area controlled by the leskhozos including forested lands, pasture, and unproductive or marginal lands. This will be achieved through support for institutional reform and capacity building, the introduction of integrated natural resource management planning (INRMP) at the leskhoz level and support for the implementation of these plans in pilot areas.</p> <p>The IFAD / AF projects will benefit from the improvements introduced to leskhozos and will further upscale the implementation of the piloted INRMPs that have been developed as a result of this project.</p>
GEF-UNDP (USD 4 million) “Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Associated Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems to Support Sustainable Livelihoods” (2017-2021).	The project’s focus is on a landscape conservation and management approach in and around Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). It promotes a better understanding on conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of forest and land resources in buffer zones and corridors, and sustainable forest and pasture management through a landscape approach.	Toktogul and Toguz-Toro districts of Jalal-Abad region	There is limited overlap and some synergies with this project that focuses biodiversity conservation as well as sustainable forest management in a limited targeted area.
IFAD (USD 55 million) “Access to Markets Project” - (ATMP - 2017-2021)	To contribute to increased incomes and enhanced economic growth in pastoralist communities. The Development Objective of the Project is improved access and integration of smallholder livestock farmers with remunerative markets for their products, leading to improved and equitable returns.	Countrywide	The RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will start after the completion of this project and aims to upscale the ATMPs approach to value chain financing with a focus on upscaling an innovative gender-transformative approach to climate-vulnerable rural poor development.
GEF / FAO (USD 5 million) “Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate	The Project aimed 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 through the sustainable management and	Multi Focal Area	The project aimed to enhance the enabling environment in the forestry and agricultural sectors and sustained flow of ecosystem services, including enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and agro- ecosystems. It contributed to the sustainable management

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
change conditions” (2014-2020).	enhanced productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems and to improved productivity and mountain livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic.		and improved productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems and improved mountain livelihoods.
GIZ (USD 7 million) “Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction through Community-based Management of Walnut Forests and Pasture” (2014-2020).	The project introduces a modern sustainable forest and pasture management model in southern Kyrgyzstan. Promotes the conservation of biodiversity, and supports adaptation to climate change and increase of local incomes.	Jalal-Abad region.	There are some synergies with the focus on sustainable forest and pasture management and increase of local incomes.
GIZ (USD 6 million) “Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in High Mountainous Regions of Central Asia” (2015-2020).	The project introduces an ecosystem-based approach to climate adaptation, in which people continue to use natural resources to secure their livelihoods without harming the environment. The objective is to test ecosystem-based adaptation and other climate adaptation strategies and to integrate them into national policies.	At-Bashy district, Naryn region.	The Project will build on the experiences and best practices developed as a result of the ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change approach to sustainable pastoral management.
IFAD (USD 40 million) The Livestock and Market Development Programme II (2013-2020)	The two projects aim to improve pasture management, livestock productivity and village prosperity in the context of resilience to adverse climate effects and adaptation to climate change trends. Improvement in animal health services and enterprise diversification are additional components of the programme. LMDP utilizes the framework of PUUs and their authority under the law “On Pasture” to achieve community-based pasture management through participatory community planning.	Issyk-Kul and Naryn regions	LMDP-I and II had significant and far-reaching contributions to the pasture governance reform, and the resulting impact on empowerment, and institutions and policies relating to the pasture reform.
IFAD (USD 26 million) The Livestock and Market Development Programme I (2012-2019)		Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions	The RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will ensure that the benefits of the LMDP I and II are rolled out to other areas of country that have not previously benefitted from IFAD support. The AF-funded activities will also focus IFAD investments specifically in climate-vulnerable areas unlike the preceding LMDP projects.
The World Bank (USD 15 million) “The Pasture and Livestock Management Improvement	To improve community-based livestock management and pasture governance, with an emphasis on strengthening the technical capacity of pasture management advisors and Pasture Committees.	Chui and Talas regions.	There have been some synergies between the various projects including the World Bank project scaling up the same IFAD approach and supported the 140 PUUs under the PLMIP, covering 1,296,000

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
Project" (2014-2019)			Ha.
GEF / UNDP (USD 1 million) "Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of Protected Areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains" (2013-2017)	To improve the coverage and effectiveness of protected areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains so as to expand threatened species representation in the national system.	Issyk-Kul region	There is little overlap and few synergies with this project that focuses on protecting protected areas in the Central Tian Shan Mountains.

## G. Learning, knowledge management and lessons learned.

**If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.**

195. Effective knowledge management – including the collection, generation and dissemination of information – is an important component of climate change adaptation. Learning from adaptation activities and being able to transform knowledge into products that are targeted at various audiences is essential to effective climate change adaptation. Outcome 1.2 will compile and disseminate project information, experiences and results on an on-going basis. The overall responsibility for Knowledge Management (KM) and communication will rest with the KM Service Provider (SP). The KM SP will coordinate with the climate change specialist, local government counterparts and the M&E Officer to identify case studies that illustrate the impact that the project has had on improving forests, pastures and rural livelihoods. The project will also benefit from the knowledge that will be generated through the climate vulnerability assessment as well as the innovative BALI approach to VC development and promoting gender equality. The TOT programmes will also be key in disseminating knowledge both on gender equality and on raising awareness about climate change adaptation in alignment with the TNC requirements. The KM SP together with the Climate Change Specialist will process the knowledge generated into an appropriate format for the general public in local language and disseminate it. This will be through workshops and seminars, a website, radio and television programs, social media (YouTube, Facebook, Instagram etc.), posters and leaflets.

### Lessons learned

196. The RRPCP-ADAPT draws on a number of lessons learned from other projects. The transformation of pasture and forest resource management from a centralized system to a user-based tenure system is challenged continuously by vested powers. Further, the enabling environment for pasture and forest resource management is characterized by poor governance, corruption, and weak public institutions, which impede effective transformation of the sub-sectors. Lack of transparency in forest management has been pointed out, especially in terms of revenues from rental arrangements to access the State Forest Fund (SSF). Weak incentives for sustainable forest management were attributed to tenures whose terms were shorter than the rotation cycle for coniferous timber production. Improved access of farmers to private sector capital and markets was highlighted as necessary for sustainable management. To ensure sustainability and inclusivity of the newly-established user-based tenure system, it is critical to provide constant support for equity-based principles in policy, legislation and practices.

197. Many of the issues relating to rangeland and forest management at district level lack an integrated coordinated response mechanism. For instance, issues related to grazing rights, access to land, land tenure, land lease related disputes are addressed by local administration which however does not have clear mechanisms for consultation of the concerned institutions in a coordinated fashion



(municipalities, PUUs, Leskhozoes). As a result, decisions that guide the environment for pasture and forest management are not always made in a consistent manner, taking into consideration all relevant information and viewpoints of the concerned institutions.

198. Traditional smallholder livestock rearing and mentality need to be addressed through engagement at the community level to optimize the income generated from livestock. There is a general perception among most smallholders that animals are rather considered as a kind of savings account bearing little interest for and maintained largely by drawing on, common resources. As proven by the shift in the participatory pasture management in the framework of the PUUs, change is however possible through intensive support through the established institutions at the community level.

199. Community demand for pasture infrastructure investments is very strong. Under the IFAD LMDP projects such investments have yielded tangible benefits in terms of increased access to unutilized pastures, creating strong incentives for PUU members to pay pasture use fees. Community-based PUUs have already been empowered through enabling legal framework, social mobilization and capacity building ensure fair access to pasture resources and their sustainable management.

200. **FAO / GEF.** Within the framework of the GEF/FAO project "Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions", one of the most important lessons is the interest of local communities in identifying innovative opportunities for forest resources management, allowing to create new forest plantations on large areas, which in turn will have a beneficial impact on the environment, reducing climate vulnerability and helping to solve social and economic problems in rural areas of the country.

201. The interventions on value-chain development indicated that smallholders could increase income by improving access to knowledge, finance, quality control and collective bargaining. Communication and feedback are important between the actors of value chains so that the producers understand what kind of products are demanded and that buyers are aware of the strengths and constraints of the producers. A network of brokers with incentives can nurture a productive link between producers and processors.

202. **BALI.** In order to improve on the successful BALI pilot, the AF-project will be applying the lessons that have been learned and the resulting best practices. These include the need to give participants the opportunity for extensive consultation on the tools they learn in the catalyst workshops to allow them to better familiarise with them. It is important to provide coaching and support throughout the programme as this will ensure confidence can be built and dropout rates reduced. Participants should be encouraged to conduct their own data collection and performance evaluation and analysis during BALI (such as for marketing research and budgeting for instance), and also to assist participants to collect data. Technical support should be provided on specific business activities and value chains, linking them to the existing mentors, experts, programs or successful business entities that can provide support in developing certain products and services would be helpful (via trainings, coaching, consultations, internships, etc); linking them with the existing value chain actors, business associations and relevant government structures that can help to develop; provide support in improving product quality and services provided, visibility, branding and promotion to support their competitiveness; and ultimately linking to the financial institutions that can provide access to finance to upscale the business.

## **H. Consultative Process**

**Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

203. A wide range of stakeholders were consulted for the design of the RRPCP-ADAPT proposal. The design team worked closely with the Executing Entity the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM) and was consulted throughout the design process. During the design mission the design team held consultation sessions with MAFIM, Leskhozoes, Association of Pasture Committees, Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS), Water User Association members, and women's rights NGOs as well as the main relevant multilateral and bilateral development agencies such as World Bank, FAO and GIZ. Due to the covid-19 these extensive consultations were held virtually over the internet, details of those consulted are available in annexes 6 - 8.

204. **Covid-19.** Due to the covid-19 travel restrictions, consultations with beneficiaries were conducted by way of questionnaires and carried out by ARIS staff already working on other IFAD projects. The consultations with beneficiaries were gender-responsive where women and men were interviewed in separate gender groups. Local in-country consultants were used and a one half-day seminar was conducted for ARIS staff where a total of 5 persons participated, 3 of them women. A second one-day seminar was held by the by the ARIS Social Mobilization Specialist and Gender Coordinator in Osh for ARIS Community Development Officers and experts based in Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions; a total of 13 people including 3 women participated. The seminar involved a practical exercise with a visit to Zhana-Alay PUU to conduct a trial focus group. Here the participants consolidated the information received and received skills and tools for conducting subsequent focus groups. In the seminar it was explained how to complete the questionnaires as well as discussed issues to ensure correct understanding. Communities were subsequently selected, from the areas identified from an IFAD 2013 climate-vulnerable map and beneficiaries were selected from women's groups, members of rural health committees (RHCs), members of pasture committees and animal health subcommittees identified as vulnerable rural-poor.

205. As shown in annex 6, in total 318 men and women were consulted in 12 focus groups each with around 12-15 people per group. Efforts were made to make the gender balance as close to 50% as possible, however in the end ARIS interviewed 172 (54%) women and 146 men (46%) of which 44% were officially young at 28 years of age or younger. The results of the questionnaires have been presented in annex 8. The results show that climate change is a clear concern for rural poor who are disproportionately more dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Water scarcity was not perceived as a problem for 29% percent of those that have been interviewed while 37.5 and 11% respectively felt that water is a medium to big problem. Of those that reported access to water as being a problem, the causes included droughts, lack of water points on pastures, springs drying out during the summer and an unavailability of water during autumn and spring.

206. There is a predominant awareness that people are being negatively affected by climate change and that it is having impacts in terms of pastures degrading; overall rainfall is decreasing as is general water availability; the beneficiaries associate increases of animal disease to climate change; increase in trees dying; erosion, flooding; and more intense rainfall etc. Women (table 22) have identified a lack of awareness about women's rights as being a significant concern as was the difficulty for women to access bank loans and credit. Men (table 24) on the other hand listed pasture degradation as being their main concern as well as a lack of pasture infrastructure (electricity, roads and water). Both men and women were asked whether given the opportunity what sort of economic activities they would engage in. Most of the ideas are very well aligned with small-scale production value chains such as greenhouse production, followed by honey and beeswax, handicrafts, post-harvest drying, agricultural processing (oil press); harvesting equipment etc.

207. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)<sup>105</sup> and do no harm principles.** The participatory and consultative processes during design and implementation will be inclusive and will follow the FPIC and do no harm principles. Adherence to the FPIC principle needs to be assured before supporting any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities, IFAD will ensure that their free, prior and informed consent has been solicited through inclusive consultations based on full disclosure of the intent and scope of the activities planned and their implications.

208. The project will also adhere to the "do-no-harm principle" at all times. A broad range of development interventions, particularly those concerned with agricultural intensification, such as irrigation or technology-based agricultural production, and those focused on afforestation or rangeland management, effectively add value to land. Under such circumstances, there may be the risk that the rural poor, especially women, may lose out to more powerful groups. According to IFAD policy the project must be designed and implemented in such a way that it 'does no harm' to the land tenure interests of the rural poor, especially those of women, other vulnerable groups. Careful measures will always be considered to avoid elite capture or forced displacement of people, and to address conflicting claims.

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<sup>105</sup> Adapted from UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), 2005, Report on the International Workshop on Methodologies Regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous People

## I. Justification for Funding

**Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.**

209. This project upscales the lessons learned and best practices from a number of preceding projects namely the IFAD LMDP I & II and ATMP projects; the World Bank / GEF - IFEMP; FAO / GEF - Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions; the GIZ Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in High Mountainous Regions of Central Asia; and the IFAD BALI plot. The project aims to promote a shift away from the baseline scenario characterised by an over exploitation of pasture eco-services that are in turn being degraded both by direct anthropogenic pressures as well as those from an increasingly variable climate. The table below outlines the baseline and the alternative adaptation scenario, the Adaptation Fund will help materialise.

Table 6 Table showing the baseline and alternative project benefits.

Baseline Scenario	Adaptation Fund Additionality
<b>Component 1</b>	
<p><b>Climate change.</b> Kyrgyzstan is already negatively affected by periodic and damaging natural disasters as detailed in table 1, the trend of which has worsened over the last decade due to a combination of increased pressures on limited natural resources and changes in climatic trends. Kyrgyzstan is already experiencing increases in minimum and maximum temperature extremes, drought and changes in rainfall patterns. The EO4SD analysis in section I-A also shows a decreasing trend in soil moisture and increases in soil erosion. Anecdotal evidence from consultations with pasture users shows perceived changes in the condition of pastures in terms of pastures degrading, decreasing overall rainfall and reduced water availability. Beneficiaries also report increases in animal disease due to climate change and increase in the number of trees dying; increased erosion, flooding and more intense rainfall.</p> <p><b>Gender.</b> Since the country's independence, there has been a resurgence of conservative gender norms. Stereotypes promoted by the state, media, and other actors portray women as primarily mothers and wives, and research indicates that these ideas have influenced thinking among Kyrgyz women and men. CEDAW has drawn attention to the negative implications of these stereotypes for women's empowerment, to gender-based violence, and harmful practices, such as child marriage and bride kidnapping.</p> <p><b>Knowledge management.</b> The TNC identifies raising awareness about climate change as a priority because of a lack of awareness about sustainable environmental management and climate change adaptation is a key barrier to development and poverty reduction. Key knowledge gaps also still remain in terms of mainstreaming transformative gender approaches and methodologies into development plans and projects that will promote gender equality.</p>	<p><b>Water vulnerability assessment.</b> Through the water vulnerability assessment, the RRPCP-ADAPT will ensure that the project will improve knowledge on water scarcity and drought in the pastures of Kyrgyzstan. The assessment will ensure climate-vulnerable planning for activities under component 2 and 3. The assessment will help in the planning for the development of 75 pasture management plans with the specific aim to help reverse the negative trends and land degradation and adapt to future changes in water availability.</p> <p><b>Gender.</b> The project will learn from the innovative IFAD GALS / BALI pilot and design new BALI tools focused specifically on gender equality and value chain development in alignment with the AF gender policy. The BALI training programme will upscale an innovative gender-transformative approach to developing alternative incomes within small producer value chains. Through the BALI methodology the project will promote gender equality by involving both men and women equally and challenging traditional gender stereotypes. It will achieve this while upscaling proven methodologies to empower men and women to start-up and operate profitable economic activities that will enhance the climate resilience of their livelihoods.</p> <p>The project will have a dedicated Gender Specialist and design a gender training programme to mainstream gender into the IFAD baseline and specifically to actively and ambitiously promote gender equality. It will do this by supporting the capacity building of PUU members to elect 30% women as PUU committee chairs up from 1.6% currently.</p> <p><b>Knowledge Management.</b> Knowledge generation and dissemination are fundamental elements of a climate change adaptation project. The project's knowledge management activities will generate knowledge that will aide in improving climate adaptability in terms of improved knowledge on the</p>

Baseline Scenario	Adaptation Fund Additionality
	climate risks facing the rural poor in the rangeland and forestry sectors; the use of indigenous climate resilient trees for combating increasing trends in soil erosion, landslides and land degradation generally but also in generating knowledge that can be shared with the general public. The lessons learned from the GALS programme will also be made publicly available through the KM activities.
<b>Component 2</b>	
<p><b>Climate change.</b> Land degradation is costing the GoK an average of around USD 17 million a year with a trend that has increased significantly since the preceding decade. Climate change is already increasing minimum and maximum temperatures, rainfall patterns are set to change, glacier melt will decrease and overall water availability is already decreasing and will decrease even further in the long-term. This will have a negative impact on the survival of the forests and pastures; in Kyrgyzstan anecdotal evidence indicates tree die-out is already happening as are reductions in pasture water availability during the summer months. Without a concerted effort to adapt to these changes Climate change is expected to shift the ecological zones within which the trees are able to grow negatively affecting trees and the livelihoods the rural poor depend on. Lessons from the FAO / GEF project have shown that Kyrgyzstan does not currently have the technical capacity to source sufficient quantity and quality climate-resilient tree seedlings. Current efforts at sourcing large quantities of seedlings have resulted in uncoordinated and ad-hoc purchases from Lezkhozes and other sources. A lack of seed quality and training also reduces the survival rate of tree planting required to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Climate change and human activities are already having negative consequences on the resilience of the country's pastures. Pastures are coming under sustained stress linked to overgrazing but also increasingly a changing climate that is already reducing soil moisture levels, water availability and general overall carrying capacity. Climate change models predict that by mid-century temperatures will increase by as much as 2.6°C, rainfall patterns will change and glacier and snow melt will reduce, all of which will further increase the stressors on the flora and the livelihoods of the rural climate-vulnerable poor putting them at greater risk of climate events.</p>	<p><b>Nursery.</b> The AF project will improve Kyrgyz climate-resilience in adapting changing ecological zoning through the establishment of one spruce and one walnut nursery for improved afforestation / reforestation capacity. This activity will help build the capacity required both in the increasing the availability of quality climate-resilient tree seedlings, but also in providing the required infrastructure to ensure sustainable technical and material capacity is developed. This activity will be made possible by the climate vulnerability assessment that will result from output 1.1.1 through improved planning and location selection. The aim is for the facility to supply 1.5 million spruce and 400,000 climate-adaptive walnut seedlings per year.</p> <p><b>Pasture Rehabilitation.</b> Through output 2.2.1 the AF will directly support building the resilience of the climate-vulnerable rural poor by helping to identify the climate-vulnerable pastures and in partnership with the IFAD baseline on better pasture management, help restore the environmental services they disproportionately depend on. AF investment will restore riverine vegetation for improved regulation of water, provide barriers against floods, improve water quality and function as an improved source of fodder. It will promote measures to prevent soil erosion, mudslides and floods, including the plantation of bushes and trees that, also being effective against soil erosion, can act as a barrier against storms and wind, and serve as a source of by-products (fruit, berries, wood). It will furthermore promote water management measures to favour pasture resilience through increased water retention and regulation and to improve water balance (live fences for shade, measures to retain water in soil, drainage, riverine and water spring restoration, protection through reforestation in water points). The RRPCP-ADAPT will also promote agroforestry activities, for multiple benefits including erosion control soil fertility improvement, and increased supply of tree-based foods for communities.</p> <p><b>Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment.</b> This activity will directly support the climate change adaptation recommendations as detailed in the TNC, to promote social forest cultivation and cooperative forest management as well as improving forest management and reforestation. The AF will ensure that the efforts of the project is focused on building</p>

Baseline Scenario	Adaptation Fund Additionality
	climate-resilience. Output 2.2.2 will by targeting vulnerable areas, directly contribute to the improving of soil conditions, reduce soil erosion, landslides and mudslides and improve soil moisture content as well as help build the resilience of the livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor.
<b>Component 3</b>	
<p><b>Climate change</b> and pastoral overgrazing is already having detrimental effects on the quality and resilience of many of the nation's pastures. The effects of climate change are expected to further reduce the capacity of pastures and forests to sustain rural livelihoods. Without AF support the local communities will continue to rely on grazing and deforestation as a primary source of income. This will increase they climate-vulnerability and further increase the trend of natural disasters as soil moisture decreases further, and soil erosion, landslides and mudslides further increase due to soil destabilisation, flooding and increasingly irregular precipitation patterns and reduced water availability.</p> <p><b>Gender.</b> Women and youth are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change because factors such as age, levels of poverty, and marginalisation in combination with gender intersect to result in higher vulnerability for women. In Kyrgyzstan customary law and traditional practices continue to allow for male dominance, undermining women's equal access to assets, services, economic opportunities and decision-making. In all age groups, employment rates are lower women than for men, with the widest gap observed in the 25-34 age group – corresponding, in most cases, with maternity and child-rearing periods.</p>	<p><b>BALI.</b> The AF will fund the upscaling of a successful gender-transformative BALI pilot and aims to teach and coach 3000 rural poor and climate-vulnerable women and young producers to start new economic activities, reduce pastoral dependency and climate vulnerability. RRPCP-ADAPT will teach and support the development and / or the further expansion of small producer business activities by fully integrating with the value chain development programme of the IFAD baseline.</p> <p>The BALI programme is designed to include households in the development process which will benefit an additional 15,900 people. It targets men and women because gender equality is not achieved by educating and providing opportunities for women alone. By targeting both men and women BALI will raise awareness about gender equality, and mainstream it into households, communities and the value chains. The BALI approach has proven to be successful within the Kyrgyz context in promoting personal development as well as improving interpersonal, intergender and intergenerational relations by working together and building mutual trust and confidence and improving their economic wellbeing.</p>

## J. Sustainability

**Describe how the sustainability of the project outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project.**

210. Long-term sustainability will be achieved primarily by i) emphasising the active participation of communities in the implementation and management of project interventions; ii) strengthening the community-level technical capacity to ensure stakeholders have adequate knowledge and skills to maintain the benefits of the project interventions; iii) training communities and Leskhozoes extensively on sustainable pasture and forest management; and iv) gender-transformative business management skills.

211. The project ensures sustainability through the participatory approach promoted throughout all project activities, that allow local communities and authorities to build ownership of project results. The sustainability of the project is further enhanced through the SLM approaches that are being promoted by both the IFAD and AF projects and form the core element of the sustainable environmental and resource management approach to building resilience to future climate shocks. The climate resilient approaches that the project will implement upscale best practices and lessons learned in pasture management and afforestation and reforestation from successive preceding projects namely IFAD's LMDP I&II, the World Bank / GEF IFEMP project, FAO / GEFs Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions project, and GIZ Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in High Mountainous Regions of Central Asia.

212. **PUUs.** Experience from the IFAD LMDP I & II show that the PUUs have proven to be sustainable entities. A comprehensive analysis of all 314 PUUs in 5 oblasts (regions) of Kyrgyzstan (namely Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh) supported by LMDP-I and LMDP-II has been made. The analysis included the assessment of revenues and expenditures of the PUU budgets in 2016-2018. The revenue part of PUU budgets includes income generated from pasture user fees (paid per each livestock unit), tourism, hunting, rent paid by telecommunications companies for antennas installation and income generating mini-projects (benefited by the PUUs within the IFAD projects). The expenditure part of PUU budgets includes the land tax, salaries of PUU staff, social fund, pasture improvement, infrastructure rehabilitation, and other expenses.

213. The analysis shows that in general in all 5 oblasts there was a positive dynamic in revenue part of the budgets during the period of 2016-2018. Better pasture management resulting in improved access to pastures, improved pasture conditions and improved animal health (reduced mortality, increased productivity per animal) have resulted in profitable and sustainable PUUs.

Table 7 PUU profitability as a result of IFAD LMDP I & II projects.

Project	Region (oblast)	2016			2017			2018		
		Revenue (KGS)	Expenditure (KGS)	Balance (KGS)	Revenue (KGS)	Expenditure (KGS)	Balance (KGS)	Revenue (KGS)	Expenditure (KGS)	Balance (KGS)
LMDP-I	Issyk-Kul	16,511,112	14,847,644	1,663,468	17,808,731	13,944,785	3,863,946	29,010,776	18,146,798	10,863,978
	Naryn	26,441,983	22,155,804	4,286,179	26,074,404	23,644,390	2,430,014	27,435,629	24,386,901	3,048,728
	Batken	9,392,241	6,906,727	2,485,514	9,733,387	7,995,983	1,737,404	14,932,361	8,897,702	6,034,659
LMDP-II	Jalal-Abad	24,512,970	23,095,435	1,417,535	26,459,503	25,952,564	506,939	31,069,626	32,704,698	(1,635,072)
	Osh	26,558,454	23,386,065	3,172,389	27,805,901	27,964,238	(158,337)	29,361,091	26,760,464	2,600,627

214. **Nurseries.** The sustainability of the nurseries will be assured through a sound financial footing with adequate human resources and expertise hereby ensuring their long-term viability. The nurseries meet a key demand need to help the country achieve its climate change adaptation goals as set out in the Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC to i) preserve the upper watershed of rivers through restoration and forest planting; and ii) promote social forest cultivation and a cooperative forest management as well as improving forest management and reforestation. The Nurseries will operate on a commercial basis and will be demand-driven and self-sustaining. Nursery planning processes will be established within the wider forest planning framework to ensure seedling production (which needs to commence 1-2 years in advance of when the seedlings are needed) is aligned with demand and there are feedback mechanisms to encourage high quality production.

215. **BALI.** Project sustainability is rooted in community participation and ownership through capacity building and in mainstreaming gender equality that are fundamental to a sustainability strategy. The project will up scale the BALI methodology that has proven to work in developing more successful, productive and economically viable communities and activities. The sustainability of BALI to promote alternative forms of climate-resilient value chain sources of income rests on the long-term training and coaching programme. It is through regular community-based support that genuine confidence and capacity is gradually developed. Financial support is then gradually included in two steps of micro- and larger grants based on their proven capacity to meet basic business and personal management requirements. The BALI approach is successful in promoting personal development, in improving interpersonal, intergender and intergenerational relations by working together and building mutual trust and confidence.

## K. Environmental and Social Impact and Risks

**Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project.**

216. RRPCP-ADAPT aims to address the most important adaptation measures that have been proposed by the GoK in the national climate change adaptation and environmental management strategies with regards to building agricultural climate resilience. The ESP screening in annex 4 and summarised in this section, demonstrates that the project will have negligible potential socio-environmental risks. The investments to be undertaken by the project will promote climate resilience and take into consideration the vulnerability of the target areas in terms of climate risks such as drought, increased water shortage, land degradation, changing rainfall patterns, temperature increases,



changes in agroclimatic zones, increase in soil erosion and landslides and reduced soil moisture content.

217. The proposed investments and capacity development plan also aim to help marginalised climate vulnerable beneficiaries out of poverty through sustainable alternative sources of income by increasing awareness about environmental management and climate change as well sustainable pasture and forest management. It will also improve the socio-economic circumstances of the most vulnerable rural-poor. Through the BALI programme the project will upscale a value chain pilot that has demonstrated to improve incomes, community relations, build community trust and self-confidence as well as improving gender equality. Smallholder farmers will be shown how to shift to sustainable climate adaptive techniques that will help adapt to concrete environmental and climatic risks, such as drought, flooding, reduced water availability, increased land degradation and overall reduced livelihoods.

218. The environmental and social screening presented in the table below provides a brief overview of the risk assessments detailed in the ESMP in annex 4 and shows that there are low to negligible risks related to the RRPCP-ADAPT project. There are some minor risks, but mitigation measures have been integrated into the project, which has therefore been categorised as a category B project. The assessment was however not able to determine the risks for ESPs 9 and 14 as the project sites have as yet not been defined. Section III and IV of the ESMP in annex 4 detail the risk assessment and outline the management plan in place to ensure the risks are correctly identified and appropriate mitigation measures put in place.

Table 8 Overview of the ESP Risk Assessment

ESP	Potential impact and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
ESP 1	<b>Compliance with the law:</b> The project complies with all national relevant laws, regulations and technical standards. In the absence of national standards, the project will apply internationally recognized standards.		Not needed
ESP 2	<b>Access and equity:</b> The project design supports equal access to training, equipment, infrastructure and services, taking especially into account marginalised and vulnerable groups, namely women and youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will take a number of transparent steps that will help ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favouritism.</li> <li>- Project targeting criteria is based on gender and age quotas</li> <li>- The project will advertise broadly through the mass media</li> <li>- Project planning and designing is done in consultation and agreement with vulnerable groups that may benefit from forestry and pasture activities as well as income generating value chain activities.</li> <li>- Project grant review process will be conducted by a steering committee of experts and a points-based selection</li> </ul>	Not needed

ESP	Potential impact and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
		criterion that will ensure equal treatment for all applicants.	
ESP 3	<p><b>Marginalised and vulnerable groups:</b></p> <p>The project specifically targets marginalised and vulnerable groups with an integrated gender and youth approach, who will benefit from climate-resilient investments throughout the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will specifically target the marginalised and vulnerable by using and verifying official registry of social passport holders.</li> <li>- The BALI methodology will ensure that a coaching mechanism is in place to build the confidence and trust of the most vulnerable and guide them along the process to develop profitable value chain IGAs and ultimately to upscale along the value chain.</li> <li>- BALI will also ensure the rights of women will be mainstreamed into the project. Women leadership in the PUU committees will also be promoted through training and capacity building.</li> </ul>	Not needed
ESP 4	<p><b>Human rights:</b></p> <p>The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. IFAD is committed to support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights.</li> </ul>	Not needed
ESP 5	<p><b>Gender equality and women's empowerment:</b></p> <p>The project will have specific gender targets and budget allocations, service providers with women staff to ensure outreach to women and integrate gender aspects in all reports. The project will have an approach to encourage the inclusion of women and specific targets have been identified for them. The identification of assets, skills training and enterprise development would be designed to address</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% of the BALI beneficiaries will be women as a standard practice to ensure there is a male / female balance. Ensuring male participation in a programme that focuses on teaching the importance of gender parity will enhance gender equality and reduced gender-based violence.</li> <li>- 30% quota for women participation in Selection Committee for grant approval.</li> <li>- Gender leadership will be mainstreamed into the IFAD baseline PUU training programme. The aim is to</li> </ul>	Not needed

ESP	Potential impact and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	opportunities of relevance for women.	ambitiously target 30% of elected PUU committee chairs to be women by the end of the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The CDA NGO service provider tasked with delivering the BALI programme is a woman NGO operated by women for women equality.</li> <li>- The AF project will raise awareness and train the APIU and government staff on the importance of gender equality and the philosophy of BALI.</li> </ul>	
ESP 6	<b>Core labour rights:</b> Relevant national labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards will be followed throughout project implementation. Employment creation enabling marginalized and vulnerable groups including unemployed youth and women to raise their income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project will integrate the recommendations made by the ILO through ensuring workers rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards.</li> </ul>	Not needed
ESP 7	<b>Indigenous peoples:</b> Not applicable	There are no indigenous people in Kyrgyzstan	Not needed
ESP 8	<b>Involuntary resettlement:</b> Not applicable	The project will not engage in resettlement activities.	Not needed
ESP 9	<b>Protection of Natural habitats:</b> The project activities are designed specifically to enhance existing natural habitats of forests and natural pastures. The natural habitats will improve as a result of this project.	As part of the ESMP, the project together with the MAFIM will identify if any national critical habitat areas are in the project areas and monitor that the project implementation will not encroach or affect them in any way.	Through the ESMP the project will identify if any protected natural habitat areas will be included in the project zones. In the unlikely event that this may be the case, the project will describe the location of the critical habitat in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided, as well as its characteristics and critical value.
ESP 10	<b>Conservation of biodiversity</b> The project is designed to be complementary to the ecological characteristics of the 2 UNESCO biosphere and 3		Not needed

ESP	Potential impact and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	<p>RAMSAR sites present in the country.</p> <p>The project will conduct, afforestation, reforestation and enriching of existing walnut and spruce forests for sustainable management in areas identified as being climate vulnerable. The project will only use indigenous species that will need to be approved in the plans submitted to the Selection Committee. The project activities are also designed to result in healthier pastures, the plans for which will be designed together with the plans for the forests ensuring environmental sustainability and will be complementary and beneficial to the flora and fauna of all sites.</p>		
ESP 11	<p><b>Climate change.</b></p> <p>The project is entirely designed with the purpose to be focused on climate change adaptation in terms of providing technical and capacity building solutions to the rural climate-vulnerable poor to adapt to climate change. Project investments are compliant with the governmental adaptation priorities for the agriculture sector.</p>		Not needed
ESP 12	<p><b>Pollution prevention and resource efficiency.</b> The project is focused on reducing the pressures and state of degradation of pastures and forests to ensure that they are more resilient and reduce the adverse risks associated with a changing climate, increased erosion, landslides etc. The project will be beneficial for the environment and not produce waste or otherwise pollute.</p>		Not needed
ESP 13	<p><b>Public health:</b> The project is expected to have an overall beneficial impact on the public health with improved, healthier and more resilient natural environments. Reduced unemployment and the development of community-</p>	<p><b>Covid – 19.</b> Due to the global Covid – 19 pandemic there is an increased risk to public health that is beyond the control of the project to prevent. The project will work to reduce covid – 19 associated risks by following international and WHO</p>	Not needed

ESP	Potential impact and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	driven sustainable income generating activities will also improve happiness, food security and bring nutritional benefits.	standards for the prevention of infection and raise awareness during all training and capacity building efforts. Should large public gatherings not be possible, then suitable alternatives will be sought that are in compliance with best practices in reducing the risk of infection. More information on the COVID -19 mitigation measures to be adopted by the project are available in ESP 13 of the ESMP in annex 4.	
ESP 14	<b>Physical and cultural heritage:</b> As the project areas are at the project design phase not defined, it is not possible to conduct a full risk assessment.	The project will verify whether there will be any national cultural heritage sites in the project areas and propose measures to avoid any alteration, damage, or removal of physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values.	Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or cultural heritage will be included in the project zones. In the unlikely event that this may be the case, the project will describe the location of the heritage in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact.
ESP 15	<b>Lands and soil conservation:</b> The project is designed to have positive impact on lands through various techniques in soil conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project activities are designed to reduce the climate vulnerability of marginal communities in multiple ways, one of which is through lands and soil conservation.</li> <li>- The project will be beneficial for land and soil conservation.</li> </ul>	Not needed

## **PART III: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **A. Arrangements for project implementation**

**Describe the arrangements for project implementation.**

219. **The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM)** will have the overall responsibility for project management on behalf of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic. The project will work under the guidance of a Steering Committee formed by the following institutions: MAFIM (Chair of the SC), SAEPF (NDA and Co-Chair of the SC), MES, the State Agency for Local Self-Government and Inter-Ethnic Relations (SALSGIER); and the State Agency of Architecture, Construction, Housing and Communal Economy. The Steering Committee will include, as observers, representatives of civil society as well as of national academia and the research sector. The Steering Committee will have the following main functions: i) provide political and strategic orientation; ii) secure good inter-institutional coordination; iii) promote and enhance coordination within the donors' community; and iv) review and approve the annual work plans and budgets.

220. The Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU) and the Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS) will have the prime responsibility for implementation of RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT, and each will have its clear areas of responsibility and will be financially accountable for the implementation of its own activities. The APIU will have overall responsibility for project oversight and coordination, and ARIS will be responsible for implementation of all those aspects that involve communities and the management of project grants. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) will be drawn up between the APIU and ARIS and between the APIU/ARIS and the other implementing partners for which the APIU/ARIS has responsibility. The Community Development Alliance (CDA) will be the NGO responsible for the implementation of the BALI programme under component 3

221. **Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU).** The APIU will have overall responsibility for project implementation, coordination, oversight and reporting to IFAD and the Government. That includes liaising closely with ARIS and CDA, which will operate a relatively independent series of activities, but will nevertheless be accountable to APIU as part of the project implementation team. The APIU's core responsibilities include: financial management (procurement, disbursement, accounting, auditing and financial reporting); managing the performance of the partner national organizations that are responsible for implementation of specific project activities; shortlisting, evaluating, contracting and managing the performance of service providers; overall project monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including baseline and impact surveys, and knowledge management; reporting for all project activities including assimilating the reports from ARIS, CDA and from the other implementation partners; maintaining a results-based system of assessing the performance of the RRPCP partner organizations employing trigger and benchmarks; all project-level documentation and reporting; technical, financial and management backstopping and technical assistance in support of the project implementation partners; and poverty targeting, gender/youth mainstreaming and the pursuit of other social goals and indicators of project effectiveness and impact.

222. **Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS).** ARIS will have overall responsibility for all project implementation at the community level, focused on PUUs, CLMGs, Leskhazes/forest users associations and smallholders' groups. ARIS will administer all project grant funds in close coordination with the grant recipients including the BALI grants. ARIS will coordinate and be accountable for effective performance of the combination of its own ARIS staff and technical inputs from the government's technical agencies (for example, MAFIM and its rayon departments), public organizations and NGOs (like CDA and others) and project's contracted service providers in implementation of the community-focused activities for which ARIS is responsible.

223. Monitoring and evaluation of its own activities, including monitoring of the related performance indicators, assembly and dissemination of information for knowledge management, and the related reporting both to its own management and in a synthesized form to the APIU to ensure that the APIU is fully informed and can provide timely and appropriate guidance to ARIS. ARIS will be responsible for the financial management of all those activities for which ARIS is responsible, comprising procurement, disbursement, accounting, auditing and financial reporting.

224. **State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF).** At national level, SAEPF comprises the Department of Protection and Use of National Resources, the Department of



Development of Forest Ecosystems, the Centre for State Regulation in Area of Environmental Protection and Security and State Enterprise for Hunting and Forest Management. At the decentralized level, the SAEPF is structured along seven Territorial Divisions for Environmental Protection and the Development of Forestry Ecosystems. It also includes Republican and Local Funds for Environmental Protection and Forestry Sector Development, the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Territory, Forest Management Institutions (Leskhoz), Forest Ranges, National Parks and Nature Reserves. At local level, SAEPF implements its activities through Leskhoz, whose planning and budgeting functions are mandated directly by the central body through the Division of Forest Ecosystems to oversee territorial divisions and ground level forestry enterprises, or leskhoz. Leskhoz were set up in the Soviet era and include both forested land as well as land set aside for afforestation which is often used for pasturage for animal herds.

### **PUU / Leskhoz Background**

225. In the former Soviet Union, land was entirely state-owned. Cropland and pastures were administered and cultivated by state or collective farms, the Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes. When these collective farms were dissolved, the land (cropland and pasture land) was either privatized or restructured. Today, the respective ministries of agriculture are responsible for cropland and pasture land. Forests in the USSR were administered and managed by forest district administrations called Leshozes. After independence, Leshozes remained state owned and under the countries' forestry administrations. These forestry administrations are now either part of ministries of agriculture or belong to independent governmental bodies, like the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry. Leshozes also include pasture and cropland. These are held under different tenure than the cropland and pasture land from the former state or collective farms. The departments in charge of cropland and pasture land within ministries of agriculture generally claim less prerogative over cropland and pasture land within the Leshozes. The land held by Leshozes is referred to, in the various country sections of this report, as the State Forest Fund. As Leshozes comprise more than forests, the State Forest Fund also includes other land categories and is larger than the forest area under the Leshozes.

226. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven regions (oblast) administered by appointed governors. Each region comprises a number of districts (raions), administered by government-appointed officials. Sub-district, self-governing, rural community administrations (ayil okmutu), consisting of up to 20 small settlements, have their own elected mayors and councils. There are presently three tiers of forestry management: national, territorial (comprising one or more oblasts), and Leskhoz (overseeing designated State Forest Fund lands). Leskhoz, of which there were 51 in 2018, have further subdivisions, but these are not separate entities. In 2009, the parliament of Kyrgyz Republic issued the Law on Pasture (N 30), which shifted the responsibility for managing pastures to new community-based user organizations called Pasture Users Unions (PUU), which now number over 454 in total. Each PUU elects their own executive body called pasture committee and governs the use of pastures independently from state administrative control.

227. The areas of interest to pasture users include the land within their own PUU, the lands of other PUUs and the lands of Leskhoz. One PUU may have interest in grazing lands of one or more Leskhoz, both inside and outside the raion in which it is situated but the lands of each PUU are contained within one raion. It may also have interest in the grazing lands of other PUU's within or outside its own raion. The lands under the control of both PUUs and Leskhoz are subject to a certain amount of flux depending on boundary disputes and the expiry of land leases, some of which are up to 49 years in duration. Different lands will be used for different seasons and they vary in altitude and the length of grass growing season. The complexity of these arrangements is a challenge to the creation of coherent plans that seek to manage stock numbers and pasture condition.

228. **Leskhoz.** Leskhoz are the local-level forest management entities at the core of forest management in the Kyrgyz Republic. Leskhoz are composed of forestry units (lesnichestvo), the number of which depends on the size of the area, and which are further divided into ranger districts (obkhod) with average size of 3,200 ha. Leskhoz territory includes forested land and open land for planned afforestation in varying proportions. Land without forest cover is often used as pasture, and in a few cases it may be suitable for cultivation. Although in Soviet times leskhoz provided a range of social services such as operating schools for leskhoz residents, they no longer provide these services, forcing villagers to go farther afield to schools and other facilities maintained by local governments. SAEPF forest inventory data suggests that only 26 percent of the Leshozes land is actually covered by forest, with 34 percent grassland (1.2 million ha) and the balance comprising hayfields, arable lands, gardens and orchards, settlements, and other type of lands. There is significant scope for these lands to better support pasture users. The outdated National Forest Policy (1998) left forest management responsibility with Leshozes and aims to maximize timber production and forest expansion more than

potential co-benefits with other resources. However, the new Concept of the Forestry Development 2040 (being finalized as part of the Action Plan for 2018-2022) promotes sustainable forest management including the decentralization of management to local forestry enterprises and local government and enhanced co-management of resources with communities.

229. Leskhoz have the following legal functions and rights<sup>106</sup>:

- Developing and submitting proposals on the planning of forest activities to the central forestry body
- Implementing forest use and other productive activities
- Constructing roads, storage, fire stations, housing, and other facilities
- Allocating on-the-ground forest units within the SFF for use
- Issuing felling and forest permits
- Entering into lease agreements
- Establishing state enterprises in livestock, beekeeping, timber processing, and the processing of wild fruits, berries, and medicinal plants
- Operating ecotourism, hunting, and fishing enterprises
- Allocating and using mineral resources as well as other natural resources located in their areas

230. **State Forest Fund (SFF).** Most forests are under the State Forest Fund (so-called Leshoz land). State Forest Fund is a tenure category common to all former Soviet Union countries. In general, the State Forest Fund refers to all forests, forested and non-forested areas owned or administered by the state forestry authorities.

231. **Pasture User Unions (PUU).** In 2009, the pasture management reform introduced both PUUs, and their executive body the Pasture Committees or Jayit Committee (JC), at a rural municipality level. PUU members are people whose activity is related to land under the legal category of “Pastures” of municipalities’ land”, under the Pasture Law, the PUU represents the interests of the livestock owners and other pasture users with respect to pasture use and improvement. The JC has the authority to develop the Community Pasture Management Plan (CPMP) – see below, and the Annual Pasture Use Plan which are approved by the PUU Assembly and then by the elected councils of the towns and rural village clusters (aiyl kenesh). The JC is also responsible for implementing these plans, monitoring pasture conditions, issuing pasture use tickets, fixing fees and collecting payment for pasture use, resolving pasture-related disputes, and managing pasture revenue. Fees for tickets are calculated based on the Community Pasture Management Plan’s budget and then divided by the number of livestock units.

232. PUUs are funded by: pasture grazing user fees, fees for other types of pasture use (e.g., touristic facilities, mobile telecommunication stations, small mining, hay making, collection of herbs and plants for commercial purposes), funds provided by the local self-government bodies - aiyl okmotu (in some areas), and private donations. Community Pasture Management Plans (CPMP) have provisions for the budget of the PUU and how funds will be spent. Most JCs display this information on notice boards in administrative offices. Funds usually go to repairs of pasture infrastructure and the salaries of the chairperson and the accountant. There are no official quotas of women representation in PUUs and local-level political bodies. As explained in the initial gender assessment, in annex 6 at the national political level there is a 30% quota for women participation which is considered the minimum threshold for enabling change. In the previous IFAD LMDP projects, there was a 30% quota target which after two projects (LMDP I & II) only reached 18%. The RRPCP-ADAPT aims to further increase this through making it a requirement for AF grant applications to have a 30% women participation of the JC.

#### **Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plan (CLPMP).**

233. CLPMPs only apply to the lands controlled by the PUUs and includes aspects such as infrastructure improvements, fodder production, rotational grazing, monitoring and livestock planning based on pasture carrying capacity. The previous IFAD LMDP I and II projects have supported the implementation of these plans very effectively, and with AF support the RRPCP will also ensure that they will be focused on climate-vulnerable areas. In order to develop CLPMPs the IFAD project will build the capacity of stakeholders on georeferencing and community mapping of natural resources and livelihood strategies. The CLPMP will comprise two elements, namely i) the AF-funded no-regret, nature-based rehabilitation and resilience improvement with a focus on climate-vulnerable areas to

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<sup>106</sup> Asyl Undeland (2012) The Development Potential of Forests in the Kyrgyz Republic.

build climate resilience, and ii) the IFAD funded plans for complimentary activities such as of seed-increase fields, harvesting and broadcasting seeds to increase fodder production, construction of watering points or small bridges to unlock inaccessible pasture, and procurement of large equipment for infrastructure improvement. All investment will be combined with technical support for integrated and improved pasture management and the two elements are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

234. The CLPMP will be developed through IFAD support in designing the training methodologies and materials on CLPMP and other issues of pasture-forest ecosystem management and use, and organise training for local government, Leskhozoes and CLMGs on new arrangements for management and monitoring. All IFAD training will have AF environmental social and gender policy priorities fully mainstreamed and the CLPMPs resulting from the IFAD activities that are submitted for approval by the Selection Committee will be reviewed for AF policy compliance.

#### **Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP) in target Leskhozoes.**

235. The investments to implement the INRMPs will vary in each Leskhoz and will be based on the priority measures identified in the INRMPs, funding envelope and project time frame. INRMPs will cover all natural resources and will identify the needs and inputs required to implement these plans. The Project will utilise the guidelines produced by the World Bank IFEMP project for the preparation of INRMPs and were adopted by the order of SAEPF No. 01-9 / 265 dated October 17, 2018. The guidelines will be adapted to be aligned with the AF Environment and Social as well as Gender Policies for compliance with the 15 ESPs and to ensure gender-responsive consultations. They will provide for integrated and sustainable management and use of all-natural resources (forest, pastures, water, agriculture land, etc.) within the leskhoz boundaries; (ii) preparation of INRMPs; and (iii) preparation of annual operational plans.

236. INRMPs may include: (i) silvicultural measures like thinning and plantation forests with short rotation for biomass; (ii) selective timber harvesting; (iii) production of high quality seedlings for afforestation and reforestation; (iv) establishment of nurseries with improved seed stock and modern technologies; (v) creation of silvopastoral systems (e.g. walnut forests or spruce with pasture); and (vi) provision of irrigation for fruit trees and nurseries, etc. As detailed under output 2.2.2 AF funding will be dedicated to the afforestation, reforestation and enrichment of 4,000ha of forests on climate-vulnerable land with the view to stabilise vulnerable soils, improve soil-moisture content and build climate-resilience.

237. All CLPMP and INRMP applications will be reviewed by the Selection Committee (SC) as described in section III – C ‘Environmental and Social Grant Screening Arrangements’ where the AFs Environment and Social as well as Gender Policies will be applied. The CLMG (see below) will be used as the forum by which Leskhozoes will report to their communities on the preparation and implementation of INRMPs. The project will develop training methodologies and materials on INRMPs and other issues of pasture-forest ecosystem management and use, and organize training for local government, Leskhozoes and CLMGs on new arrangements for management and monitoring.

#### **Community Landscape Management Groups (CLMGs).**

238. Through social mobilization, IFAD will support the establishment of CLMGs as informal institutions at the local level (in all districts) to advance participatory management of natural resources. The CLMGs will include the representatives of district administration, local self-government bodies (aiyl okmotu and aiyl kenesh), management of Leskhozoes and national parks, representatives of the PUUs, Water Users’ Association (WUAs), other civil society and community organizations and private sector representatives. The CLMGs will also include active forest and pasture resources users and local entrepreneurs, as well as representatives of women’s and youth committees. Community representatives will be selected at the general village meetings and will be chaired by the District Chairperson. When necessary, the CLMG will invite representatives of the State Registration Offices and district tax bodies to participate in meetings. The informal status of CLMGs will ensure flexibility of the group and wider participation of stakeholders. The legal status of the CLMG will be reviewed at the mid-term stage. The CLMG will be used as the forum by which PUU committees will report to their communities on the preparation and implementation of CLPMP in the district context.

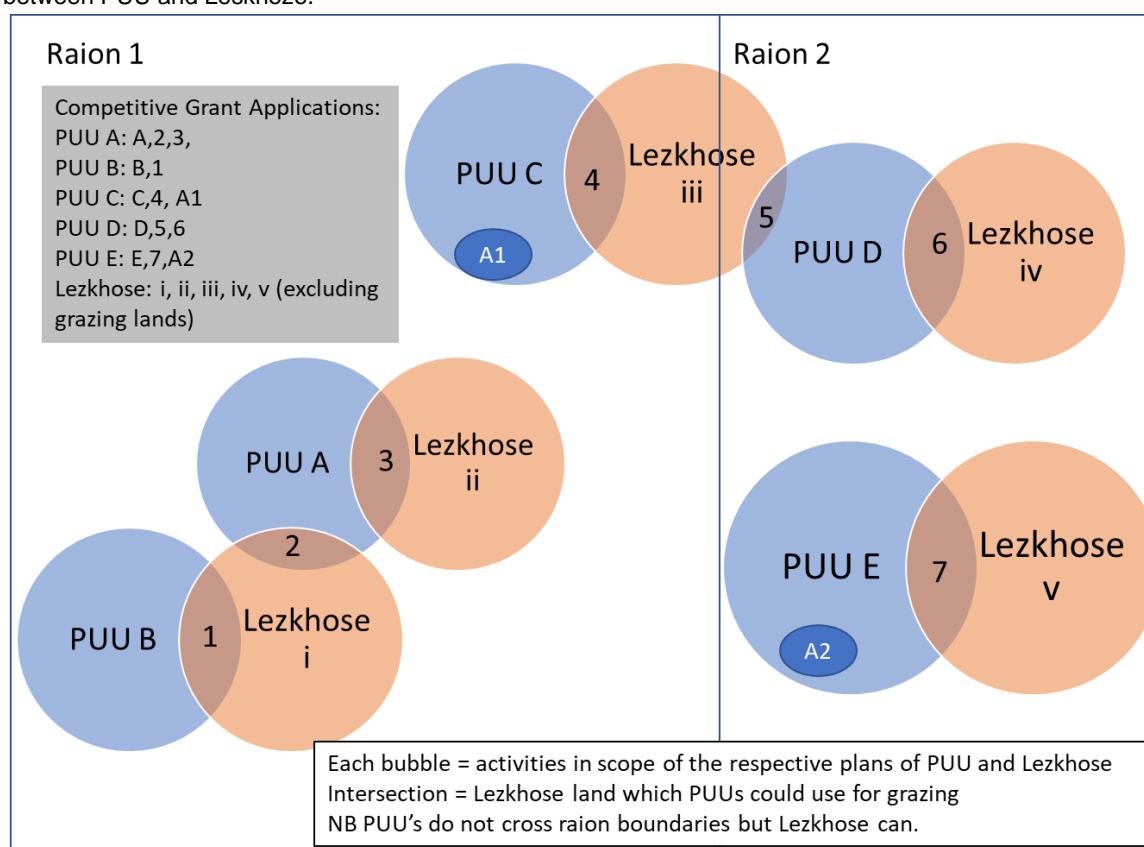
#### **Integrated Natural Resource and Climate Resilient Plans (INRMCRP).**

239. The RRPCP will establish appropriate governance at the district level to ensure strong coordination and stakeholder representation and will establish the framework and modalities for this coordination and the potential for a district level plan to be formally adopted. This district level plan will be referred to as the Integrated Natural Resource and Climate Resilient Plans (INRMCRP). The INRMCRP will essentially be a district level view on its constituent AF-supported INRMP and CLPMP

plans and how these plans interact and complement each other. Approval of INRMP and CLPMP plans will require analysis of its impacts at the district level, using the INRMCRP. The INRMCRP will synthesize district level integrated plans from the constituent CLPMP (one per sub-district) and INRMP (one per Leskhose) plans for those entities (majority) located within their borders. The activity will devise a set of landscape-based indicators to test the integrity of the collection of plans at that scale. Where changes are required, a mechanism will be devised to allow the underlying plans to be changed and then re-submitted for district appraisal.

240. This framework will be managed by the CLMG in each district. The CLMG will also operate as Selection Commission for the competition-based grant mechanism and part of the framework scope will include establishing the rules and procedures to ensure an equitable system that fulfils the development objective, spanning State Forest Fund (SFF) and State Land Fund (SLF)<sup>107</sup> lands. The legal status of the INRMCRP will be reviewed at the mid-term stage.

Figure 20 Sample representation of two districts/raions, showing the possible inter-relationship of activities between PUU and Leskhose.<sup>108</sup>



241. **Community Development Alliance (CDA).** The CDA is an NGO the members of which have been working in rural development in Kyrgyzstan for 20 years with expertise in community-based organization development, gender equality, participatory planning and development at local and national levels, gender analysis of development policies and practices, and small and medium enterprise development. The CDA is a member of the National Network on Monitoring and Evaluation and the Alliance of Women Legislative Initiatives as well as having broad experience with international development partners such as IFAD, UNWOMEN, WFP, FAO, the World Bank, IOM and UNDP. The CDA will be responsible for the implementation of component 3 and will be supported in the first year by an international BALI and GALS expert who will design the BALI tools and guide implementation; after the first year the BALI programme will be fully handed over to the CDA. The CDA will report to ARIS but will receive regular oversight and support from the AF supported Environment, Climate and Social Expert. The CDA will be responsible for the identification of the international consultant

<sup>107</sup> SLF State Land Fund (SLF) are the areas managed by MAFIM where majority of pastures are located

<sup>108</sup> In the example PUU B is active in its own lands and in Leskhose i. PUU D is active in Leskhose iv and Leskhose iii, the latter of which is mostly in another raion. PPU A is active in two Leskhose and in two other PUU's one in the same raion and the second in another raion (represented by the shapes A1 and A2, respectively).

experienced in BALI / GALS; it will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the BALI programme. It will conduct the identification and recruitment of community champions; the mobilisation of women, youth and men from vulnerable households; be responsible for all BALI-related workshops; coordinate closely with ARIS and the APIU; participate in the SC overseeing the grant selection process; provide continuous support to community champions and facilitators; provide continuous monitoring and evaluation and provide regular progress reports.

**242. Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users (KAFLU).** KAFLU is an NGO that promotes sustainable ecosystem and natural resource management, assuring fair access, responsible use and effective conservation of the environment for resilient livelihoods and poverty alleviation in the rural poor communities. The KALFU is an NGO established in 2010 by farmers, forest users, individual entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations from different regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Association currently consists of 141 legal entities, which brings together more than 8000 thousand farmers, forest users, tenants throughout the country and owns a stable base (land plots, demonstration plots, buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). KAFLU has broad experience with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC); the Norwegian forestry Group; WFP; JICA; FAO; UNDP; GIZ; the International Land Coalition (ILC); the World Bank; and GEF.

**243. Implementation Arrangement Alignment with AF Gender Policy.**

**244.** The implementation arrangements will be in full compliance with the AF Gender Policy. The project will at all times consult with stakeholders in a gender responsive and gender equal way. The project will actively support the increased participation of women as important stakeholders and will guarantee the inclusion of their needs, concerns and abilities in project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The project will follow some concrete principles on gender-responsive participation and consultation as detailed below.

- The project will when appropriate consult male and female beneficiaries separately and in mixed groups.
- Gender appropriate times and locations of consultation meetings will be arranged so as not to exclude or otherwise disadvantage women.
- Appropriate ways of communication will be adopted that will take into account that there are gender differences in access to information technology, for example in the availability and use of internet or mobile phones as well as literacy. Non-written forms of communication will be used such as radio and picture-based leaflets.
- Minimum quotas for women have been set at 30% for women membership of the PUU committee; 30% women participation in the Selection Committee; 30% in the forest enrichment activities; and 50% women participation in the BALI programme.
- Appropriate meeting formats will be applied for example some meetings, workshops or training will be conducted by female staff to increase women's level of comfort to actively participate.
- The project will make a targeted effort to include women machineries such as the Ministry for Women, Families, Childhood and the Elderly; women networks; gender and women's rights advocacy organisations from civil society or academia on national and local levels; and local women cooperatives and community-based organisations that are run by women as well as target services to women and their families.

## **B. Financial and Project Risk Management**

**Describe the measures for financial and project risk management.**

### **Financial Risks**

**245. Financial risks** will be assessed as an on-going process throughout the implementation of the project and will be managed by the Financial Management Units (FMU) in the APIU and in ARIS with APIU being the main project management unit. Both units have experience working on IFAD and World Bank projects.

**246. APIU.** The APIU finance department is headed by a Financial Manager which reports to the Project Director. Within the Finance Department, 1 disbursement specialist is responsible for managing the various IFAD and World Bank projects (including RPLP). The disbursement specialist is supported

by an accountant. Outside of the APIU structure, each of the smaller implementing agencies has a dedicated accountant who is responsible for reporting to the APIU disbursement specialist.

247. **ARIS.** The ARIS Financial Manager is responsible for reporting on its component activities to the APIU disbursement specialist/ Financial Manager and the Director. The Finance Department structure will include a dedicated disbursement specialist and accountant for each donor project it manages. At a regional level, each of the 7 Oblast officers will include a dedicated project accountant and admin staff member responsible for recording community transactions. At a community level, community groups such as JCs, PUUs, MPGs and CSFs have an accountant who report to the Oblast accountant. ARIS has an independent internal audit function who reports to the Supervisory Board.

248. **Project Financial arrangements:** Both Financial Management Units (FMUs) use 1C accounting software where transactions are recorded based on IPSAS cash basis and financial reports are generated automatically. Independent auditors, who must be acceptable to IFAD, will be contracted to audit the project in accordance with IFAD financial reporting and auditing guidelines. Project must apply strong internal control arrangements in order to ensure proper use of funds by implementing partners and oblasts.

249. **Procurement** of goods, works and services under the project will be conducted by the APIU and ARIS Procurement Units. Both the APIU and ARIS have a good track record with implementation of IFAD and World Bank procurement. The procurement function is separate from financial management and the procurement units of both the APIU and ARIS are staffed with capable personnel. The APIU procurement unit consists of three staff responsible for procurement for three projects. Project procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines and the IFAD baseline Project Implementation Manual (PIM). In the event of discrepancies between the Financing Agreement, the IFAD Procurement Guidelines and the present Manual on the one hand and the existing provisions of legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on the other hand, the provisions of the Financing Agreement, the IFAD Procurement Guidelines and PIM will prevail.

250. **Accounting.** 1C accounting software will be used for RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT. Both APIU and ARIS will configure a dedicated module in its existing accounting software. At project start-up the Financial Managers should identify required customization to ensure that 1C can generate forms/reports in the formats required by IFAD and/or other financiers. The accounting function will be centralised at both ARIS and the APIU and maintained under the supervision of the respective Financial Managers. The APIU will consolidate the accounting transactions from the various implementing agencies on a monthly basis by receiving each agency's transactions (in monthly report format). The APIU will record the transactions on a manual basis in the 1C accounting software and clear related advances. ARIS will manage the accounting of transactions centrally. Each Oblast will be responsible for recording its transactions in 1C which will automatically update to the central 1C accounting software daily.

251. **Fraud prevention.** In accordance with provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations, IFAD applies a zero-tolerance policy with regard to any fraudulent, corrupt, collusive or coercive actions in the projects it manages. This entails not only pursuing all allegations of fraudulent practices and applying appropriate sanctions but also promoting preventive control measures such as assessments of national and project-specific FM, auditing and procurement systems during the project design phase. Where it is determined that fraudulent, corrupt, collusive or coercive practices have occurred in projects financed through its loans and grants, IFAD applies a range of sanctions, including disciplinary measures for IFAD staff; and pursues the recovery of any losses in accordance with the provisions of the applicable IFAD rules and regulations and legal instruments. The Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption has been integrated into IFAD's legal framework (Project Procurement Guidelines<sup>109</sup>, General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing<sup>110</sup>, IFAD's Code of Conduct<sup>111</sup>) and applies to all recipients of IFAD financing.

252. **Internal Audit.** APIU will procure the services of an internal audit firm on an annual basis and report its findings to the project steering committee to ensure independence. The internal audit work will focus on the activities of the implementing agencies which report to APIU. Recommended TOR is included in ARIS will include RRPCP in its annual internal audit programme. The internal audit procedures will be performed by the internal audit specialists under guidance of the internal audit manager. The final report will be submitted to the Supervisory Board to ensure independence. The internal audit work will cover activities at both the central office, Oblast offices as well as a sample of

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<sup>109</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39438991>

<sup>110</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39500875>

<sup>111</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/40186603>



Community Groups. In addition, both APIU and ARIS will be subject to a review by the Chamber of Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic. The findings and recommendations should be considered and implemented in a timely fashion. In addition, an English version of the report shall be submitted to IFAD within 1 month of receipt thereof by RPLP.

**253. External Audit.** IFAD promotes the use of internationally accepted auditing standards and requires that RRPCP to be audited in terms of the International Standards on Auditing (ISA). IFAD requires the appointment of a private auditor for the purposes of auditing RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT (and other IFAD projects in Kyrgyzstan). A private auditor will be selected based on the following criteria:

- The auditor must be independent of the project, its staff and activities, in accordance with international best practices.
- The project auditor may not provide consultancy services to the project or prepare the project financial statements or have done so in the previous two years.
- The auditor must be suitably qualified and be a member of a professional body affiliated with the International Federation of Accountants.
- The auditor's work must conform to international auditing standards
- The audit firm must be able to assign an audit team to the audit possessing the necessary competence and skills.
- The audit firm must have a proven track record in conducting audits of a similar nature and complexity.
- The audit firm must have sufficient staff to deploy to both the main offices of APIU and ARIS as well as a selection of Oblast Offices and Community Group Offices.
- If possible, APIU should consider the appointment of a single audit firm to conduct the audits of all IFAD projects managed by the APIU/ARIS.

**254. Financial reporting.** APIU is required to prepare financial reports in line with IPSAS, "Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting" (IPSAS Cash). Should RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT propose to use a different accounting standard, this should be agreed with IFAD. In all instances, IFAD required projects to use internationally accepted accounting standard.

Type	Period / Frequency of submission
Annual Financial Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Unaudited</u>: Prepare annual reports and submit to IFAD within 4 months of the end of the financial year-end.</li> <li>▪ <u>Audited</u>: Submit audited financial statements within 6 months of the end of the financial reporting period.</li> </ul> <p>The reports should be prepared in line with requirements are outlined in 13.4. The annual financial statement should be authorised by the Project Director for authorisation before submission to the auditor/IFAD.</p>
Interim financial reports	Prepare quarterly reports and submit to IFAD within 45 days of the end of the quarter. The reports should be prepared in line with requirements are outlined in the IFAD project Implementation Manual (PIM)

**255. Implementation Support.** IFAD Financial Management Division (FMD's) Finance Officer will establish on-going contact with the Project, by liaising with the Financial Manager of APIU and will be available to provide remote support on financial management matters. In addition, FMD will visit RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT during missions to the Project (represented by either the Finance Officer or an appointed consultant). Mission types include supervision missions, mid-term reviews and implementation support missions. During missions, FMD will assess and monitor the adequacy of RRPCP / RRPCP-ADAPT financial management arrangements such as accounting, budgeting, internal controls, flow of funds, financial reporting and the auditing practices.

## Project Risks

256. The main potential risks to programme success and mitigation strategies are summarized in the table below.

Risk	Initial Risk Assessment (H=high, M=medium, L=low)	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Final Risk Assessment
<b>Covid-19:</b> The global pandemic that has spread globally has had a heavy impact on people's health and on their ability to congregate, work together, and run businesses.	H	While the risk is beyond the control of the project, every effort will be made to reduce the risk of covid-19 infection by way of this project. All project beneficiaries will be taught the most up to date health and safety requirements to limit the risk of contagion.  The CDA for the BALI pilot that has just closed, has already had to operate under the covid-19 regime and has developed operational guidelines to implement BALI with reduced risk for Covid-19 infection.	M
<b>Political instability:</b> If political instability with respect to ethnic minorities returns, any gain on social inclusion under the project may be reversed.	L	While social inclusion can contribute to political stability, the chances of backlash cannot be ruled out. This is a country risk that is beyond the scope of the project.	L
<b>Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability:</b> The government is facing internal challenges in developing the market economy and social inclusion. The gaps in these fields have been partly filled by national NGOs.	M	In order to mitigate this country risk, involvement of NGOs (such as the CDA) in rural women/youth empowerment, inclusive education and will be necessary.	L
<b>Participation.</b> This risk relates to potential failure in correctly aligning the incentives for the various actors, farmers, companies and Service Providers expected to participate in the project.	M	To mitigate this risk in-depth, participatory bankable business plans will be required. A long-term training and coaching programme will be needed to ensure farming households receive higher profits from their activities and gradually change their behaviour towards loyal suppliers of raw material. ARIS mediation of the dialogue between the LEs and its suppliers will be critical.	L
<b>Gender.</b> Gender stereotypes are deeply entrenched in Kyrgyz society. There is a risk that people will not be as receptive to changing their intergender and intergenerational perceptions. This may cause challenges in the rate of gender mainstreaming.	M	The project will be upscaling the BALI programme that has shown to be successful in changing people perceptions and also generate profit-making small enterprises. The long-term coaching programme ensures a gradual approach can be adopted and perceptions changed.	L

### **C. Environmental and Social Risk Management.**

**Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

257. IFAD-funded projects and programmes are designed in a participatory manner, taking into account the concerns of all stakeholders. IFAD requires that projects are carried out in compliance with its policies, standards and safeguards. Moreover, IFAD's Strategic Framework calls for ensuring that projects and programmes promote the sustainable use of natural resources, build resilience to climate change and are based upon ownership by rural women and men themselves in order to achieve sustainability. The project design was assessed through the social, environmental and climate assessment procedures (SECAP) of IFAD, which are fully aligned with the AF Environmental and Social as well a Gender Policies, as shown in the ESMP section II-ii. Following the IFAD SECAP screening and the ESP screening in annex 4 (ESMP), the project has been categorised as a category B (also refer to section II – K).

258. As is summarised in section II – K and explained in detail in the ESMP in annex 4, the project will pose no social risks and only minor environmental risks that can easily be mitigated, which has meant the project being rated as a category B project. Although expected to be very unlikely, the risks could not be immediately identified for the protection of natural habitats, the conservation of critical biodiversity, and physical and cultural heritage because precise location of activities will be determined in a participatory manner with beneficiaries. The ESMP therefore contains screening, review and reporting processes to mitigate risks in these areas.

259. Overall the expected impact of the project on the environment will be positive given its orientation towards the climate proofing of livelihood infrastructure and ecosystem services; the capacity building and climate proofing of 3,000 households through the BALI programme and training on gender equality, sustainable environmental management and climate change adaptation; and the afforestation / reforestation of 4,000 ha of forests, and the implementation of 75 CLPMPs. The combined IFAD / AF projects will promote the monitoring and rehabilitation of pastures; the AF project will reduce unemployment by training small producers in the start-up and operating of small sustainable and economically viable income generating activities that will be rooted within the national value chains.

260. Social risks will be reduced through the direct targeting of 50% percent women and 30 percent youth through upscaling the positive results of the BALI programme. Men, women and youth will be taught essential social skills that will promote mutual respect and trust. Men and women will be taught the importance of treating different genders and generations with respect and to work together as a community to improve their livelihoods. The programme will help raise awareness the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, social awareness, literacy, skills base, health, disability, and prevalence of gender-based violence, bride kidnapping, child labour, or early marriage. Gender-related social risks will be further reduced through the mainstreaming of a gender awareness and women leadership programme into the IFAD baseline training for the PUUs. The aim of this is to promote ambitious change in gender relations and *inter alia* encourage the election of 30% of women leaders as chairs of the PUU committees.

#### **Environmental and Social Grant Screening Arrangements**

261. The implementation arrangements ensure the project is in compliance with the Environment and Social Policy of the AF. Compliance with the ESP principles as detailed in the ESMP in annex 4 will be fully integrated into the procedures and management arrangements that have been finetuned and proven effective with the APIU retaining a key role in the investment selection process, quality control assurance and monitoring of results, while services including information campaign, feasibility studies and supervision of civil works and specialised consultancies will be outsourced to qualified service providers.

262. The three main bodies involved in reviewing and approving the grants are the:

- Selection Committee (SC); and
- Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU)
- Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)

263. **Selection Committee (SC).** All grant applications for the CLPMP, INRMP, under component 2 and the stage 3 BALI Value Chain Competitive Grant Proposals (VCCGP) in component 3 will be

overseen by the Selection Committee. The SC will have gender quotas where at least 30% of representatives will be women. The SC will validate and approve the grant proposals in order for the beneficiaries to receive the grant contract. The SC will be financed by IFAD and be established by ARIS in agreement with IFAD and approved by the ARIS Director. It will be chaired by a representative of a non-governmental organization working in the field of agriculture and will comprise the following members:

- Representatives of government bodies, public organizations and private sector.
- More than half of the Selection Committee members should be representatives of agricultural enterprises and non-governmental organizations working in the field of agriculture, such as the Kyrgyz Association of Forest Users (KAFLU), the Kyrgyz Beekeepers Association, EBRD Support Objects for Small Business, the Kyrgyz Veterinary Association (KVA), the Republican Association of Pasture Users (RAPU), etc.
- The Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority (NDA); one representative of MAFIM, SAEPF, RRPCP Coordinator of the APIU, RRPCP Coordinator of ARIS and a representative of CDA.

264. **Meetings** for the larger Selection Committee will be held as needed when a minimum number of 5 grant proposals are received for review and the chairperson may decide on the frequency of meetings with extraordinary meetings being called at the request of the ARIS Director.

### **Mainstreaming of AF ESP and GP into grant design, approval process.**

265. **Design.** The Adaptation Fund has specific Environmental, Social and Gender Policies that need to be mainstreamed into the grant design, approval and implementation process (for AF-funded activities) in order to ensure that its standards are met. The capacity building vis-à-vis the CLPMP and INRMPs will be conducted by the RRPCP, beneficiaries will be made aware of the 15 ESPs and specifically about ESP 9 and 14 on the protection of natural habitats and cultural heritage and any measures that may be needed to be taken to ensure that no adverse impacts result from the project being in or near a protected area or cultural heritage area. Any risk to the ESP 9 will however be mitigated by the restricting of plants and trees to specific indigenous plants. The consultation and design processes of the CLPMP / INRMPs will be furthermore also compliant with AF's Gender Policy (GP) in as much as consultations will be gender-responsive where men and women will be consulted separately, where required. The consultations for the BALI process for example will deliberately encourage the mixing of genders as part of the process of promoting gender equality and personal development.

266. **Approval.** Based on the capacity building programmes by the RRPCP and CDA, for the PUU, Lezkoze and BALI grants, will need to submit CLPLP, INRMP and BALI VCCGP plans respectively that comply with the Environmental and Social Principles (ESP). CLPMPs comprise a diverse range of activities that will be defined based on the needs identified by the communities; with regards to the CLPMPs, AF-funding is focused specifically on no-regret nature-based solutions designed to have minimal adverse impacts and actually have broad environmental and social benefits. The AF-funded CLPMP applications will have AF ESP principle screening applied to them by the Selection Committee (SC). The screening will be done through a checklist review of the applications to inter alia ensure that for example the list of plants proposed comply with the permitted indigenous plants, that the maps provided are not in or near protected natural areas and areas of cultural heritage. In the event that this may be the case, then the plans will need to provide detailed information to explain why this cannot be avoided, the extent of the expected impact and what mitigation measures are being taken to minimise any adverse impact. This will be reported and monitored through the ESMP. Any grants that do not comply with the ESP checklist will not be approved and applicants informed of adjustments that need to be made.

267. **RRPCP screening.** An overall pre-condition for PUUs, Leskhozoes and/or forest users associations to access the funding is that they adopt sustainable herd management practices within their pasture management plans, with practical measures and incentives in place to bring herd size and composition towards alignment with the carrying capacity of pastures. Joint grant proposals will have higher scores in evaluation of plans. In addition, the following evaluation criteria will apply (but not limited to): (i) community contribution; (ii) technical feasibility; (iii) financial viability and sustainability; (iv) climate adaptation; (v) environmental sustainability; (vi) social inclusion; (vii) application of inexpensive but effective techniques (like intensive rotational grazing, soil and water conservation (SWC), erosion control, improved grassland seeds and improved herd health; and (viii) equitable and

progressive pasture use fees (higher cost per animal for owners of large herds). Evaluation scores will be linked to these criteria: the higher score - the more chances for PUU to receive CGP financing. Distribution of grant funds among the regions will be linked to the number of rural households.

## **BALI Grants**

268. The RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will follow the same two grant processes for large and small proposals. The small grant programme will be developed in component 3 activities under the BALI graduation programme, this will be supported by the Community Development Association (CDA) to develop micro-grant proposals. BALI is designed to be flexible around the needs of the rural poorest and most vulnerable and the amounts of these micro-grants will depend on the proposed micro-business that can indicatively be around USD 500, but may be more. Groups of beneficiaries will be able to collectively submit proposals for larger amounts depending on collective demand and funds availability. The aim is to develop the capacity of the women, youth and men from vulnerable households to upscale and eventually graduate to the third and final stage where they will be eligible for up to USD 5,000 and to link up with larger value chain actors as well as have access to RKDF credit in the Value Chain Competitive Grant Proposals (VCCGP) process described below.

269. The BALI graduation process has been detailed in section II – A, output 3.1.1. Stage 1 of the BALI programme will require participants to demonstrate initiative and ownership without any additional AF grants, this will ensure they meet the minimum capacity and commitment criteria. Graduation to the stage 2 micro-grants will be based on successful completion of the stage 1. This is where individual and groups of graduates will receive micro-grants to develop their ideas for demand-driven small value chain enterprises. The aim for stage 2 is to engage participants to think creatively about demand-driven business ideas and annex 2 gives an idea of the types of businesses opportunities the BALI pilot generated. The supported economic activities will be small and household-level and have negligible associated socio-environmental risks. Activities may include, non-timber forest products (NTFP) such as edible tree nuts and dried fruits and berries, aromatic herbs and spice, specialty products (e.g. capers), apiculture products, but also other value chains that can complement the rural smallholders' income (as an incentive for diversification), small greenhouses for vegetable production; small ruminants / poultry; and adding value to existing vegetable production for example through canning and processing. Under the RRPCP-ADAPT the BALI programme will be focused largely on the RRPCP promoted agricultural value chains but will be sufficiently flexible based on demand-driven principles, to meet the needs of the market to ensure profitable business ideas.

270. Upon completion of stage 2, those participants who are interested will be trained how to develop partnerships with VC LEs and asked to submit joint proposals for stage 3 for the Value Chain Competitive Grant Programme (VCCGP) as part of the RRPCP (see below) which will be reviewed, evaluated and screened for AF-ESPs by the Selection Committee (SC). Stage 3 of the BALI programme will be linked with the VCCGP programme detailed hereunder and supported by the RRPCP. The BALI programme is designed to identify and build the capacity of those climate-vulnerable rural poor willing and able to run a profitable microenterprise. The third and final stage of the BALI programme will ensure that the small producers are upscaling, integrating with the larger value chain, and getting access to RKDF credit hereby increasing profits and sustainability beyond the AF project.

271. **BALI ESP screening.** The CDA, APIU and ARIS will be trained on the AF ESP screening requirements by IFAD and ensure that all participants are aware of the importance of complying with the AF Environmental and Social and Gender Policies. It is envisioned that the main challenge for the BALI programme will be water-related in those areas where water availability is limited. Therefore, in alignment with the project's water screening detailed in section I - E, any applications for water for irrigation purposes, both at stage 2 and stage 3 of the BALI programme, will need to be members of Water User Associations (WUA) and ensure that approval is obtained from the WUA for the proposed water usage plan and that drip irrigation technology is being used. The VCCGP will furthermore only support off-pasture activities and will not involve grazing livestock stocking, stall feeding infrastructure and nothing that would either push back the pasture boundaries (and thus be a disincentive to improved management) or support intensification/industrialization of livestock production. Business activities will furthermore comply with the ESMP risk screening in annex 4 and only use indigenous species that will need to be listed and verified during SC screening as well as not operate in or near protected (environmental and cultural) areas. Should this be unavoidable then the ESMP risk screening and management plan detailed in annex 4 will be applied.

### Value Chain Competitive Grant Proposals (VCCGP).

272. ARIS will invite eligible participants of RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT to submit proposals for VCCGPs. The applicants should ensure that a value chain roadmap has been developed and approved for their value chain, including small producers and larger enterprises. Relevant announcements in Russian and Kyrgyz languages will be published in mass media and disseminated through other channels, such as professional associations (unions) of the agro-industrial complex, etc. In addition, ARIS will send direct invitations to applicants, including through LEs, which were deemed eligible as a result of the selection through the APIU. The list of Leading Entities (LEs) shall be officially submitted by the APIU.

273. **Eligible applicants.** Grant applicants for participation in the AF-funded BALI programme in component 3 include groups of women, men and youth. The groups will need to be suppliers of raw materials and services to identified Leading Entities (LEs) under the RRPCP and be conducting economic activities in the same chain as the LE. Applicants need to have identified a Value Chain (VC) and LE as a partner. The LE will also have to submit a grant application for RRPCP funding as part of the same package. Adherence with AF Environmental and Social Policy as detailed above in section III-C above will be ensured.

274. **Evaluation of VCCGP.** ARIS with the assistance of the SC experts will evaluate the VCCGPs, each proposal will be evaluated by three experts. Based on the results of the evaluation ARIS will fill in evaluation forms for each grant proposal and conclude the final score. All VCCGPs will be pre-screened according to the selection criteria listed in the table below where negative answers for points 1-13 will mean the application will be rejected. RRPCP Leading Entities (LEs) applying for large RKDF loans to the pass the pre-screening phase will need to score 60 points or more on average in table 10 to be eligible for financing.

Table 9 Grant Screening Criteria

#	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation	
1	Consistency of Grant Recipient with the target group	yes	no
2	Consistency of investment proposal with the Environmental and Social Principles of the AF	yes	no
3	Applied grant funds are within acceptable amount	yes	no
5	All required documents are attached to application	yes	no
6	Investment project implementation schedule does not exceed the established time limits	yes	no
8	Assurance of the implementation of the capacity building program	yes	no
9	Availability of environmental review document (if necessary)	yes	no
10	No tax liability for more than three months overdue by the applicant	yes	no
11	Lack of debt for servicing by commercial banks	yes	no
12	Grant Recipient has not previously received funds under the LP	yes	no
13	Proposed expenses for investment project comply with the established expenses type	yes	no

275. As explained earlier, upon graduation to stage 3 of the BALI programme, those participants interested in growing their businesses further with the USD 5,000 AF grant be required to partner with a value chain actor eligible for large RKDF loans through the IFAD baseline. As detailed in the table below under section 11, productive partnerships is a qualifying criterion set by the RRPCP for the Lead Entity (LE) VC actor to access up to USD 300,000 in RKDF facilitated loans. This will be to ensure



partnerships with small rural producers including those are supported by the AF under component 3 of the RRPCP-ADAPT project are being included.

Table 10 Suggested VCCGP Application Evaluation Criteria

#	Section	Score	Maximum score
1	Clarity of presentation of goals and objectives, the validity of the relevance and necessity of the investment project		5
2	Feasibility and effectiveness of the investment project implementation plan		10
3	Economic feasibility and reality of expenses		5
4	Is the budget appropriately presented with co-financing?		5
5	Location of the facility in village with high development potential, availability of necessary road and transport infrastructure		5
6	Compliance of equipment procured through grant funds with the modern requirements		5
7	Risk level associated with the implementation of the grant proposal*		3
8	Grant proposal impact level on the environment**		3
10	<b>Lead Entity (LE's) resources</b>		
10.1	<i>Profit</i>		
	<i>Existence of Net profit registered in the last fiscal year</i>		8
	<i>Lack of Net profit registered in the last fiscal year</i>		0
10.2	<i>Tangible assets</i>		
	<i>Availability of tangible assets</i>		8
	<i>Lack of tangible assets</i>		0
10.3	<i>Number of employed staff</i>		
	<i>0 person</i>		
	<i>1-5 persons</i>		2
	<i>Over 5 persons</i>		3
11	<b>Productive partnership</b>		
11.1	<i>Sustainability of Productive Partnership</i>		
	<i>Availability of letter of commitment with group of farmers-raw material suppliers</i>		5
	<i>Availability of contract with groups of farmers-raw material suppliers</i>		10
12	<b>Assessment of Sales Plan</b>		
12.1	<i>Annual increase tempo</i>		
	<i>Up to 10%</i>		2
	<i>10-15%</i>		4
	<i>15-30%</i>		7
	<i>30-50%</i>		10
	<i>Over 50%</i>		15
13	<b>Socio – economic impact</b>		
13.1	<i>Number of permanent jobs created due to Grant</i>		
	<i>For creation 0 jobs</i>		0
	<i>Up to 5 jobs</i>		5
	<i>Between 5-15 jobs</i>		10
	<i>Over 15 jobs</i>		15
<b>Maximum Total Score</b>			<b>100</b>

#### **D. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

**Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan, in compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

276. **Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** will be under the oversight of the APIU, and led by the M&E officer who will work closely with the implementing partners. The M&E system should: (i) Collect gender- disaggregated data meeting the gender targets in compliance with the AF Gender Policy; collect data on the AF indicators as described in section III-F; produce, organise and disseminate the information needed for the strategic management of the project, (ii) document the results and lessons learned for internal use and for public dissemination on the achievements and (iii) respond to the information needs of Adaptation Fund, IFAD and the Government on the activities, immediate outcomes and impact of the Project.

277. A computerized and geo-referenced database will be developed that will enable the generation of dashboards used in IFAD projects. The system will be regularly fed from data collected in the field by the implementing partners and the various studies carried out as part of the projects' implementation. Trainings will be organised to strengthen the capacities of the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring and evaluation system.

278. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the project team, based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. During the first months of the project, the project team will complete and fine-tune baseline data for each indicator, and will define and fine-tune performance. Specific targets for the first year of implementation, progress indicators, and their means of verification will be developed at the Inception Workshop (below).

279. **Project Inception Workshop. (IW)** In line with AF guidelines, the inception workshop will be the date when the project becomes effective. The inception workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. A fundamental objective of the inception workshop will be to present the modalities of project implementation and execution of AF-only activities, and assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives.

280. **A Project Inception Report** will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include: (i) a detailed First Year/Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project; (ii) the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan; (iii) a detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners; (iv) a section on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation.

281. **Quarterly Progress Reports** will also be prepared by project implementing partners in the field, and submitted to the APIU to ensure continuous monitoring of project activities and identify challenges to adopt necessary corrective measures in due time.

282. **Annual Project Report (APR).** The project team will prepare an APR to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The format of the APR will include the following issues: (i) an analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome; (ii) the constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these; (iii) the three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results; (iv) AWP and other expenditure reports; (v) lessons learned; (vi) clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

283. **PPR.** In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation of projects shall address all environmental and social risks identified during project assessment, design, and implementation and report on sex-disaggregated targets presented in the results framework and AF indicators presented in section III-F. The annual project performance reports (PPRs) shall include a section on the status of implementation of the environmental and social management plan, including those measures required to avoid, minimise, or mitigate environmental and social risks. The reports shall also include, if necessary, a description of any corrective actions that are deemed necessary. The PPR includes among others, information related to financial data, procurement, risk assessment, rating, project indicators, lessons learned. In addition, it includes the results tracker that needs to be filled. This will be done i) at inception where baseline-related information will be submitted, as well as planned

targets at project completion; ii) at mid-term; and iii) project/programme completion when the final PPR will serve as a project completion report.

284. **Supervision** will be by IFAD (under its direct supervision framework and guidelines), with a supervision mission mobilized at least once per year. Additional implementation support from IFAD on specific identified issues will be mobilized if considered necessary by IFAD or recommended by the supervision mission. The composition of supervision missions will be based on an annual supervision plan. The supervision plan will highlight, in addition to the routine supervision tasks (fiduciary, compliance and programme implementation), the main thematic or performance areas that require strengthening and would imply deployment of additional inputs for capacity building, in-depth analytical studies or review of existing policies.

285. **Baseline.** The RRPCP-ADAPT will benefit from the added value of being incorporated into the larger IFAD RRPCP meaning there will be a merged baseline. The added cost-benefit of partnership with IFAD will allow the Adaptation Fund to help mainstream climate change vulnerability into the combined IFAD/AF baseline. The baseline will focus inter alia on assessing the levels of pasture and forest degradation. It will obtain baseline remote sensing data of the climate-vulnerable project areas that will be the focus of afforestation / reforestation and pasture rehabilitation. The baseline assessment will also include BALI baseline data in which the CDA will be involved. If necessary, the CDA will be able to conduct a GALS / BALI specific baseline.

286. **Mid-term Review (MTR).** The MTR will assess operational aspects such as programme management and implementation of activities as well as the extent to which the objectives are being fulfilled and corrective actions needed for the programme to achieve impact. Depending on the achievements the programme and the resources available, the possibility of scaling up the activities to other regions will also be considered in consultation with the government. In compliance with the ESP and Gender Policies, the mid-term and terminal evaluation reports shall also include an evaluation of the project performance with respect to environmental and social risks.

287. **Impact Assessment.** Like the baseline, the IA will be incorporated into the larger IFAD RRPCP due to the interrelated nature of the activities and results and outputs. The IA will assess the achievements of project outcomes; the evaluation of risks to sustainability; and processes influencing achievement of results, including financial management; the achievement of outcomes, including ratings and with particular consideration of achievements related to the proposed concrete adaptation activities, if applicable; and the likelihood of sustainability of outcomes at project completion, including ratings; the evaluation of processes influencing achievement of project results.

288. The proposed Budgeted Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is presented in the table below.

Table 11 Budgeted Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

M&E Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe	Adaptation Fund Budget (USD)
Baseline	IFAD, APIU	PY1	10,000 co-financed with IFAD
Inception Workshop	IFAD, APIU	PY1	(Covered by IFAD)
Inception Report	IFAD, APIU	Immediately following IW	(Covered by IFAD)
Measurement of Means of verification and Project Purpose Indicators	Project Coordinator	Start, Mid, and end of project.	(Covered by IFAD)
Meetings of Project Coordination Committee	APIU	After Inception Workshop	(Covered by IFAD)
Monthly and Quarterly Reports	Project Team	End of each month	(Covered by IFAD)
Semi-Annual Progress Report	APIU	Semi-annual	(Covered by IFAD)
Supervision missions	IFAD, APIU	Twice a year	(Covered by IFAD)
Mid-Term Evaluation	IFAD, APIU	At mid-point of project cycle	20,000

Annual Work Plans and Budget	APIU	Annual	(Covered by IFAD)
Annual Adaptation Fund PPR support (external consultant)	APIU	Annual	(Covered by IFAD)
Visits to Field Sites	APIU	Yearly	(Covered by IFAD and PEC)
Terminal Evaluation	IFAD, External Consultants	End of project	20,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>50,000</b>

## E. Results Framework

Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core outcome indicators of the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, and in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Table 12 RRPCP-ADAPT Results Framework

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective:</b> To contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased climate resilience, incomes and enhanced economic growth in rural farming communities.	Improved knowledge about the impact of climate change in Kyrgyzstan		A water vulnerability assessment conducted with a specific focus on the impact of changing water availability patterns or pastoralists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good participation and involvement of local communities.</li><li>• The interest of young people remains high throughout project implementation.</li></ul>
	Degraded pastures rehabilitated		75 Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans developed benefitting around 92,000 households (490,000 people).		
	Ha of land reforested, afforested and enriched		2,500 hectares afforested / reforested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li></ul>	
			1,500 hectares of forest enriched 500 households (2,650 people) will benefit, of which 150 households (30%) will be women headed.		
	Gender leadership mainstreamed into PUU committees		2,700 (30%) of PUUs committee members are women by the end of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li><li>• Training programme</li><li>• Attendance lists</li></ul>	
	Gender equality mainstreamed into households and project activities		15,900 people will benefit (3000 households) from improved incomes and gender equality training.		
Component 1 Capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and gender equity for resilient ecosystems and livelihoods					
Outcome 1.1 Capacity for transformative gender approach in climate resilient livelihoods enhanced					
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> A BALI training of trainers programme is designed and	A TOT programme developed and implemented for Community Champions.		One TOT is designed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li></ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
implemented to build the capacity of service providers.	A BALI awareness training module designed and implemented for RRPCP, ARIS and CDA staff.		One BALI training module is designed and delivered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li><li>• Training programme</li><li>• Attendance lists</li></ul>	
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Gender equality and climate change mainstreamed into the RRPCP capacity building programme	2 Training of Trainers programme are developed to mainstream gender equality and women leadership into the IFAD PUU and Lezkhoze training programmes.		TOTs are designed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li><li>• Training programme</li></ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities
	No. of RRPCP PUU committee members in project area are women		2,700 (30%) of PUUs committee members are women by the end of the project.		
<b>Outcome 1.2 Knowledge Management</b>					
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Water vulnerability assessment conducted	A climate vulnerability assessment produced.		A water vulnerability assessment conducted with a specific focus on the impact of changing water availability patterns or pastoralists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li></ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities
<b>Output 1.2.2</b> RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT lessons learned and disseminated	No. of knowledge-generating studies / research produced and disseminated		Baseline conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li><li>• Progress reports</li><li>• Supervision mission reports</li><li>• AF PPR reports</li><li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li><li>• KM products produced</li></ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities
			BALI terminal study conducted		
			Farmer success stories collected; knowledge produced synthesised into knowledge products; video clips, radio programmes, posters, leaflets produced and distributed.		
			Impact assessment produced		
	No. of policy awareness raising events		Workshops and awareness raising events for policy makers held		
<b>Component 2 Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation</b>					
<b>Outcome 2.1 Climate-smart afforestation and reforestation enabled</b>					



Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Two tree nurseries designed and implemented.	Two tree nurseries established in spruce and walnut forest areas		One spruce and one walnut nursery established and operational. 1.5 million spruce seedlings produced per year in spruce forest areas. 400,000 walnut seedlings per year in walnut forest area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Supervision mission reports</li> <li>• AF PPR reports</li> <li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li> </ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities
<b>Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced</b>					
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Pasture management plans implemented	No. of CLPLPs developed		75 Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans developed benefitting around 92,000 households (490,000 people).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Supervision mission reports</li> <li>• AF PPR reports</li> <li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li> </ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities
<b>Output 2.1.2</b> Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment plans implemented	Ha of land reforested / afforested Ha of forest enriched		2,500 hectares afforested / reforested 1,500 hectares of forest enriched 500 households (2,650 people) will benefit, of which 150 households (30%) will be women headed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Supervision mission reports</li> <li>• AF PPR reports</li> <li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li> </ul>	Good participation and involvement of local communities
<b>Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income value chain development</b>					
<b>Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship mainstreamed into value chains</b>					
<b>Output 3.1.1 BALI</b> programme implemented	Bali programme implemented with a focus on women, youth and men from vulnerable households in the most climate-vulnerable areas		3,000 beneficiaries of which 1,500 men from vulnerable households and 1,500 women from separate households. 900 (30%) will be young men and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project M &amp; E reports</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> <li>• Supervision mission reports</li> <li>• AF PPR reports</li> <li>• Mid-term and final project evaluations</li> <li>• Attendance lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good participation and involvement of local communities.</li> <li>• The interest of young people remains high throughout project implementation</li> </ul>

## F. Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Demonstrate how the project aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased climate resilience, incomes and enhanced economic growth in rural farming communities.	Ha of pastures and forests made more climate resilient	<b>Outcome 5:</b> Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	5,218,000
	Number of communities with reduced climate risk	<b>Outcome 6:</b> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	3,390,000
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced	Ha of forests reforested / afforested and enriched	<b>Output 5:</b> Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	5,218,000
	Ha pastures made climate-resilient			
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Gender-transformative entrepreneurship mainstreamed into value chains	Gender equality programme implemented with a focus on women, youth and men from vulnerable households	<b>Output 6:</b> Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario	3,390,000

## G. Project budget

Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Item / activity		Total AF USD	Total IFAD co-funding	Grand total
<b>Component 1 Capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and gender equity for resilient ecosystems and livelihoods</b>				
<b>Outcome 1.1 Capacity for transformative gender approach in climate resilient livelihoods enhanced</b>				
Output 1.1.1 Training of trainers programme and modules are designed and implemented to build the capacity of service providers.		35,000		35,000
Output 1.1.2 Gender equality and climate change mainstreamed into the RRPCP capacity building programme.		8,000	128,255	136,255
<b>Outcome 1.2 Knowledge management</b>				
Output 1.2.1 Water vulnerability assessment conducted		40,000		40,000
Output 1.2.2 RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT lessons learned and disseminated		60,000		60,000
<b>Cost for component 1</b>		<b>143,000</b>	<b>128,255</b>	<b>271,255</b>
<b>Component 2 Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation</b>				
<b>Outcome 2.1 Climate-smart afforestation and reforestation enabled</b>				
Output 2.1.1 Two tree nurseries designed and implemented. 1.5 million spruce seedlings produced per year in spruce forest areas. 400,000 walnut seedlings per year in walnut forest area		730,000	5,250,000	10,468,000
<b>Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced</b>				
Output 2.2.1 Pasture Management Plans implemented		908,000		
Output 2.2.2	Afforestation / reforestation plans implemented	2,740,000		
	Forest enrichment plans implemented	840,000		
<b>Cost for Component 2</b>		<b>5,218,000</b>	<b>5,250,000</b>	<b>10,468,000</b>
<b>Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income value chain development</b>				
<b>Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship mainstreamed into value chains</b>				
Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented	<b>CDA implementation activities.</b> Overhead costs, recruitment of community champions; mobilisation of beneficiaries; workshops; training; provide continuous support to community champions and monitoring and evaluation.	590,000		3,390,000
	Value chain micro-grants for stage two of the BALI programme	1,400,000		

Item / activity		Total AF USD	Total IFAD co-funding	Grand total
	USD 5,000 grants for the Value Chain upscaling	1,400,000		
<b>Cost for component 3</b>		<b>3,390,000</b>		<b>3,390,000</b>
<b>Project total</b>		<b>8,751,000</b>	<b>5,378,255</b>	<b>14,129,255</b>
<b>Project Execution Costs</b>				
APIU Director		23,556	35,334	58,890
Project Manager		21,986	32,979	54,965
Financial Manager		18,800	28,200	47,000
Senior Procurement Specialist		18,800	28,200	47,000
VC Specialist		18,800	28,200	47,000
Rural Finance Specialist		18,800	28,200	47,000
M&E Manager		18,800	28,200	47,000
Environment and Climate Specialist		17,275	25,912	43,187
IT Specialist		17,275	25,912	43,187
Disbursement Officer		17,275	25,912	43,187
Gender Specialist		15,704	23,557	39,261
Communication Specialist		15,704	23,557	39,261
Legal Specialist		15,704	23,557	39,261
Interpreter		15,704	23,557	39,261
Assistant Procurement Officer		14,134	21,201	35,335
Assistant Financial Manager		11,778	17,667	29,445
Secretary		11,778	17,667	29,445
Driver		6,282	9,422	15,704
International travels		12,564	18,845	31,409
Domestic travels		4,320	6,480	10,800
Social Fund		49,183	73,775	122,958
Office running costs		26,000	39,000	65,000
Equipment		8,245	12,367	20,612
Vehicles		16,490	24,734	41,224
Baseline, MTR & Terminal Evaluation		50,000	40,000	90,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>464,957</b>	<b>662,435</b>	<b>1,127,392</b>
<b>Total Project Costs</b>		<b>9,215,957</b>	<b>6,040,690</b>	<b>15,256,647</b>
<b>Project Cycle Management Implementing Entity Fee</b>				
Operational and Financial Management		170,000		
Project Development and implementation support		313,000		
Technical support and supervision		300,356		
<b>Total Project Cycle Management Implementing Entity Fee</b>		<b>783,356</b>		
<b>Amount of Financing requested</b>		<b>9,999,313</b>		

## H. Disbursement Schedule

Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

	Year					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total USD
Total Project Costs	194,000	1,421,750	2,800,069	2,390,069	2,410,069	9,215,957
IFAD Fee	156,671	156,671	156,671	156,671	156,671	783,356
Total	350,671	1,578,421	2,956,740	2,546,740	2,566,740	9,999,313


Annual disbursements will be subject to submission to the Adaptation Fund by IFAD of the annual PPR

## PART IV: ENDORSEMENT

### A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>112</sup>

Mr. N. Kozubaev Acting Director of State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry	Date: July 27 2020
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### B. Implementing Entity Certification

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
<p>Margarita Astrálaga, Director, Environment Climate Gender and Social Inclusion Division, IFAD</p> <p>Implementing Entity Coordinator </p>	
Date: August 10 2020	Tel. and email: +39 06 54592151 m.astralaga@ifad.org
<p>Project Contact Person: Nicolas Tremblay, Lead Regional Environment and Climate Specialist – Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, IFAD</p>	
<p>Tel. And Email: +39 06 5459 2704; n.tremblay@ifad.org</p>	

<sup>6</sup>. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
ӨКМӨТҮНӨ КАРАШТУУ КУРЧАП  
ТУРГАН ЧӨЙРӨНҮ КОРҒОО  
ЖАНА ТОКОЙ ЧАРБАСЫ  
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК АГЕНТТИГИ**



720005, Кыргыз Республикасы  
Бишкек ш., Горького, 142  
тел.: 996(312) 54-50-57; факс: (312) 54-50-91  
[www.ecology.gov.kg](http://www.ecology.gov.kg)  
e-mail: nature\_gov@mail.ru; ecology@akmet.kg  
Барыштык МСК 004, ИНН: 02001200610051  
с/с: 4402011101019163, БИК: 440001,  
Банк: КР КМ алдындагы Борбордук Банк  
ИУРК: 23994204

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АГЕНТСТВО  
ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ И  
ЛЕСНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА  
ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ  
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

720005, Кыргызская Республика  
г. Бишкек, ул. Горького, 142  
тел.: 996(312) 54-50-57; факс: (312) 54-50-91  
[www.ecology.gov.kg](http://www.ecology.gov.kg)  
e-mail: nature\_gov@mail.ru; ecology@akmet.kg  
Первоначальный ГНС 004, ИНН: 02001200610051  
с/с: 4402011101019163, БИК: 440001,  
Банк: Центральное Казначейство при МФ КР  
ОКПО: 23994204

27.07 2020 № 02-28/615  
На № \_\_\_\_\_

Совет Адаптационного фонда  
через Секретариат Совета  
Адаптационного фонда  
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org  
Факс: 202 522 3240/5

Отн.: Поддержка Проекта «Устойчивость региональных пастбищных сообществ» - Адаптационный компонент (ПУРПС- АДАПТ)

В качестве уполномоченного органа Адаптационного фонда в Кыргызской Республике, мы подтверждаем, что вышеупомянутое проектное предложение соответствует Национальным приоритетам Правительства Кыргызской Республики в осуществлении деятельности по адаптации, направленной на сокращение неблагоприятных последствий и рисков, связанных с изменением климата в Кыргызстане.

В связи с этим, мы рады поддержать вышеуказанное проектное предложение при финансовом содействии Адаптационного фонда в размере 10 миллионов долларов США. В случае одобрения, проект/программа будет осуществляться Международным фондом сельскохозяйственного развития (МФСР), исполнительными агентствами выступают Министерством сельского хозяйства, пищевой промышленности и медиорации Кыргызской Республики совместно с Государственным агентством охраны окружающей среды и лесного хозяйства Кыргызской Республики, реализующими агентствами являются Отдел реализации сельскохозяйственных проектов (ОРСП) и Агентство развития и инвестирования сообществ (АРИС).

И.о. директора  
Государственного агентства охраны окружающей  
среды и лесного хозяйства при Правительстве  
Кыргызской Республики - Национального уполномоченного органа  
Адаптационного фонда от  
Кыргызской Республики

П. Козубаев

003738

## Endorsement letter English Translation

**THE STATE AGENCY  
ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION  
AND FORESTRY  
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**



**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
ӨКМӨТҮНӨ КАРАШТУУ  
КУРЧАП ТУРГАН ЧӨЙРӨНҮ КОРГОО  
ЖАНА ТОКОЙ ЧАРБАСЫ БОЮНЧА  
МАМЛЕКЕТТИК АГЕНТТИК**

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E – mail: [min-eco@elcat.kg](mailto:min-eco@elcat.kg) , [envforest@elcat.kg](mailto:envforest@elcat.kg)

Бишкек ш, Горький көчөсү, 142  
Тел. + (996-312) 54-50-57, Факс: + (996-312) 54-50-91  
Эл. дарек: [min-eco@elcat.kg](mailto:min-eco@elcat.kg), [envforest@elcat.kg](mailto:envforest@elcat.kg)

№ \_\_\_\_\_

**To: The Adaptation Fund Board  
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email: [Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org)  
Fax: 202 522 3240/5**

Ref: Endorsement for the Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adaptation  
Component (RRPCP-ADAPT)

In the capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Kyrgyz Republic, we confirm that the above project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Kyrgyzstan.

Accordingly, we are pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund for an amount of USD 10 million. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by IFAD and executed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic jointly with the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU) and the Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS) are the implementing agencies.

Sincerely,

Mr. N. Kozubaev  
Acting Director of State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry  
under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic  
National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund  
on behalf of the Kyrgyz Republic

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
ӨКМӨТҮНӨ КАРАШТУУ КУРЧАП  
ТУРГАН ЧӨЙРӨНҮ КОРГОО ЖАНА  
ТОКОЙ ЧАРБАСЫ МАМЛЕКЕТТИК  
АГЕНТТИГИ



ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АГЕНТСТВО  
ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ  
И ЛЕСНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА ПРИ  
ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ

07.07 2020 г. № 34-КМ

**БУЙРУК  
ПРИКАЗ**

**О возложении исполнения обязанностей**

В связи с моим возможным отсутствием по состоянию здоровья,  
**приказываю:**

1. Возложить временное исполнение обязанностей директора ГАООСЛХ на заместителя директора ГАООСЛХ Козубаева Н.О. на время моего отсутствия с правом подписи всех документов, в том числе приказов ГАООСЛХ.
2. Контроль за исполнением настоящего приказа оставляю за собой.

Директор

**М.А. Аманкулов**

000798

#34-KM of 07 July 2020

**ORDER**

On charging with the performance of official duties

In view of my possible absence for health reasons

**It is hereby ordered:**

1. Entrust the temporary performance of official duties of the SAEPF Director on N.O. Kozubaev, the SAEPF Deputy Director, in my absence with the right to sign all documents, including the Orders of the SAEPF.
2. I shall personally supervise the implementation of this Order.

*(signature)*

**M.A. Amankulov**  
**Director**



### Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI)<sup>113</sup>

#### IFAD Pilot as part of the JP RWEE Programme

**Budget: USD 540,000**

**Objective:** To promote women's business innovation and diversification of their income-generating opportunities within local economies by helping women diversify out of a narrow range of 'female' activities and products. To enable women and low-income men from all backgrounds to develop and implement viable business and marketing plans based on their specific opportunities and challenges, with equal share of responsibility and contributions.

**BALI Benefits:** To identify and evaluate innovation business ideas; to select most innovative, viable and profitable business ideas; to develop simple and easy strategic business planning; to develop financial management plans; to develop better marketing strategies; to increase self-confidence and motivation.

**Target group and target area:** The pilot was conducted in the Chuy region (North), and in Naryn (Central), Osh (South) and Jalabad (East). Between December 2018 and February 2020, the pilot developed business capacity and financial management skills of 281 people (266 women, 15 men) through specific BALI tools. 47 (38 women, 9 men) were members of Women Organisations (WO) and 234 (228 women, 6 men) were members of the 42 Self Help Groups (SHGs). Of the 281 participants, 250 (239 women, 11 men) initiated 54 innovative business projects in their communities.

**BALI methodology consists of 5 pictorial tools:** i) Business Innovation Visioning (BIV); ii) Business Innovation Challenge Action Tree (BICAT); iii) Happy Business Tree (HBT); Business Innovation Marketing (BIM); and Business Management Calendar (BMC).

**Activities:** Women and low-income men were taught how to identify new types of business or new products in existing businesses that can be financially viable, both on an individual or household level; to share ideas and experiences on how businesses can be more profitable; share ideas on how markets can be developed and financial resources be accessed; develop and manage cash-flow of the businesses; and develop information access networks.

**Some of the innovative business solutions included:** Planting and selling indoor flowers/plants in rural areas; and open-air skating rink; baking and selling bread in the local market; the production of paper bags and packages and supplying local markets as alternatives to the plastic bags; upscaling of a small wild caper business by adding value through canning and marinating for export; marinating and canning garlic; the conservation of yoghurt ("suzmo" – national dish) with herbs; producing bio humus; and sewing cotton handkerchiefs.

#### **Results:**

**Profit.** Project success varied from region to region, but across all regions profits have increased between 100% and 625%.

**Soft skills development.** Factors that contributed to the income increase and in a comparatively shorter time included: improved planning skills, business management and optimisation of the workload / responsibility distribution in the group, optimisation of expenditures. If for example, previously groups used to start businesses chaotically and spontaneously, now they conduct proper planning and evaluation of the actions from A to Z not only limited developing of a business plan, but also acquiring all knowledge they might need to start and run businesses and mobilise required resources.

Participants noted that it became easier for them to manage a group of people. Now, leaders of women organizations do not have to insist with members to come to meetings regularly or carry out joint tasks.

<sup>113</sup> <https://gamechangenetwork.org/methodology/business-action-learning-for-innovation-bali>

Members start demonstrating greater interest and accountability as well as become more independent as each member has their own task they carry out voluntarily and without constant oversight.

**Some of the skills learned included:**

- Innovative/creative thinking;
- Critical thinking;
- Skills to evaluate innovative business ideas;
- Skills to develop business and financial management plans with in-depth strategic analysis and due diligent calculation of income, expenses and profit;
- Savings;
- Financial literacy (rational use and optimization of expenditures);
- Vision needed for further improvement of business (investing for the human relations, resources and the activity);
- Financial transparency and openness;
- Monitoring and evaluation skills;
- Group solidarity and discipline;
- Teamwork: sharing, trust, friendly and cooperating environment;
- Ability to ensure sustainable and regular income;
- Gender sensitive approach for planning, organization and implementation of the business;
- Leadership and ability to establish environment for self-mobilization and initiatives of members;
- Valuing human relations and resources.

**Recommendations from the BALI pilot include:**

- Extensive consultations on BALI tools for the participants after the catalyst workshops. Consultations on BALI should refresh and strengthen the participant understanding on the BALI tools as one catalyst workshop is not enough for to acquire sufficient understanding of the tools. Long-term guidance and motivation for participants are essential as they are starting an innovative businesses sometimes for the first time – Champions usually find it challenging to build the confidence of the participants.
- Consultation may include guiding participants to collect data for their evaluation and analysis they do during BALI (marketing research, budgeting, for instance), assisting them to collect data by linking them with the resource people or organization, i.e. acting as the resource and linking body.
- Technical support on particular business activity. Here, linking them to the existing mentors, programs or successful business entities that can provide support in developing certain products and services would be helpful (via trainings, coaching, consultations, internships, etc).
- Linking active BALI participants with the existing value chain actors, business associations;
- Linking participants with the relevant government structures that can help in business development;
- Provide support in further improvement of the quality of products and services, increased visibility, branding and promotion to support their competitiveness;
- Linking to the financial institutions that can provide access to finance to upscale the business.



### Annex 3 Project Gantt Chart

Designation		Project Year																			
		PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1																					
Output 1.1.1	BALI implementation tools designed / adapted for the Kyrgyz context.																				
	A TOT programme developed and implemented for Community Champions.																				
	A BALI awareness training module designed and implemented for RRPCP, ARIS and CDA staff.																				
	An awareness raising training module on the BALI approach for RRPCP, ARIS and CDA staff designed and implemented																				
Output 1.1.2	TOTs designed and implemented																				
Output 1.2.1	Water vulnerability assessment conducted																				
Output 1.2.2	BALI terminal study conducted																				

Designation		Project Year																			
		PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Farmer success stories collected; knowledge produced synthesised into knowledge products;																				
	Policy awareness events																				
Component 2																					
Output 2.1.1	Designing of principal Nurseries (international consultant)																				
	Tree nursery # 1 constructed																				
	Tree nursery # 2 constructed																				
Output 2.2.1	Pasture management plans implemented																				
Output 2.2.2	Afforestation / Reforestation plans implemented																				
	Forest enrichment plans implemented																				
Component 3																					
Output 3.1.1	NGO Service Provider contracted																				
	BALI programme implemented																				

Designation		Project Year																			
		PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Micro-grants plans approved and implemented																				
	Larger grants implemented																				
Reporting																					
Quarterly progress reporting																					
Bi-annual progress reporting																					
PPR reporting																					
Baseline																					
MTR																					
Terminal Evaluation																					

## Annex 4 Environmental and Social Management Plan

### Contents

- I. Summary Description of the Project
- II. Screening and Categorisation
- III. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
- IV. Environmental and Social Management Plan
- V. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

### I. Summary Description of the Project

289. **Socio-Economic Context.** Kyrgyzstan declared its independence in August 1991 from the Soviet Union and is ranked 98th out of 167 countries The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index (2018), performing much better than regional peers as it is the only non-authoritarian country in Central Asia. Limited governance capacity however has manifested in a Corruption Perceptions Index ranking of 132 out of 180 countries in 2018. With an average GNI per capita of USD 1,130 Kyrgyzstan is classified as a lower middle-income country; it ranks 122<sup>nd</sup> of 189 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index (HDI), with an HDI value of 0.672. The economy is vulnerable to external shocks owing to its reliance on one gold mine, Kumtor, which accounts for about 10 percent of GDP, and on worker remittances, equivalent to about 27 percent of GDP in 2018. Household spending—boosted by firm remittance inflows from Russia, robust wage growth of 5.9 percent and a slowdown in inflation—was the main driver of economic growth in 2018. It is expected that there will be a slight pick-up in real GDP growth in 2019-20, to 4.1 percent on average, compared with 3.5 percent in 2018.

290. From 2005 and 2015, the population living under US\$2.5/day declined from 66 percent to 32 percent, but a majority of citizens remain vulnerable to poverty: in 2015, more than 80 percent lived below US\$5/day, and only 1.6 percent earned an income higher than \$10/day. Further, 70 percent of poor people live in rural areas, where the average salary in 2015 was three times lower than the national average. In 2015, the average per-capita income in mountainous areas was approximately US\$82, which is 1.3 times lower than in valleys (NSC data). About one-fifth of the population qualifies as rural youth (14-28 years old). The literacy rates for women and men aged 14-28 were 99.8 percent and 99.7 percent, respectively.

291. Rural populations depend predominantly on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, although remittances and welfare also play an important role as an income supplement; rural women and children are most disadvantaged as they have limited access to quality education and health care. The social protection system is limited and insufficiently targeted to adequately assist this vulnerable group. Thus, in general, rural women and youth constitute some of the largest social groups that are vulnerable to poverty in the country, together comprising close to half of the entire population. Around 2.75-3 percent of the population live with disabilities. They have very limited access to public and private services. Obtaining state-guaranteed public services is difficult as the government lacks funds and social workers. Economic empowerment is often the first required step for inclusion, but business opportunities are limited.

292. **Climate change.** According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report<sup>114</sup>, a substantial temperature rise can be expected in Kyrgyzstan as compared to the global average. This could lead to exacerbated aridisation and aggravated water supply problems being faced by the major sectors, namely, agriculture and hydropower. According to the World Bank<sup>115</sup>, the Kyrgyz Republic is the third most vulnerable of the European and Central Asian countries in respect of climate change. This unfavourable ranking is based on both climate change trends and the countries' adaptation potentials and poverty rates. A developing agricultural state with a hot and dry climate and frequent hazardous weather events has extremely poor adaptation ability, if acting on its own.

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<sup>114</sup>Thomas F. Stocker et al, (eds), Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Cambridge University Press, 2013) 1535,

<sup>115</sup> World Bank (2010) Marianne Fay, Rachel I. Block and Jane Ebinger (eds), Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

293. **Impact of climate change on agriculture.** Climate change is expected to significantly affect agricultural growing conditions, including impacts from rising temperatures, increasing variability of precipitation and the likely overall reduction in surface water due to increased evapotranspiration and glacial melt. The changes will likely increase aridity, affect access to irrigation water sources and accelerate desertification, which is already a significant concern and affects up to half the land in the country.<sup>116</sup> Climate change is expected to reduce production of food and fibre crops and cut overall food availability per capita; increases in temperatures, including temperature extremes, along with existing or worsening drought incidence can significantly affect yields, with high impact on sugar beets, wheat, and maize, the latter two of which are particularly sensitive to rainfall timing. Increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns could also contribute to increased outbreaks of agricultural diseases and pests, such as locusts, crop yields and productivity can also be expected to be reduced due to increasing heavy rains and the resultant floods and mudslides.

294. **Water Resources.** Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on the availability and reliability of water resources. While projections indicate there will likely be a slight increase in total annual rainfall, changes in the timing of precipitation within the year combined with increasing dry spells and temperatures will likely lead to increased water stress. Significant reductions in glaciers and snowfields are of critical concern. Increasing temperatures over the past 50 years have already contributed to significant decreases in both mountain snowpack and glaciers in the Kyrgyz Republic and neighbouring Kazakhstan, with accelerated reductions in the past 20 years. Significant decline in surface water flow and annual water supply is expected to occur in the coming decades, with projections suggesting decreased inflow to downstream rivers of at least 20 percent by 2050 and decreased overall runoff across all basins of between five and 20 percent by 2070. Changes in snowmelt, glacial melt and precipitation patterns are all expected to decrease river flow and irrigation sources during agriculturally important spring and summer months. The decrease in water availability is likely to coincide with an increased demand for agricultural water due to higher temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, increasing water shortages. Changes to river flows, mountain snowmelt and glacial melt will also likely impact the region's biodiversity and ecosystem services, and overall water stress could affect availability of water for drinking and sanitation activities.

295. **Livestock.** In high mountain pastures the combination of increasing temperatures and decreasing overall water availability is expected to increase desertification and reduce pasture coverage. Climate change impacts may negatively affect the feed, fodder and available grazing for livestock. Projected increases in temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and impacts on water access can be expected to increase biological stress on animals and alter their growth and reproductive patterns. Increased water scarcity and drought incidence can reduce access to drinking water and adequate foraging. The increased biological stress and poorer nutrition are likely to leave the livestock more vulnerable to infectious diseases. This is in addition to potential injuries and deaths from increased intensity and frequency of heavy rains. A common approach to handling historical climate risks involving increasing livestock numbers, is increasingly leading to pasture degradation, overgrazing and erosion in watershed catchments, all of which increases vulnerability to climate risks.

296. The project will be formed around the following components:

297. **Component 1.** This component will aim to enhance the much-needed body of knowledge surrounding the water availability and drought situation in the climate-vulnerable pastures of Kyrgyzstan. The RRPCP-ADAPT will conduct a detailed water availability study with a specific focus on the climate vulnerable pastures. The water-related data generated will feed into the broader IFAD Forest and pasture degradation monitoring system to provide baseline data on water availability. Through the knowledge management outcome, the project will, following the completion of this study, continue to monitor and update water availability in the climate vulnerable pastures. The component will also design a gender leadership mainstreaming TOT to raise awareness about the need to enhance women membership of the decision-making PUU committees, across all 454 RRPCP targeted PUUs and in the Leskhoz training programme. Finally, the component will also build the capacity of the CDA NGO and raise awareness in the APIU and ARIS on BALI. The component will also design the manuals and tools required to implement the BALI programme in component 3.

298. **Component 2.** In component 2 the project will focus on climate-proofing overgrazed and degraded climate-vulnerable pastures through the implementation of 75 CLPMPs. The component also build institutional capacity with the construction of two tree nurseries that will produce 1.5 million spruce and 400,000 walnut seedlings, this will support the country's long-term climate-resilience of its forests.

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<sup>116</sup> USAID Climate Risk in Kyrgyz Republic: Country Risk Profile

Through a programme of afforestation and reforestation and forest enrichment the project will help ensure that 2,500ha of vulnerable and unproductive soils are afforested and reforested and 1,500ha will be enriched with indigenous walnut forests for the economic benefit of the climate-vulnerable rural poor.

299. This component will help ensure that the environmental services of forests and the pastures upon which the climate-vulnerable rural poor directly and indirectly depend for their livelihoods, are climate-proofed against increases in future climate events. This will help to reduce the impact of reduced soil moisture content, increases in maximum temperatures, increases in agricultural and hydrological, droughts, changing precipitation patterns as well as reducing the risk of other hazards such as erosion, landslides, flooding and mudslides. AF funding will help reduce the risk of environmental hazards that will be aggravated by climate change and compounded by maladaptive practices that already negatively affect rural livelihoods.

300. **Component 3.** The aim of this component is to provide alternative streams of revenue that reduce dependency on increasingly fragile pastures negatively impacted by maladaptive practices and a changing climate. To help achieve this, the Adaptation Fund will provide a gender-transformative training and grant package aimed at teaching and coaching rural poor and climate-vulnerable women and young producers to start new economic activities and reduce pastoral dependency. RRPCP-ADAPT will teach and support the development and / or the further expansion of small producer business activities by fully integrating with the value chain development programme of the RRPCP. RRPCP-ADAPT will develop a tailored long-term Business for Action Learning and Innovation (BALI) training and coaching programme aimed at raising awareness about gender equality, and mainstreaming it into households, communities and the value chains. Women Organisations (WO) and Self-Help Groups (SHG) that will successfully graduate from the BALI micro-grants stage to the third and final stage, will be trained to connect with value chains supported by the larger IFAD project.

301. The RRPCP will support the BALI participants with technical support on specific business activities, linking them up with mentors, programmes, successful businesses, existing value chain actors and business associations along the value chain that can support in product development through inter alia trainings, coaching, consultations, internships. These value chain linkages promoted by the RRPCP, will also provide for support in further improving of the quality of products and services, increased visibility, branding and promotion to support their competitiveness.

## **II. Screening and Categorisation.**

### **i) Screening and Categorisation**

302. RRPCP-ADAPT is an environmentally positive project with no potentially adverse impacts and it has addressed the concerns raised in the IFAD Social Environment Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) assessment and is aligned with the Adaptation Fund's ESP. Following the environmental and social risk assessment detailed in section III below and the IFAD SECAP (see part ii below for ESP SECAP Alignment), the project corresponds to a 'category B' due to some minor risks for which mitigation measures have been taken. Section III provides an analysis of the environmental and social impacts and risks for the category B justification and proposes a management plan that will mitigate risks as well as the screening of ESPs 9, and 14 as the risks for these cannot be identified until the project areas have been defined.

303. The following table provides a brief overview of the potential risks the project poses in relation to the 15 Environmental and Social Principles, this is followed by a detailed environmental and social risk assessment.

Figure 21 Adaptation Fund environmental and social checklist

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
ESP 1 Compliance with the Law	X	No risk
ESP 2 Access and Equity	X	No risk
ESP 3 Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	X	No risk
ESP 4 Human Rights	X	No risk
ESP 5 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	X	No risk
ESP 6 Core Labour Rights	X	No risk
ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples	X	No risk
ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement	X	No risk
ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats		<b>Low risk</b> During the mapping of the project activities RRPCP-ADAPT will identify and exclude national parks ensuring that they will not directly or indirectly impact protected areas or high value conservation areas.
ESP 10 Conservation of Biological Diversity	X	No risk
ESP 11 Climate Change	X	No risk
ESP 12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	No risk
ESP 13 Public Health	X	<b>No risk</b> except for Covid – 19. The project will integrate the highest international / WHO standards in reducing the risk of Covid-19 infection in wearing masks, keeping social distancing and practicing personal hygiene. Should public gatherings not be possible, suitable alternatives will be sought. The risk will be assessed as a priority and on an ongoing basis.
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage		<b>Low risk</b> During the mapping of the project activities RRPCP-ADAPT will conduct a full analysis on the potential impact on the physical and cultural heritage of the project areas and take corrective measures to ensure their protection.
ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation	X	No risk

## ii) Alignment between ESP/AF and SECAP/IFAD

304. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) were approved by the Executive Board became effective in 2015 and were updated in 2017. These procedures defined an improved course of action for assessing social, environmental and climate risks to enhance the sustainability of results-based country strategic opportunities programmes (RB-COSOPs), country strategy notes (CSNs), programmes and projects. SECAP along with the guidance statements (GS) sets out the mandatory requirements and other elements that must be integrated throughout the project life cycle. The 2017 updated version: (i) draws on lessons learned in SECAP's implementation from



2015 to the present; (ii) clarifies the mandatory and non-mandatory requirements applicable to IFAD-supported investments; (iii) further aligns IFAD's environmental and social standards and practices with those of other multilateral financial institutions; (iv) reflects IFAD's complementary policies<sup>117</sup> and climate mainstreaming agenda; (v) enables IFAD's continued access to international environment and climate financing; and (vi) better aligns IFAD's programming with the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing<sup>118</sup>. All IFAD projects entering the pipeline are subject to an environmental, social and climate risk screening, and are assigned a risk category for environment and social standards (A, B, C), and for climate vulnerability (high, moderate, low). These findings, along with subsequent analysis and assessments, must be reflected in the project's SECAP review note. Projects with environment and social category "C" and climate risk "low" do not require any further analysis.

305. All category "B" projects must have a SECAP review note including a matrix of the environment and social management plan (ESMP) at design stage. The identified social and environmental risks, and opportunities-management measures must be reflected in the project design and the project design report (PDR). The ESMP matrix must be integrated into the project's implementation manual or developed as a stand-alone guidance document for the project management unit late in the design stage or early in implementation. All category "A" projects must have an ESIA at the design stage (or relevant stage of implementation). The draft and final ESIA reports, and other relevant documents<sup>119</sup> must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the quality assurance stage (or other stages during project implementation).

306. For all projects with a "moderate" climate risk classification, a basic climate risk analysis must be conducted during the project design stage and included in the SECAP review note. Adaptation and mitigation measures must be mainstreamed into the project design and PDR. For all projects with "high" climate risk classification, an in-depth climate risk analysis must be conducted during project design and adaptation and risk-mitigation measures must be mainstreamed into the project design and PDR.

307. IFAD SECAP includes 14 Guidance Statements (GS) with: (i) an introduction to each subject, (ii) how the subject has been addressed in IFAD projects, (iii) the environmental, climate change and social issues linked to the subject; (iv) Criteria for environmental screening and scoping of IFAD projects; (v) potential mitigation and adaptation plans and measures for controlling adverse impacts, (vi) the international legal context. The following table provides some information about the relation between AF ESP Principles and IFAD SECAP.<sup>120</sup>

AF ESP Guidance Principles	IFAD SECAP GS, Guiding Values and Principles
<b>ESP1 Compliance with the Law</b>	<p>SECAP requires that activities in the framework of the IFAD financed projects or programmes meet IFAD's safeguard policy guidance, comply with applicable national laws and regulations (labour, health, safety, etc.) and international laws and treaties, and the prohibited investment activities list produced by the International Finance Corporation is adhered to.</p> <p>- Project design should review: (i) current national policies, legislation and legislative instruments governing environmental management health, gender and social welfare, climate change (mitigation and adaptation) and governance with their implementation structures, identify challenges, and recommend appropriate changes for effective implementation; (ii) all relevant international treaties and conventions on the environment, climate change, health, gender, labour and human rights to which the country is a signatory.</p>

<sup>117</sup> Including, but not restricted, to policies on targeting (2006), gender equality and women's empowerment (2012), indigenous peoples (2009). Available at: [www.ifad.org/operations/policy/policydocs.htm](http://www.ifad.org/operations/policy/policydocs.htm).

<sup>118</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/e72d1b36-58ed-4630-b683-7b22f4075e73> See section 7.01(a)(vi)

<sup>119</sup> Including environment and social management frameworks (ESMFs), draft resettlement action plans and frameworks (RAFTs), draft mitigation plans and documentation of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and indigenous plan (IP) consultation processes.

<sup>120</sup> For further information, please visit <https://www.ifad.org/topic/gef/secap/overview>.

<p><b>Principle 2 Access and Equity</b></p>	<p><b>Access and Equity</b> is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. SECAP requires that projects and programmes ensure the participation of target groups and equitable distribution of benefits. When projects result in physical or economic displacement (affecting access and user rights to land and other resources), the borrower or grant recipient should obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the affected people, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare resettlement plans or frameworks. The documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the QA or relevant implementation stage.</p> <p><b>GS 7 Water</b> - In the case of water-related projects like the water points in RRPCP-ADATP, project design should: (i) consult all local water users, and involve beneficiaries in all stages of infrastructure development, from design, through operation and management, to rehabilitation and reconstruction; (ii) ensure equitable, reliable and sustained access to, and use and control of, water; (iii) address the gender dimensions in all stages.</p> <p><b>GS 11 Development of value chains and micro- and small enterprises (MSEs):</b> From a social perspective, additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include among others: (i) favourable working conditions within newly created green jobs throughout the value chain, including in local food systems; (ii) improving workplace safety and reducing community exposure to environmental hazards and public health risks; (iii) creation of specific employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth, for example in supply of information or support services to the value chain; (iv) harmonization with national and international labour standards; and (v) strengthened capacity for good practices, including employment opportunities for landless and other marginalized groups.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy, Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy. Moreover, IFAD has been supporting the Principle for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI), the African Land Policy Framework and Guidelines, including the Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land-based Investments, along with other frameworks and guidelines aimed at the social and economic empowerment of poor rural women and men and social and economic equity more generally.</p>
<p><b>ESP 3 Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups.</b></p>	<p><b>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</b> is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. A robust SECAP process requires attention to social dimensions such as land tenure, community health, safety, labour, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and historical factors, particularly in relation to natural resource management. It not only looks at compliance (e.g. managing potential negative impacts), but expected positive impacts and ways to maximize opportunities. To assure a good contribution to the quality of SECAP, project design should assess the socio-economic and cultural profile, including key issues relating to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, conflict, migration, employment and livelihoods. Consultation with communities and stakeholders must be maintained throughout the project lifecycle, especially in high-risk projects. For investment projects with a projected high sensitivity to climate hazards, IFAD requires a climate vulnerability analysis which can help to improve the targeting of investment actions to include the most vulnerable and least resilient target groups.</p> <p><b>GS 13 – Physical and economic resettlement.</b> Specific attention should be given to maximizing opportunities, avoiding involuntary resettlement, enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment and reducing vulnerability to risks/effects of climate change and variability and other project impacts. In any case, emphasis should also be on involving key stakeholders especially vulnerable groups and marginalized poor communities – including female-headed households, the elderly, or persons with physical and mental disabilities – in project design and implementation, and addressing public health concerns (e.g.</p>

	<p>HIV/AIDS). Should resettlement or economic displacement be envisaged, the FPIC and the do-not-harm principles – which are two pillars of IFAD's Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy - – will be followed at all times and for all its beneficiaries for “any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities.</p> <p><b>GS 11: Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs).</b> From a social perspective, additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include among others: (vi) favourable working conditions within newly created green jobs throughout the value chain, including in local food systems; (vii) improving workplace safety and reducing community exposure to environmental hazards and public health risks; (viii) creation of specific employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth, for example in supply of information or support services to the value chain; (ix) harmonization with national and international labour standards; and (x) strengthened capacity for good practices, including employment opportunities for landless and other marginalized groups.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy, Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy.</p>
<b>ESP 4 Human Rights</b>	<p>Human Rights is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. Among the Guiding Values and Principles for SECAP, there is the principle to “support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work”.</p>
<b>ESP 5 Gender Equality and Woman's Empowerment.</b>	<p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements.</p> <p><b>GS 5 Forest Resources:</b> Gender is a key cross-cutting issue for IFAD in terms of the sustainable management of forestry resources. In the SECAP it advises to involve women in projects promoting community forest management and forest-based alternative livelihoods.</p> <p><b>GS 11 Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs):</b> Well-designed value chain projects can drive improved natural resource management, climate resilience, gender equality, decent labour and working conditions, community health and safety, and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Two key issues to manage in all value chain projects are (i) gender and (ii) food security (IFAD 2014). Different stages and functions of any value chain will be associated with gender-specific knowledge, assets, decision-making powers and responsibilities. Household food security and nutrition may be at risk in value chain designs that emphasize mono-cropping and commercial sales at the cost of local food access or labour demands. Additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include: (i) gender-sensitive approaches to vocational training, business skills development, small-scale processing infrastructure, contract development and other value chain innovations; (ii) corporate social responsibility strategies that improve women's economic and decision-making position within value chains. Inclusion of youth is also a growing issue in value chains (UNIDO 2011), being carefully addressed in IFAD projects.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy, Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy.</p>
<b>Principle 6 Core Labour Rights.</b>	<p><b>Core Labour Rights</b> is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. A robust SECAP process requires attention to social dimensions such as land tenure, community health, safety, labour, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and historical factors, particularly in relation to natural</p>

	<p>resource management. One of the guiding values and principles for SECAP is to minimize adverse social impacts and incorporate externalities. Avoid and mitigate any potential adverse impacts on health and safety, labour and working conditions and well-being of workers and local communities.</p> <p><b>GS 11 Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs):</b> With large private agribusinesses, IFAD project design teams and project implementers can refer to IFAD's principles under Private Sector Strategy (IFAD 2011a). These principles include ensuring that large and international companies that partner with IFAD comply with social and environmental standards, and are regularly assessed through due diligence during project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy.</p>
<b>ESP 7 Indigenous people</b>	<p>According to SECAP, when impacting indigenous peoples, the borrower or the grant recipient must seek FPIC from the concerned communities, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare an indigenous plan (IP). Whenever FPIC is not possible during project design, the FPIC implementation plan should specify how FPIC will be sought during early implementation. The FPIC plan and related documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the Quality Assurance (QA) or relevant stage during implementation. IFAD SECAP promotes the Indigenous Peoples Plan as a tool to ensure that the design and implementation of projects foster full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves. It also ensures that the affected groups receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, are not harmed by the projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles: Indigenous People's Policy; Targeting Policy; Gender Policy; Climate Change Strategy</p>
<b>ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<p>Two Guidance Statements are related to Principle 8: GS 13 – Physical and economic resettlement; GS 8 – According to SECAP, when projects result in physical or economic displacement (affecting access and user rights to land and other resources), the borrower or grant recipient should obtain FPIC from the affected people, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare resettlement plans or frameworks. The documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the QA or relevant implementation stage.</p> <p>Throughout the process of identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of the various elements of resettlement or economic displacement and their impacts, adequate attention will be paid to gender concerns: specific measures addressing the needs of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms will be put in place in order to ensure that women and men will receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their losses and to restore and possibly improve their living standards.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Land Policy, ENRM Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy.</p>
<b>ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats</b>	<p>Three Guidance Statements are related to Principle 9: GS 7 – Water; GS 1 – Biodiversity; and GS 5 Forest Resources.</p> <p><b>GS 1 Biodiversity:</b> In terms of biodiversity IFAD advises i) To completely avoid any adverse impact; ii) To reduce impacts on biodiversity where unavoidable; iii) restore habitats to their original state; and iv) Provide compensation for any unavoidable damage when a project is allowed to continue in spite of its negative effects to biodiversity. The project, however, compensates for its negative effects on biodiversity by supporting mitigation or restoration of similar biodiversity-rich</p>

	<p>habitats located elsewhere. This solution should never be used this as a stand-alone solution, but may be considered on a very limited scale, such as when other mitigation options have been exhausted.</p> <p><b>GS 7 Water:</b> According to SECAP, water-related projects requires projects to: (i) assess watershed protection needs and measures to preserve surface and underground water hydrology, and ensure water quality and supply within and adjacent to the project area; (ii) avoid detrimental changes in downstream water flow; (iii) limit erosion in watershed areas, intakes, waterways and reservoirs, including by designing all infrastructure to minimise scouring, sedimentation and stagnant water and to facilitate cleaning; (iv) Explore options for rewarding communities for watershed or ecosystem services (financially and non-financially) or benefit-sharing mechanisms.</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles are: Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy; Land Policy; Climate Change Strategy.</p>
<b>ESP 10 Conservation of Biodiversity</b>	<p><b>GS 1 Biodiversity</b> – IFAD can protect biodiversity by designing its projects appropriately, ensuring that they are implemented sustainably with full community participation, and providing sound recommendations for improving borrowing countries’ agricultural policies, many of which are currently top-down. The following are the issues to be considered in this identification process: (i) Adopt an ecosystem perspective and multi-sectoral approach to development cooperation programmes; (ii) Promote fair and equitable sharing of costs and benefits from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at all levels: local, national, regional and international; (iii) Encourage full stakeholder participation, including partnerships between civil society, government and private sector; (iv) Ensure that IFAD projects and programmes are consistent with the wider policy framework, and/or changes are made for supportive policies and laws; (v) Ensure that institutional arrangements are effective, transparent, accountable, inclusive and responsive; (vi) Provide and use accurate, appropriate, multidisciplinary information, accessible to, and understood by, all stakeholders; (vii) IFAD’s investments should be sensitive to, and complement, local and national structures, processes and capacities.</p> <p>Mitigation activities to eliminate or reduce the negative impacts of a project on biodiversity should follow the following order of preference: (1) Complete avoidance of adverse impact; (2) Reduction of impacts on biodiversity where unavoidable; (3) Restoration of habitats to their original state; (4) Relocation of affected species; (5) Compensation for any unavoidable damage.</p> <p><b>GS 5 Forest Resources:</b> In terms of biodiversity in forests IFAD SECAP guidelines require the project to ascertain the presence of endangered species, and ensure that adequate areas are available for the migration of wildlife and conservation measures are in place (protect the change of status from natural forest to officially protected forest area).</p> <p>Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles are: Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy; Land Policy; Climate Change Strategy.</p>
<b>ESP 11 Climate Change</b>	<p>Climate change is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. SECAP asks to incorporate climate change risk analysis into projects, which are subject to an environmental, social and climate risk screening, and are assigned a risk category for climate vulnerability (high, moderate, low).</p> <p><b>GS 5 Forest Resources:</b> In terms of Climate change adaptation IFAD recognises that although knowledge on the impacts of climate change on forest ecosystems is currently limited, adaptation is crucial to maintaining the functions of forest ecosystems and protecting rural communities’ livelihoods. The SECAP guidelines require management activities that can increase the adaptive capacity of forests include those aiming to: (i) maintain forest health and vitality, such as by applying appropriate silvicultural treatments and controlled fire, pest and disease management; and (ii) conserve biodiversity in forests, such as through the effective management and creation of protected areas, enhancing connectivity</p>

	<p>between forest areas.</p> <p><b>GS 7 Water:</b> In the case of water irrigation projects, the potential impacts of climate change on water availability should be thoroughly examined when designing any type of intervention – climate moisture index, local climate variability data and projections can be very useful in this regard. Projects in areas prone to floods, drought and other natural disasters often require explicit incorporation of climate change effects into economic analysis, including assessment of the cost of adaptation and measures for reducing vulnerability at the river basin or watershed level (World Bank, 2009). Multiple-benefit approaches or technologies that have positive impacts on climate resilience, yields and soil moisture, such as rainwater harvesting and conservation agriculture, should be promoted.</p> <p><b>GS 11 Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs):</b> From a climate perspective, additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include: (i) development of early warning systems and contingency plans for climate shocks and extreme events across the full value chain including transport and storage; (ii) introduction of protective features and reinforcements into the design of critical infrastructure to handle higher maximum water run-off and higher temperatures; (iii) inclusion of climate criteria in corporate standards and protocols; (iv) financial channels to reduce risks associated with innovation (e.g. microfinance, small grants programs, index-based weather insurance); (v) renewable energy sources to cover changing requirements for grain processing, fish drying and other value-adding activities; (vi) use of hazard exposure and crop suitability maps to inform siting of processing facilities; (vii) harmonization with national climate change policies and international commitments; (viii) strengthened capacity for good practices, including building stronger knowledge systems and institutions for ongoing adaptation to progressive climate change; and (ix) incorporation of measurable climate change mitigation practices where relevant, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as agroforestry, measures to increase soil carbon, and efficiency measures in the value chain that reduce output to input ratios for materials, energy and water (IFAD 2015). Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions should be measured where technically and financially feasible. The FAO EX-ACT tool is a good example already being used in some IFAD projects.</p>
<b>ESP 12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.</b>	<p>Five Guidance Statements are related to Principle 8: GS 7 – Water; GS 1 – Biodiversity; GS 3 – Energy; GS 2 - Agrochemical.</p> <p><b>GS 2 Agrochemicals:</b> RRPCP-ADATP will seek to minimise agrochemical use, but whenever an IFAD project includes the purchase, promotion or use of agrochemicals, environmental analysis should seek to address the following issues: (i) Identification of specific crops and their existing or potential pests requiring pest management; (ii) Identification of nationally approved and available pesticides, and management and application techniques for their judicious and effective use to protect human and environment health; (iii) Assessment of local and national capacity for the safe handling, use, storage, disposal and monitoring of agrochemicals; (iv) Development of an IPM programme for minimizing /optimizing pesticide application, including – if possible – provisions for monitoring residues on crops and in the environment; (v) Reduction of environmental impact.</p> <p><b>GS 7 Water:</b> Issues to be addressed include: i) To promote water-efficient irrigation systems; ii) Assess how vulnerable project sites and water management systems are to climate change; iii) Infrastructure must be compatible with the physical resource base and complementary to upstream and downstream activities; iv) Preserve surface water and underground water hydrology, and ensure water quality and supply within and adjacent to the project area. Avoid detrimental changes in downstream water flow. Limit erosion in watershed areas, intakes, waterways and reservoirs, including by designing all infrastructure to minimize scouring, sedimentation and stagnant water and to facilitate cleaning; and v) Prioritize the rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes, the development of several small-scale irrigation schemes rather than one large system, the use of sprinkler or drip irrigation, the use of treated wastewater, and the combined use of surface water and groundwater</p>

	Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles are: Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy; Land Policy; Climate Change Strategy.
<b>ESP 13 Human Health</b>	<b>GS 14: Human health.</b> When community health is significantly affected, a health-impact assessment must be conducted and mitigation measures included in the project design.
<b>ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage.</b>	<b>GS 9 – Physical cultural resources (PCR).</b> According to SECAP, the borrower will address PCR in programmes/projects financed by IFAD in the context of the environmental and social assessment (ESA) process established by IFAD's SECAP. The SECAP prescribes general steps for programmes/ projects that apply in cases involving PCR: screening; collecting data; assessing impacts; and formulating mitigating measures.  Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, ENRM Policy, Climate Change Strategy.
<b>ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation.</b>	Two SECAP Guidance Statements are related to Principle 15: GS 5 – Forest Resources and GS 7 – Water. <b>GS5 Forest Resources:</b> i) To limit the clearing of land systems to the areas that are most suitable for agricultural production, and identify areas that should not be cleared; ii) Avoid clearing during the rainy season, and protect cleared areas with plant remnants and other material (litter, mulch, etc.); iii) Avoid the use of fire as a land clearing method; iv) Encourage the combination of and interaction between agriculture and forestry, particularly in the buffer zones. <b>GS7 Water:</b> Watershed protection: Limit erosion in watershed areas, intakes, waterways and reservoirs, including by designing all infrastructure to minimize scouring, sedimentation and stagnant water and to facilitate cleaning. IFAD has demonstrated a firm commitment towards land, soil and water conservation as detailed under ESP 15. Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles: Land Policy; Targeting Policy; ENRM Policy; Climate Change Strategy.

### III. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

#### Principle 1 Compliance with the law

308. No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with the law, since the project complies with all relevant national legislation and policies on agriculture, water management, climate change adaptation, employment, women's rights, among others. Section 'II-E' details the laws that the project is in compliance with and are summarised below.

- **Land Code, No.45 (June 2, 1999).** The project will be in full compliance with the Land Code through its sustainability strategy of ensuring leasing of land for climate-vulnerable rural poor are for at least 5 years and renewable for up to 50 years as detailed in the land code. This will be of particular relevance for activities under output 2.2 and in component 3 to promote ownership for a more sustainable use of forest land for economic purposes such as walnut production but also for example in the leasing of land for fruit tree cultivation under component 3.
- **Water Code, No. 8 (December 9, 2004).** The project will be in compliance with the water code by ensuring the protection of water resources through no regret nature-based solutions and ensuring that those beneficiaries needing water for irrigation purposes, are in full compliance with the Water Code.
- **Law 166 “On Agricultural Development” (10 April 2009)** The project will be in full compliance with the Law 166 through its aim to increase food security, support a sustainable and climate-resilient pastoral sector and the promotion of the gender-responsive agricultural small enterprise, value chain development.
- **Law 165 “On the protection of fertile soil layer of agricultural land”** The project will comply with the Law by promoting the climate-resilience and sustainable development of pasture land for agricultural purposes. Project activities aim for the rehabilitation and stabilisation of vulnerable soils so as to reduce the rate of soil erosion, landslides and mudslides.



- **Law 53 “On Environmental Protection” (June 16, 1999)** The Project will be in full compliance with the Law as its activities are entirely aimed at improving environmental protection, of pastures and forests through sustainable management practices. The selection committee comprising the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM) and the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) will ensure compliance with national laws including Law 53.
- **Decree No. 60 on Environmental Impact Assessments (13 February, 2015).** The project will be in compliance with the Decree on EIAs as detailed under section II-E ‘Environmental Permits’.
- **Forest Code No. 66 (July 8, 1999).** The project promotes the regeneration of forests, ensures the sustainable use of forests, the conservation of biological diversity of forest ecosystems and aims to increase the ecological and economic potential of forests.
- **Law 60 on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment (12 march 2003)** The project will comply with this Law through providing equal opportunity for both men and women throughout all activities related to the project

## **Principle 2: Access and Equity.**

309. No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with access and equity since the project will not reduce or prevent communities in the targeted areas from accessing basic services. The project will take a number of transparent steps that will help ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favouritism. Primarily, project targeting has been agreed with the government and comprises targeting criteria based on gender and age quotas. The project will advertise broadly in Kyrgyz and Russian through the mass media (radio, social media, town hall and village meetings, workshops etc.) for the implementation of an outreach/mobilisation strategy. Beneficiaries will be explained as they have been throughout the participatory and gender-balanced consultations during the design, that this is a project with a strong focus on women and youth, but that also adult men will be eligible. The project will promote an outreach programme that aims to be inclusive of the most vulnerable by prioritising the Social Passport holders as officially registered and verified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD) and detailed further under section I-A. The mobilisation / outreach strategy will be executed in a participatory consultative and gender-sensitive manner and the grievances procedure promoted to ensure everyone being included is entitled.

## **Principle 3: Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups.**

310. There is no risk that the project will impose adverse impacts on marginalised and vulnerable groups as the entire focus of the RRPCP-ADAPT project is to target the climate-vulnerable rural poor. Through the BALI programme in component 3 the project will directly benefit 3,000 women, youth and men from vulnerable households (targeting 15,900 household members) in providing them with life skills, training, long-term coaching and grant capital to empower them to develop interpersonal relations, learn to develop business plans and successfully manage profit-positive economic activities. With continued community-based support and specific technical value chain development training and the support of the IFAD RRPCP, they will learn to develop value chain business relationships and to add value to raw materials and access new markets. The BALI programme upscales an IFAD pilot that has proven to be successful in building the confidence of the most vulnerable and demonstrate that it is possible to work together in a gender-responsive way, to achieve a prosperous and sustainable community.

311. **Household monitoring.** The risk of disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups will be further minimised through the BALI graduation’s monitoring programme. The upscaling of the BALI pilot ensures that the best practices and lessons learned can be applied and this includes regular monthly monitoring by the community champions as well as the CDA Service Provider (SP). The 3,000 beneficiaries will receive regular monitoring at the household-level and will allow to track the progress of each graduation participant in relation to their economic and social goals. Regular household visits and group discussions will allow each household to see progress against its own goals. Challenges can be identified during regular household-level follow-up visits and processed before they become even greater barriers to achieving the graduation objectives.

312. **Natural Resource Management.** The project will also bring broad benefits to the marginalised and vulnerable groups in terms of improved management through the implementation of 75 Pasture

Management Plans and 4,000ha of afforestation, reforestation and forest enrichment in climate-vulnerable areas that will stabilise, consolidate and improve the fertility of vulnerable soils. Ensuring that these vulnerable areas are more climate-resilient is essential for the livelihoods of the climate-vulnerable rural poor as these groups are disproportionately more dependent on the natural resources for their livelihoods. The IFAD RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT projects will hire a M&E service provider dedicated to

313. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Principle**<sup>121</sup>. All consultations will be based on FPIC principle.

#### **Principle 4: Human Rights.**

314. No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with human rights since the project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights in compliance with the ESP. Among the Guiding Values and Principles for IFAD's Social Environmental Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), is the principle to "support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realisation of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work".

315. Kyrgyzstan has ratified eleven human rights Conventions and Optional Protocols including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty; the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

316. Kyrgyzstan has been cited in five Human Rights Council Special Procedures. The five most recent Reports of the Special Rapporteurs are:

- **On the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.** Specific challenges to be addressed include the enjoyment of different sexual and reproductive health rights, persisting discriminatory practices in health-care services and the need to progressively deinstitutionalize mental health and social welfare services through a long-term strategy in which investments are directed, as a priority, to family-focused and community-based services, with a human rights-based approach.
- **On the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.** The Special Rapporteur recommends that Kyrgyzstan must continue to work towards the implementation of all the range of instruments and strategies at its disposal to ensure a comprehensive national child protection strategy centred on children's rights, in coordination with the Strategy for the Development of Social Protection and the new national programme on justice for children currently being developed.
- **On the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights.** It is recommended that Kyrgyzstan take, as a matter of priority and with the assistance and support of the international community, all appropriate measures to eliminate, or reduce to a minimum, the threats that uranium tailings, toxic waste dumps, obsolete or banned pesticides and mercury waste pose to the enjoyment of human rights of thousands of people living close to these sites.
- **On violence against women, its causes and consequences.** The Special Rapporteur was concerned about the insufficient social welfare provisions have further eroded women's economic and social position, resulting in increasingly inferior negotiating positions within society and in the family. This is reflected in the rise of marriage practices such as bride-kidnapping, polygamous unions, early marriage and the rise in unregistered religious marriages, which undermine the rights of women and increase their vulnerability to all forms of

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<sup>121</sup> Adapted from UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), 2005, Report on the International Workshop on Methodologies Regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous People

violence. Their access to justice and protection is impeded by limited numbers of shelters, legal aid services and awareness of their rights, as well as by economic dependency and the reluctance by law enforcement structures and society at large to recognize numerous forms of violence as crimes requiring serious attention.

The SR further notes that patriarchal articulations of a national and cultural identity and a reported rise in the influence of religious conservatism further undermine the position of women in Kyrgyz society. In addition, the marginalization of the national women's machinery and the lack of budgetary allocations and concrete measures to implement gender-related commitments have all impeded efforts to advance gender equality and eliminate violence against women

- **On the independence of judges and lawyers.** The Special Rapporteur was concerned that the conduct of judicial proceedings does not sufficiently conform to the principle of equality of arms, and that the prosecutor currently exerts excessive control over the proceedings at both the pretrial and trial stages. Furthermore, higher-level prosecutors can bring special appeals even after a final judgement has been rendered. It is vital that steps be taken, in law and in practice, to reduce the dominant role of the prosecutor in judicial proceedings in order to ensure a fairer balance between the respective roles of the prosecutor and the defence lawyer.

The Special Rapporteur is furthermore of the opinion that the judiciary must be significantly strengthened in order to enable it to act as a fully independent institution capable of protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms.

317. The project will work towards addressing some of the recommendations of the OHCHR Special Rapporteur recommendations. Through its activities it will aim to redress the disparities in standards of living and access to quality, health, education, employment and social support structures for women, children, youth and marginalised in Kyrgyzstan. It will furthermore ensure that all activities will be the result of gender-sensitive consultative and participatory processes. RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will furthermore focus on supporting the most vulnerable and marginal rural populations through promoting social protection; environmental sustainability and climate resilience; livelihood promotion; financial inclusion; and social empowerment. The project will furthermore directly address gender-based violence, bride kidnapping child labour, and early marriage and promote gender equality as part of the BALI programme involving both men and women. These and other human rights issues have been an explicit part of consultations with stakeholders during the project formulation and identification and will continue to be during the further design and implementation of activities. The project implementation entity, together with other UN agencies present in Kyrgyzstan will report on any human rights violations in the project areas.

## **Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment<sup>122</sup>**

318. As required by the AF Gender Policy an Initial Gender Assessment (GA) was conducted and is presented in annex 5 of the project proposal. The GA analysed gender in terms of food and nutrition security; gender-based violence; access to land; poverty; culture context of gender roles; the gendered division of labour; gender-based power structures; gender legal and national strategies; differentiated climate change impacts on gender; and the gender-related issues raised from community consultations. The assessment assisted the project in taking proactive measures to integrate gender-focused development strategies that will ensure it will not pose a risk to the principle of gender equality and women's empowerment.

319. **Analysis.** The 2018 Gender Inequality Index (GII) placed Kyrgyzstan 87th out of 162. In Kyrgyzstan, 19.2 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 98.6 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 98.3 percent of their male counterparts. Female participation in the labour market is 48.0 percent compared to 75.8 for men. Maternal and infant mortality rates remain high, especially in rural areas, owing to inadequate prenatal care, the growth of external and internal migration, the low level of awareness and level of education among pregnant women and mothers about family planning and pregnancy, and the low quality of nutrition for women<sup>123</sup>. For every 100,000 live births, 76 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 32.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19.

320. **Constraints.** Women continue to face significant cultural, social and economic barriers that limit their economic prospects and access to decent pay and have the impact of reducing women integration

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<sup>122</sup> The Initial Gender Assessment is available in annex 5

<sup>123</sup> Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

into the labour market and formal economy. The persistence of deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society. These discriminate against women and perpetuate their subordination within the family and society. These attitudes and stereotypes are reflected in women's educational and professional choices, their limited participation in political and public life, their unequal participation in the labour market and their unequal status in marriage and family relations. There is concern from the CEDAW Committee at the high prevalence of harmful practices that discriminate against women, such as child marriage and bride kidnapping, and that to date, the State party has not taken sustained measures to modify or eliminate discriminatory stereotypes, negative traditional attitudes and harmful practices.<sup>124</sup>

321. **Design.** The IFAD's poverty targeting and gender sensitive design and implementation guidelines were applied for the design of the project. A gender and targeting specialist was part of the design team, who did a poverty, targeting and gender assessment of the targeted areas<sup>125</sup>. Due to Covid-19 the design team worked remotely, but instructed local consultants and ARIS staff on how to conduct the consultations in a gender-responsive manner. A detailed account of the consultation process is presented in section II – H. The design team conducted gender separated consultation groups that enabled women and men to discuss their primary concerns free of social pressure from the other group. This resulted in vulnerable and marginalised women and youth being given a central role in the project. In order to overcome any potential risks related to this principle, the project has developed a very proactive strategy for the participation of women in project activities. Specific gender objectives, activities, dis-aggregated targets and budget allocations have been defined, and the selection criteria for the service provider includes women staff to ensure outreach to women and integrate gender aspects.

322. **Inclusion.** The project will upscale the Business for Action and Learning Initiative (BALI) which is based on the Gender Action Learning for Sustainability (GALS) methodology that promotes a change in philosophy based on underlying principles of social and gender justice, inclusion and mutual respect. In particular, it promotes women's human rights based on the United Nations Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): freedom from violence; equality of property ownership; equality of decision-making; equality of work and leisure; and freedom of thought and association.

323. In order to promote gender equality and empower women, the project will aim to (i) promote economic empowerment; (ii) enable women and men to have equal voice and influence in rural organisations and the home; and (iii) achieve a more equitable balance between women and men in the distribution of work and economic and social benefits. The project will challenge social norms that perpetuate inequalities between men and women and the contribution of women to decision-making within the household or the community alongside that of men will be promoted. Women's economic empowerment will be promoted through access and control of productive assets. To undertake productive activities, efficiently and effectively, women will have access to assets, inputs, technology and finance and will benefit from stronger links with profitable markets through the RRPCP value chain programme. They will also have access to economic services - extension, training, business activity - and the possibility of having "decent work".

324. Also of note, is the ambitious promotion of women leadership beyond business as usual scenario within the PUUs. The project will help mainstream women inclusion and gender equality into the larger IFAD project where a minimum 30% quota will be set for the membership of women in the decision-making PUU committees. This will apply to all 454 PUUs the RRPCP will be targeting and not only the 75 PUUs applying for AF Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP). This should result in the inclusion of around 2,700 women in decision-making roles. A further 30% (150) of the forest enrichment activities will also be women headed households.

## **Principle 6: Core Labour Rights.**

325. The project will not negatively affect Core Labour Rights.

326. Kyrgyzstan has been a member of the ILO since 1992 and has ratified eight fundamental ILO conventions on forced labour; freedom of association and protection of right to organise; right to organise and collective bargaining; equal remuneration; abolition of forced labour; discrimination (employment and occupation); minimum age; and worst forms of child labour.

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<sup>124</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2015): Concluding Observations (COB) on the 4<sup>th</sup> Periodic Report.

<sup>125</sup> See gender assessment in annex 5

327. The 2019 Report of the Committee of Experts to the 180<sup>th</sup> International Labour Conference, on the Application of Convention and Recommendations reported on the Application of International Labour Standards in Kyrgyzstan.

328. The Recommendations can be summarised as:

- i. Encourages the Government to pursue its efforts towards the progressive elimination of child labour and to provide information on the results achieved, particularly with respect to reducing the number of children working under the minimum age (16 years) and in hazardous work.
- ii. To take immediate measures to ensure that self-employed children, children in the informal economy and children working on family farms benefit from the protection laid down in the Convention. In this regard, it once again requests the Government to indicate any measures adopted or envisaged to strengthen the labour inspection and to provide information on the manner in which the state labour inspectorate and the Attorney-General enforce specific legislative provisions giving effect to the Convention.
- iii. To take immediate measures to ensure that children under 14 years of age are not engaged in work or employment.
- iv. To pursue its efforts to adopt the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking, and to provide information on the measures taken within this framework to combat the trafficking of persons under the age of 18, once adopted.
- v. To take the necessary measures to ensure that sufficient data on the sale and trafficking of persons under the age of 18 is made available
- vi. To ensure that persons under 18 years of age are protected against hazardous agricultural work, particularly in the cotton, tobacco and rice- growing sectors,

329. RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT in their consultations with national partners have integrated the recommendations made by the ILO through ensuring workers rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards. In promoting social protection the project has designed project activities that provide benefits in terms of i) Social protection (food security, access to health and sanitation); ii) Environmental sustainability and climate resilience; iii) Livelihood promotion of alternative income streams to support consumption, asset accumulation and economic empowerment, especially for women and youth; iv) Financial inclusion (financial literacy training and access to MFI savings and credit services); and v) Social empowerment (life skills training, social inclusion, BALI coaching and a commitment to gender equality).

330. The Project will furthermore not engage child labour in any of its activities. The prohibition of child labour will be part of the agreement with the beneficiaries and will be a non-negotiable provision of the agreement. IFAD has a longstanding partnership agreement with ILO dating back to 1979. Furthermore, IFAD as part of IFAD's Rural Youth Action Plan 2019-2021 (RYAP), is one of the founding members and has an ongoing partnership with the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA). IFAD has been involved in collaboration with United Nations and non-United Nations entities to advocate against child labour in agriculture, and contributed to the preparation of a policy brief entitled "Breaking the rural poverty cycle: Getting girls and boys out of work and into school". IFAD is also an equal opportunities employer and as such it works to ensure that all its projects are free of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. The project design ensures quotas for women and youth participation and transparent processes for recruitment as well as raising awareness raising about women and youth participation in decision making processes.

### **Principle 7: Indigenous People**

331. As there are no indigenous people in in Kyrgyzstant, the project will not involve any particular indigenous group. This aspect does not seem to be of relevance in terms of further assessment for ESP compliance.

### **Principle 8: Involuntary Resettlement**

332. As no involuntary resettlement is foreseen in any circumstance during project implementation, this aspect does not seem to be of relevance in terms of further assessment for ESP compliance.

333. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Principle**<sup>126</sup>. All consultations will be based on FPIC principle. Should a situation of resettlement or economic displacement arise during the implementation of the project that was not anticipated during design, the implementers and IFAD will ensure that a consultation and negotiation process is undertaken with the potentially affected people, according to the FPIC and do-no-harm principles. In case no agreement is reached, the project implementers will modify the specific interventions associated with the affected people, or halt them if changes are not possible. In the case where project implementers fail to undertake a consultation and negotiation process with the affected people, according to the FPIC and do-no-harm principles, the conditions and terms of the loan or grant agreement could be considered to be breached and the loan could be suspended, following IFAD's normal procedures for loan suspension.

#### **Principle 9: Protection of Natural Habitats**

334. The project is not expected to have any negative impact on critical natural habitats including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.

335. RRPCP will be implemented in the climate-vulnerable areas that are mainly in the large mountainous areas where the households are more prone to economic and environmental shocks. The exact project site locations however will be demand-driven and the result of a detailed analysis that will rank all communes in the target areas along identified key criteria. It is at point of design not possible to specify exactly where the project will take place, however every effort will be made to avoid the national protected areas as identified in annex 9. To this effect and as part of the ESMP, the APIU will update the maps of protected areas and monitor that the project implementation will not engage in their unjustified conversion or degradation, including those that are legally protected; officially proposed for protection; recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or recognized as protected by local communities. The project will screen the project areas against the list of national protected areas to ensure there is no overlap this screening will be reported on in the PPR. In the event of overlap mitigation measures will be made and will be monitored and reported on by the APIU. The project will comply with the following laws on protecting protected areas.

#### **Principle 10: Conservation of Biological Diversity.**

336. There are no identified risks to biological diversity. Kyrgyzstan has two UNESCO biosphere reserves: Sary-Chelek and Issyk Kul and three RAMSAR sites: Issyk Kul, Son-Kol Lake and Chatyr Kul reserve.

337. **Sary-Chelek**<sup>127</sup> is a Biosphere Reserve situated in the western Tien Shan Mountains on the southern spurs of the Chatkal Range in the west of Kyrgyzstan comprising a high mountain basin protected to the north, west and east by mountain ridges. The ecological characteristics of Sary-Chelek is one of alpine forests with walnut (*Juglans regia*), fir (*Abies semenovii*), spruce (*Picea schrenkiana*) and grape (*Vitis silvestris*); meadows; tree-shrub communities of juniper (*Juniperus* sp.), spruce, fir etc.; nut forest dominated by walnut with groups of apple (*Malus* spp.), pears (*Pyrus* spp.) and an understory of *Prunus divaricata*, abelia (*Abelia curumbosa*), exochords (*Exochorda* spp.) and juniper; steppe habitats; rocks and screes; water bodies.

338. **Issyk Kul**<sup>128,129</sup> is also a biosphere reserve located in the central Tien-Shan mountain region around the Issyk-Kul lake. It is one of the last harmonic cultural landscapes in the middle Asia preserving habitats close to nature in combination with traditional culture. Issyk Kul is a mountain area of the central Tien-Shan region with the Issyk-Kul lake in its centre is home to many ecosystems of global importance and has a wide variety of endemic species of wild fauna and flora. The Issyk-Kul Lake is the second biggest high mountain lake in the world. The fauna of the reserve is characterized by high species diversity and unequal distribution on different landscapes. There are 335 species of animals: Amphibia – 3 species; Reptiles- 11 species; Mammalia- 54 species; Birds- 267 species. 39 species included in Red Book of Kyrgyzstan.

<sup>126</sup> Adapted from UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), 2005, Report on the International Workshop on Methodologies Regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous People

<sup>127</sup> <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/aspac/sary-chelek>

<sup>128</sup> <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/aspac/issyk-kul>

<sup>129</sup> <https://www.ramsar.org/wetland/kyrgyzstan>

339. **Son-Kol Lake**<sup>130</sup> The site which includes the Karatal-Japyryk State Nature Reserve is the largest high-altitude freshwater lake in central Kyrgyzstan. It is valuable both as a stopover point for a high diversity of migratory birds, such as the Black Stock (*Ciconia nigra*), as well as supporting breeding populations of gulls (e.g. *Larus* spp), terns (e.g. *Sterna hirundo*), geese (e.g. *Anser indicus*), and grebes (e.g. *Podiceps nigricollis*). The site also offers refuge for threatened species like the critically endangered Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) and the vulnerable Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*). The lake is important for maintaining the livelihood of pastoralists and is also a popular camping site for tourists.

340. **Chatyr Kul**<sup>131</sup> is a State reserve and a saline high-altitude lake in the Tien Shan Mountains with pristine ecosystem. It is one of the few habitats for Pamir Brown-headed Gulls, a breeding area for Bar-headed geese, and crucial for nine species of moulting ducks, especially *Tadorna ferruginea*, representing about 40% of the global population. A significant population of IUCN Redlisted Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*) is also found grazing at the plateau.

341. The activities of the RRPCP-ADAPT project will not negatively affect any of the UNESCO biosphere or RAMSAR sites as its activities will be complementary to the ecological characteristics of the sites. While at the moment of design it is not known exactly where the project locations will be, the project will primarily raise awareness through capacity building of the importance of, and conduct, afforestation, reforestation and enriching of existing walnut and spruce forests for sustainable management in areas identified as being climate vulnerable. The project will only use indigenous species that will need to be approved in the plans submitted to the Selection Committee. The project activities are also designed to result in healthier pastures, the plans for which will be encouraged to be designed together with the plans for the forests ensuring environmental sustainability and will be complementary and beneficial to the flora and fauna of all sites.

#### **Principle 11: Climate Change.**

342. The project will not have any negative impact on climate change. The project does not promote any drivers of climate change (energy, transport, heavy industry, building materials, large-scale agriculture, large-scale forest products, and waste management), it will therefore not contribute to climate change as it is based on the premise of assisting smallholders to adapt in a climate neutral fashion.

343. No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with the climate change ESP, since this is inherently an adaptation project with activities that are based on the adaptive priorities set out in the national strategies detailed in section II-D. The project is also aligned with the Third National Communication the UNFCCC (TNC) and is also aligned with the recommendations outlined in the 10-year plan aimed at reverting and preventing land desertification / degradation process UNCCD, these are listed below.

##### **TNC**

- Improving water resources management;
- Preserving of the upper watershed of rivers through restoration and forest planting;
- Awareness raising on the socio-economic impacts of climate change including the problem of increasing water deficit.
- Assisting in the development of an integrated pasture management system in the country including adaptation to climate change;
- Promoting social forest cultivation and a cooperative forest management as well as improving forest management and reforestation.

##### **UNCCD**

- Raising awareness of rural producers and particularly women about land degradation and preventative measures;
- Promoting joint activities to encourage cooperation between local authorities, WUAs, Pasture Committees and forestry entities for joint decision-making processes on sustainable land management;

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<sup>130</sup> <https://www.ramsar.org/wetland/kyrgyzstan>

<sup>131</sup> Ibid



- Develop and implement the plans for: 1) awareness raising of subjects of natural resource management (rural producers, WUA, pasture, forestry) of the river basin approach; 2) training on the development of basin plans for the sustainable use of land and water resources, sharing knowledge, experience and best practices;
- Implement projects on cooperation between local natural resources users (farmers, WUA, pasture, forestry) at the level of the water basin, for example, joint forest and crops planting on sloping lands etc.;
- Making predictions of climate change, water shortage onset periods, the development of adaptation measures;
- Protect forests through drought- tolerant tree species, based on the identification of adaptive capacity of natural vegetation;

## **Principle 12: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**

344. It is not expected that the project will pose any significant pollution risks and no further assessments will be required. The project will bring environmental benefits in sustainable resource management for example in addressing the overgrazing pressures by supporting the training of PUU's in pasture assessment and management. These will include vulnerability assessments, pasture assessment maps, annual pasture use plans and maps, pasture improvement plans and infrastructure improvement plans.

345. The project will further upscale a gender-transformative small enterprise value chain development pilot that will reduce the pressure stressors weighing on the pastures and forests. It will achieve this through a dual approach of piloting economic incentives to encourage the climate-vulnerable smallholders not to depend on the pasture eco-services. Secondly the project will also improve the productivity of the pastures, thereby reducing the overgrazing pressures. RRPCP-ADAPT will also reduce soil erosion and the risk of flooding and mudslides. This will be achieved through cost-effective and no regret nature-based measures. The PUUs and Leskhozoes will be equipped with the tools to assess, monitor and implement the Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP) and the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP). Activities will include the planting of indigenous bushes and trees to protect against soil erosion and function as barriers against storms and high winds. River floodwaters will be managed through the restoration of riverine vegetation as barriers against floods, to reinforce river banks and function as sources of fodder.

## **Principle 13: Public Health**

346. The project will not have negative impacts on public health.

347. The World Health Organisation (WHO)<sup>132</sup> explains that many factors combine together to affect the health of individuals and communities. Whether people are healthy or not, is determined by their circumstances and environment. To a large extent, factors such as where people live, the state of their environment, genetics, income and education levels, and our relationships with friends and family all have considerable impacts on health, whereas the more commonly considered factors such as access and use of health care services often have less of an impact. The main overarching determinants of health are:

- The social and economic environment,
- The physical environment, and
- The person's individual characteristics and behaviours.

348. The project will improve all the determinants of health presented in the screening table below and as listed by the WHO. The project through upscaling the BALI programme and focusing on social protection, environmental sustainability / climate change, livelihood promotion, financial inclusion, and social empowerment will make significant contributions towards improving health. The project is expected to have an overall beneficial impact on the public health with improved pasture and forest health and increased livelihoods and food security. If and when community health is significantly affected, a health-impact assessment must be conducted and mitigation measures included in the project design.

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<sup>132</sup> <https://www.who.int/phe/en/>

349. **Covid-19.** The project will follow all WHO Covid-19 water health and sanitation (WASH) guidelines.<sup>133</sup> As of July 2020 WHO understanding of the SARS-CoV-2 is that the main routes of transmission are respiratory droplets and direct contact. Any person who is in close contact with an infected individual is at risk of being exposed to potentially infective respiratory droplets. Droplets may also land on surfaces where the virus could remain viable; therefore, the immediate environment of an infected individual can serve as a source of transmission. While the presence of SARS-CoV-2 in untreated drinking- water is possible, infectious virus has not been detected in drinking-water supplies. In response to the pandemic the project will meet WHO and national guidelines to protect against the virus. To this end at all project-related events will provide hand sanitisers and promote their regular use using the appropriate techniques, enforce strict social distancing and make the wearing of masks compulsory at all times. The project will at all times thoroughly clean all surfaces and training equipment before and after events including the toilet facilities; and ensure the safe disposal of any disposable masks.

350. The RRPCP-ADAPT is fully mainstreamed into the RRPCP. Every precaution as outlined above will be taken throughout the RRPCP project and will be updated in compliance with required international and national safety measures applicable at the time of project implementation. Any associated costs will be absorbed by the KM component of the AF project as part of the expenses of hosting events, as well as from the RRPCP accordingly. The RRPCP and RRPCP-ADAPT will review the Covid -19 situation during the inception workshop and the contingency measures reviewed, agreed and adopted with all participants. For the BALI component the CDA has already developed Covid -19 contingency plans as the pandemic took hold in the final stages of implementation. These will be reviewed and adapted for their applicability during inception also. Currently the contingency measures are primarily focused personal hygiene, social distancing and on remote internet-based consultations.

Determinants of health	Health Risks	Mitigation Measures	Impact on Health
Covid - 19	High	The project will integrate the highest international / WHO standards in reducing the risk of Covid-19 infection in wearing masks, keeping social distancing and practicing personal hygiene. Should public gatherings not be possible, suitable alternatives will be sought. The risk and the measures taken to reduce it, will be assessed as a priority and on an ongoing basis.  Beyond the measures outlined above, the situation surrounding COVID-19 and required mitigation measures will be reviewed during the inception workshop and decisions made in agreement with all stakeholders.	positive
Income and social status	Lower income and social status are linked to worse health.	The project will target the most vulnerable and marginalised to provide them sustainable avenues for livelihood development, one of which is livelihood promotion. The project will reduce the risk on health through low income and social status.	Positive.
Education	Low education levels are linked with poor health, more stress and lower self-confidence.	The project will have a broad training and capacity building programme where the most marginal and vulnerable communities will be given skills that will enable inter alia	Positive.

<sup>133</sup> WHO July 2020, COVID-19: Infection prevention and control / WASH  
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/water-sanitation-hygiene-and-waste-management-for-covid-19>

Determinants of health	Health Risks	Mitigation Measures	Impact on Health
		their financial inclusion through financial literacy training and access to credit services. This will improve their ability to interact with the community and broader society.	
Social support networks	Greater support from families, friends and communities is linked to better health	Through the BALI programme Social Passport holders and other vulnerable households will be engaging in community-based participatory approaches that will build community development and people will learn that they can benefit from depending on each other.	Positive.
Health services	Access and use of services that prevent and treat disease influences health	By supporting the BALI programme, the RRPCP-ADAPT will be indirectly promoting access to healthcare. One of the main aspects of the programme is to promote social protection through improved food security through improved income and to raise awareness about access to health and sanitation.	Positive.
Land use	Changes in land use, soil quality, choice of crop have impact on health	The project will promote improvements in land use and soil quality. Through component 2 beneficiaries will learn about sustainable forest and pasture management that will directly improve land use, soil quality and have a positive impact on health.  It will promote fencing, improved vegetative cover, improved fodder management and introduction of resilient plant species, including highly resilient and diverse native plant species tolerant to drought; water management measures for both water conservation and restoration of water points, but also the DRR of flooding events through increased vegetative cover and better river management against flooding.	Positive.
Unsustainable farming	Unsustainable pasture management leads to land degradation and natural disasters	The project will support sustainable pasture and forest management that will result in improved biodiversity of soils and diversity of food produced that in turn will improve health.	Positive.

#### Priority 14: Physical and Cultural Heritage

351. Kyrgyzstan has ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1995 and has three UNESCO world heritage sites namely the Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (2014); Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain (2009); and Western Tien-Shan (2016). The project will be in compliance with the Law on Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural heritage (1999) that protects cultural sites, however, as the specific project sites will be defined upon implementation, the project will as part of the EMSP conduct a risk assessment to determine whether there are any national cultural heritage sites in the project areas. In the unlikely event there are, these will be mapped and reported on in the ESMP. The project will then propose

measures to avoid any alteration, damage, or removal of physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognised as such at the community, national or international level.

#### Priority 15: Lands and Soil Conservation.

352. The project will not have negative impacts on lands and soil conservation.

353. The project has been designed in a fashion that reduces any risk posed by it to the environment, and is not expected to pose any risks to lands as well as to actively promote soil conservation. The RRPCP-ADAPT project activities will primarily be focused on reducing the degradation and climate-vulnerability of forests and pastures to reduce the risk of continued land degradation. The project will bring improved environmental services with benefits in improved water management measures through increased water retention in soils and regulation as well as, the restoration of riverine vegetation (better regulation of water, barrier against floods, improved water quality and source of fodder); soil consolidation and improved soil fertility and stability, reduced land degradation, additional habitat for beneficial animals, and enriched biodiversity. Project activities will furthermore contribute towards land and soil conservation by reducing the risk of erosion, landslides, mudslides and severe floods, that will in turn increase the resilience of ecosystems. Improved ecosystems will also give herding communities greater flexibility to adapt to climatic shocks as well as agroforestry activities increasing the supply of tree-based foods for communities.

#### IV. Environment and Social Management Plan

354. The project has been designed in full compliance with Kyrgyzstan water, environmental and laws and relevant safeguard procedures have been fully mainstreamed into the selection procedures of the project. The project will furthermore also map all the areas of protected natural beauty and cultural heritage and will be reported in the ESMP accompanying report. As part of the PPR tracker the project will also report on all the indicators (including gender and youth), identifying those indicators that are not meeting their targets and proposing the corrective measures being taken by the APIU. Below is a management and reporting plan (table 13) and consolidated EMSP table (table 14) below synthesising project safeguards for each priority of the Adaptation Fund's ESP and GP.

Table 13 Monitoring and reporting overview

ESP	Management Plan and Reporting Requirements
ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats	<b>A) The project will identify:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The presence in or near the project area of natural habitats, and</li> <li>ii. The potential of the project to impact directly, indirectly, or cumulatively upon natural habitats.</li> </ul>
	<b>B) If critical natural habitats exist and there is a potential for the project to impact the habitat, the project will:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Describe the location of the critical habitat in relation to the project and why it cannot be avoided, as well as its characteristics and critical value.</li> <li>ii. For each affected critical natural habitat, provide an analysis on the nature and the extent of the impact including direct, indirect, cumulative, or secondary impacts; the severity or significance of the impact; and a demonstration that the impact is consistent with management plans and affected area custodians.</li> </ul>
	<b>C) Reporting.</b> The project will submit biannual progress reports; annual supervision reports to IFAD as well as the annual PPR to the Adaptation Fund; MTR and final evaluation and impact assessment.
ESP 14 Physical and cultural heritage	<b>A) The project will identify:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The presence in or near the project area of areas of physical and cultural heritage</li> <li>ii. The potential of the project to impact directly, indirectly, or cumulatively upon areas of physical and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>B) If such physical and cultural heritage exist and there is a potential of the project to impact upon it, the project will:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Provide an inventory of the physical and cultural heritage present in the wider project area that enjoys recognition at community, national, or international levels. Describe the cultural heritage, the location and the results of a risk assessment analysing the potential for impacting the cultural heritage; and</li> <li>ii. Describe the measures to be taken to ensure that cultural heritage is not impacted, and if it is being accessed by communities, how this access will continue.</li> </ul> <p><b>C) Reporting.</b></p> <p>The project will submit biannual progress reports; annual supervision reports to IFAD as well as the annual PPR to the Adaptation Fund; MTR and final evaluation and impact assessment.</p>
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## Consultation

355. The current proposal is the result of two design missions that were conducted. The initial one in March of 2019 which produced the IFAD RRPCP project and the RRPCP-ADAPT concept, and a full AF-dedicated RRPCP-ADAPT design mission was conducted in June – July of 2020.<sup>134</sup>

356. **Covid-19.** Due to the covid-19 travel restrictions, consultations with beneficiaries were conducted by way of questionnaires and carried out by ARIS staff already working on other IFAD projects. The consultations with beneficiaries were gender-responsive where women and men were interviewed in separate gender groups. Local in-country consultants were used and a one half-day seminar was conducted for ARIS staff where a total of 5 persons participated, 3 of them women. A second one-day seminar was held by the by the ARIS Social Mobilization Specialist and Gender Coordinator in Osh for ARIS Community Development Officers and experts based in Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions; a total of 13 people including 3 women participated. The seminar involved a practical exercise with a visit to Zhana-Alay PUU to conduct a trial focus group. Here the participants consolidated the information received and received skills and tools for conducting subsequent focus groups. In the seminar it was explained how to complete the questionnaires as well as discussed issues to ensure correct understanding. Communities were subsequently selected, from the areas identified from an IFAD 2013 climate-vulnerable map and beneficiaries were selected from women's groups, members of rural health committees (RHCs), members of pasture committees and animal health subcommittees identified as vulnerable rural-poor.

357. As shown in annex 8, climate change is a clear concern for rural poor who are disproportionately more dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Water scarcity was not perceived as a problem for 29% percent of those that have been interviewed while 37.5 and 11% respectively felt that water is a medium to big problem. Of those that reported access to water as being a problem, the causes included droughts, lack of water points on pastures, springs drying out during the summer and an unavailability of water during autumn and spring. There is a predominant awareness that people are being negatively affected by climate change and that it is having impacts in terms of pastures degrading; overall rainfall is decreasing as is general water availability; the beneficiaries associate increases of animal disease to climate change; increase in trees dying; erosion; flooding; and more intense rainfall etc.

358. The list of women-specific concerns focused on unemployment, but also the frustration that they are confined to taking care of the household while at the same time having to toil significantly in the fields. Women have identified a lack of awareness about women's rights as being a significant concern as was the difficulty for women to access bank loans and credit. Men listed pasture degradation as being their main concern as well as a lack of pasture infrastructure (electricity, roads and water). Both men and women were asked whether given the opportunity what sort of economic activities they would engage in. Most of the ideas are very well aligned with small-scale production value chains such as greenhouse production, followed by honey and beeswax, handicrafts, post-harvest drying, agricultural processing (oil press); harvesting equipment etc.

359. Project consultations will at all times be gender-sensitive and inclusive of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including as part of any screening and mitigation measures that could be needed

<sup>134</sup> A full list of people met is available in annexes 6 - 8.

for ESP 9 and 14. The project will have extensive consultations with beneficiaries throughout the project. Beneficiaries will be extensively consulted as part of the BALI through the ongoing coaching and mentoring of the programme for 3,000 vulnerable households.

### **Grievance Mechanism<sup>135</sup>**

360. The proposed project will utilize the existing IFAD's grievance mechanism to allow affected to raise concerns that the proposed project is not complying with its social and environmental policies or commitments. The consultative process with the community and beneficiaries aims to ensure prevention of grievances that might arise from the project activities. However, if at all, there are any grievances, the below redress mechanism is proposed:

- Grievance redress mechanism would be shared with the community during the project inception workshop and subsequent meetings with the beneficiaries
- As part of the grievance redress mechanism, the contact details of the project partners - Cluster Coordinator/ Project Manager would be made available to stakeholders including project beneficiaries and the community. Contact numbers would be displayed at common or predominant places along-with the project details. This is expected to promote social auditing of project implementation. The grievance mechanism will be available to the entire project intervention areas. However, the functionality of the mechanism rests with the beneficiaries considering that the project including the grievance mechanism is envisaged to be a bottom up approach.

361. Grievances are aimed to be addressed at the field level by the project team which will be the first level of redress mechanism. If the grievance is not resolved at the field level, it will be escalated to the APIU and then to IFAD who will be responsible for addressing grievances related to violation of any of the provisions of Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. All grievances received and action taken on them will be put up before the APIU and Steering Committee meetings and will also be included in the progress reports for reporting and monitoring purposes.

## **V. Monitoring and Reporting**

362. As described in section III – D of the proposal, the project will have a comprehensive monitoring and reporting programme that will include quarterly reports, technical reports, annual project reports, the AF PPR tracking, annual IFAD supervision mission reports, a Mid-term Review and a final evaluation and impact assessment.

363. The monitoring and reporting of the ESMP will be commensurate with the limited ESMP required for the RRPCP-ADAPT. As presented in table 14, ESP compliance for ESPs 9 and 14 will be reported on through the annual PPR and supervision missions to demonstrate whether there are any critical natural habitats, critical biodiversity and physical cultural heritage.

### **Implementation Schedule**

364. The implementation schedule of ESMP will be as follows:

Activities	Time				
	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5
Development of technical guidelines for the project	Q1				
Capacity building of project team	Q1				
Environmental and Social Screening	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4
Monitoring and reporting of ESMP	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4

<sup>135</sup> Please refer to annex 11 for IFAD's GRM form.

### Cost for Screening and ESMP

365. The preparation and implementation of ESMP will have costs that have been built in to the project budget. The cost implications and their source of funds will be as follows:

ESMP related activity	Source of funding to cover costs
Capacity building of project team	Built-in the Project Execution Cost
Preparation of screening and ESMP	Built-in the Project Execution Cost
Screening and ESMP	Built in the Project Execution Cost
Mitigation measures	Built in the Project Execution Cost
Monitoring and reporting	Built in the Project execution cost

### Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

366. The institutional arrangements include the distribution of roles and responsibilities in the preparation of Screening and in the implementation of ESMP. The key players and their responsibilities will be as follows:

Organisation / Designation	Responsibility
(IFAD/APIU) Adaptation Fund Climate Specialist - under the supervision of the APIU Director.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Preparation of Screening and ESMP through desk studies and consulting with officials to obtain official lists of protected natural habitats, critical biodiversity and culture and heritage.</li><li>- Creation of maps identifying areas of interest within the project area.</li><li>- Proposal of mitigation measures (if in project area).</li><li>- Preparation of the report to accompany the PPR.</li></ul>
APIU / ARIS Field Staff (with support from Adaptation Fund Environment and Climate Specialist)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assist the Adaptation Fund Climate Specialist in identification of areas of interest and propose mitigation solutions.</li><li>- Presentation of Screening and ESMP in the meetings of the village councils. Implementation of the ESMP at the village level.</li></ul>



Table 14 Consolidated ESMP

	Consolidated EMSP				
	Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1
ESP 1 Compliance with the law	The project complies with all national relevant laws, regulations and technical standards. In the absence of national standards, the project will apply internationally recognized standards.				
ESP 2 Access and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project design supports equal access to training, equipment, infrastructure and services, taking especially into account marginalized and vulnerable groups, namely women, youth and marshland communities.</li> <li>Planning and designing of rehabilitation works is done through consultation and agreements with vulnerable groups that may benefit from irrigation water.</li> <li>The project will take a number of transparent steps that will help ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favouritism.</li> <li>Project targeting criteria is based on gender and age quotas</li> <li>The project will advertise broadly through the mass media</li> <li>The project will promote an extensive outreach programme that aims to be inclusive of the most vulnerable. It will use a national social passport registry to prioritise the most vulnerable.</li> <li>The project will consult all beneficiaries in all stages of development, from design, through operation and management, ensure equitable, reliable and sustained access to, and use and control of pastures and forests and address the gender dimensions in all stages.</li> </ul>				
ESP 3 Marginalised and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will specifically target the marginalised and vulnerable by prioritising households with members officially registered as social passport holders (including elderly, persons with reduced mobility, and persons with disabilities)</li> <li>The BALI methodology will ensure the rights of women will be mainstreamed into the project.</li> </ul>				
ESP 4 Human rights	<p>The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. IFAD is committed to support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work.</p> <p>The screening as identified that Kyrgyzstan has been cited in five Human Rights Council Special Procedures.</p> <p>The project will address OHCHR concerns through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aiming to redress the disparities in standards of living and access to quality, health, education, employment and social support structures for women, children, youth and marginalised in Kyrgyzstan.</li> <li>Ensure that all activities will be the result of gender-sensitive consultative and participatory processes</li> <li>Focus on supporting the most vulnerable and marginal rural populations through promoting social protection; environmental sustainability and climate resilience; livelihood promotion; financial inclusion; and social empowerment</li> <li>Directly address gender-based violence, bride kidnapping child labour, and early marriage and promote gender equality as part of the BALI programme involving both men and women</li> </ul>				

	Consolidated EMSP				
	Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1
ESP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment	<p>The project has specific gender targets and budget allocations, service providers with women staff to ensure outreach to women and integrate gender aspects in all reports. The project will have an approach to encourage the inclusion of women and specific targets have been identified for them. The identification of assets, skills training and enterprise development would be designed to address opportunities of relevance for women.</p> <p>The project has taken proactive measures to integrate gender focused development strategies that will ensure it will not pose a risk to the principle of gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will target 50 percent of women in the BALI programme; Promote women economic empowerment.</li> <li>• Challenge social norms that perpetuate inequalities between men and women.</li> <li>• Women's economic empowerment will be promoted through access and control of productive assets and the home.</li> <li>• Strengthen and ensure the representation and participation of women in local decision-making bodies; aim for 30% of women leaders as chairs of PUU committees.</li> <li>• Aim for 30% of forest enrichment beneficiaries to be women-headed households.</li> <li>• The contribution of women to decision-making within the household or the community alongside that of men will be promoted.</li> <li>• Awareness will be raised through campaigns for women, men, communities and leaders on gender-based violence.</li> </ul>				
ESP 6 Core labour rights	<p>Relevant national labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards will be followed throughout project implementation. Employment creation enabling marginalized and vulnerable groups including unemployed youth and women to raise their income. RRPCP-ADAPT will integrate the recommendations made by the ILO through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring workers rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards.</li> <li>• In promoting social protection the project has designed project activities that provide benefits in terms of i) Social protection (food security, access to health and sanitation); ii) Environmental sustainability and climate resilience; iii) Livelihood promotion of alternative income streams to support consumption, asset accumulation and economic empowerment, especially for women and youth; iv) Financial inclusion (financial literacy training and access to credit services); and v) Social empowerment (life skills training, social inclusion, BALI coaching and a commitment to gender equality).</li> </ul>				
ESP 7 Indigenous peoples	Not Applicable				
ESP 8 Involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific attention will be given to maximizing opportunities, avoiding involuntary resettlement, enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Should resettlement or economic displacement be envisaged, IFAD's Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and the do-not-harm principles – which are two pillars of IFAD's Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy – will be followed at all times and for all its beneficiaries for any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities.</li> <li>• When IFAD projects result in physical or economic displacement (affecting access and user rights to land and other resources), the borrower or grant recipient should obtain FPIC from the affected people, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare resettlement plans or frameworks. The documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the QA or relevant implementation stage.</li> <li>• Throughout the process of identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of the various elements of resettlement or economic displacement</li> </ul>				

	Consolidated EMSP				
	Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1
	and their impacts, adequate attention will be paid to gender concerns: specific measures addressing the needs of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms will be put in place in order to ensure that women and men will receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their losses and to restore and possibly improve their living standards.				
ESP 9 Protection of natural habitats	During the mapping of the project activities RRPCP-ADAPT will identify and exclude national parks ensuring that they will not directly or indirectly impact protected areas or high value conservation areas.				
ESP 10 Conservation of biodiversity	<p>The activities of the RRPCP-ADAPT will not negatively affect any of the UNESCO biosphere or RAMSAR sites as its activities will be complementary to the ecological characteristics of the sites. The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness through capacity building of the importance of, and conduct, afforestation, reforestation and enriching of existing walnut and spruce forests for sustainable management in areas identified as being climate vulnerable. The project will:</li> <li>• Only use indigenous species that will need to be approved in the plans submitted to the Selection Committee. The project</li> <li>• activities are designed to result in healthier pastures to be designed together with the plans for the forests ensuring environmental sustainability and will be complementary and beneficial to the flora and fauna of all sites.</li> </ul>				
ESP 11 Climate change	The project will not have any negative impact on climate change. The project does not promote any drivers of climate change (energy, transport, heavy industry, building materials, large-scale agriculture, large-scale forest products, and waste management), it will therefore not contribute to climate change as it is based on the premise of assisting smallholders to adapt in a climate neutral fashion. The project is also aligned with the Third National Communication the UNFCCC (TNC) and is also aligned with the recommendations outlined in the 10-year plan aimed at reverting and preventing land desertification / degradation process UNCCD.				
ESP 12 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will bring environmental benefits in sustainable resource management for example in addressing the overgrazing pressures, improve the productivity of the pastures and promote sustainable forest management.</li> <li>• It will upscale a gender-transformative small enterprise value chain development BALI pilot that will reduce the pressure stressors weighing on the pastures and forests.</li> <li>• Activities will include the planting of indigenous bushes and trees to protect against soil erosion and function as barriers against storms and high winds. River floodwaters will be managed through the restoration of riverine vegetation as barriers against floods, to reinforce river banks and function as sources of fodder.</li> </ul>				
ESP 13 Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project is expected to have an overall beneficial impact on the public health with improved access to water, climate-proofed yields and increase quality of produce that will also provide improved food security and nutritional benefits.</li> <li>• No risk to public health resulted from the screening for determinants of public health.</li> <li>• If and when community health is significantly affected, a health-impact assessment must be conducted and mitigation measures included in the project design.</li> </ul>				
ESP 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will be in compliance with the Law on Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural heritage (1999) that protects cultural sites.</li> </ul>				

	Consolidated EMSP				
	Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1
Physical and Cultural Heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will ensure whether there will be any national cultural heritage sites in the project areas and propose measures to avoid any alteration, damage, or removal of physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values.</li> <li>Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or cultural heritage will be included in the project zones. In the unlikely event that this may be the case, the project will describe the location of the of the heritage in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact.</li> </ul>				
ESP 15 Lands and soil conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project activities will primarily be focused on reducing the degradation and climate-vulnerability of forests and pastures to reduce the risk of continued land degradation.</li> <li>The project will bring improved environmental services with benefits in improved water management measures through increased water retention in soils and regulation as well as, the restoration of riverine vegetation (better regulation of water, barrier against floods, improved water quality and source of fodder); soil consolidation and improved soil fertility and stability, reduced land degradation, additional habitat for beneficial animals, and enriched biodiversity.</li> <li>Project activities will furthermore contribute towards land and soil conservation by reducing the risk of erosion, landslides, mudslides and severe floods, that will in turn increase the resilience of ecosystems. Improved ecosystems will also give herding communities greater flexibility to adapt to climatic shocks as well as agroforestry activities increasing the supply of tree-based foods for communities.</li> </ul>				

## **Indicative PPR Accompanying report**

### **1. Project Description**

- 1.1 Description of the proposed operation
- 1.2 Maps and diagrams of the project site
- 1.3 Area that will be affected and impacted
- 1.4 Settlements that will be affected
- 1.5 Population that will be affected (attach list of households)

### **2 Baseline Condition**

- 2.1 Description of existing environmental and social condition.
- 2.2 Attach maps and other data that has been collected.

### **3 Environment Impacts and Risks**

The Screening will be in terms of: (a) Direct Environmental Risks; (b) Direct Environmental Impacts; (c) Indirect Environmental Risks; and (d) Indirect Environmental Risks on the compliance with the following ESPs:

- i. Compliance with the Law;
- ii. Protection of Natural Habitats;
- iii. Core labour rights;
- iv. Conservation of Biological Diversity;
- v. Climate Change;
- vi. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency;
- vii. Public Health;
- viii. Physical and Cultural Heritage;
- ix. Land and Soil Conservation.

### **4 Social Impacts and Risks**

The Screening will be in terms of: (a) Direct Environmental Risks; (b) Direct Environmental Impacts; (c) Indirect Environmental Risks; and (d) Indirect Environmental Risks on the compliance with the following ESPs:

- i. Compliance with the Law;
- ii. Access and Equity;
- iii. Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups;
- iv. Human Rights;
- v. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment;
- vi. Core Labour Rights;
- vii. Public Health;
- viii. Physical and Cultural Heritage.

### **5 Analysis of Alternatives**

Description of alternatives that were identified and their Screening in terms of: (a) Direct and Indirect Environment and Social Impact (b) Opportunities for enhancing environmental and social benefits.

### **6 Recommendations**

Risk Management options in terms of: (i) Preventing Risk (ii) Avoiding Risk (iii) Mitigating Risk (iv) Transferring Risk (v) Absorbing Risk.

## Annex 5 Initial Gender Assessment and Action Plan

### Introduction

367. The Adaptation Fund conceptualises the initial gender assessment as a tool for identifying the differences and providing empirical evidence in the form of qualitative and quantitative data for gender roles, activities, needs, and available opportunities and challenges or risks for men and women within a particular context or sector. It is required under the GP (para.12) as part of the project proposal development to ensure the integration of gender-responsive implementation and monitoring arrangements, including gender-responsive indicators.

368. The information and data generated by the initial gender assessment are the basis for possible subsequent gender mainstreaming actions throughout the project cycle. It informs the project planning and design and helps identify the gender-responsive activities needed in the implementation stage, in budgeting and in monitoring and evaluation.

369. The gender analysis is necessary in order to establish a data baseline at the project start against which implementation progress and results can be measured later. In general, the AF requires that gathering and collecting data should be gender-responsive and reflect the realities of women and men by breaking down the data not only by gender, but ideally also by age and other diversity factors such as ethnic origin and in response to questions that consider existing gender concerns and differentials.

### Demography, health and education

370. Women make up around 50% of the population in Kyrgyzstan with a population of around 3,040,000 of the total 6,020,000 population. In urban areas, the proportion of women is higher than men amounting for 52.5% while in rural areas, where the birth rate is higher, the number of men is slightly higher - 50.6%. Kyrgyzstan is a young population with 33.3% of the total population being children and adolescents under 16 years old, about 60% are working age population, and 7.1% are persons above working age.<sup>136</sup>

371. The 2018 Gender Inequality Index (GII) placed Kyrgyzstan 87th out of 162. In Kyrgyzstan, 19.2 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 98.6 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 98.3 percent of their male counterparts. Female participation in the labour market is 48.0 percent compared to 75.8 for men. Maternal and infant mortality rates remain high, especially in rural areas, owing to inadequate prenatal care, the growth of external and internal migration, the low level of awareness and level of education among pregnant women and mothers about family planning and pregnancy, and the low quality of nutrition for women<sup>137</sup>. For every 100,000 live births, 76 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 32.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19.<sup>138</sup>

372. Poor state of medical infrastructure, inadequate access to health facilities in rural areas and affordability of healthcare are among key issues facing women. Household surveys show that women are more likely than men to say that they need medical services (33 percent vs. 24 percent respectively). The need for medical services is higher in urban than in rural areas both for men and women (31 percent in urban areas versus 19 percent in rural areas for men, 41 percent in urban areas versus 29 percent in rural areas for women). Women are also less likely to utilize health services when needed than men in rural areas, 41 versus 47 percent accordingly. Furthermore, significantly more women than men that need hospitalization do not utilize inpatient facilities; women represent 61 percent of those that did not go to hospitals despite having the medical conditions that require hospitalization with no significant trend difference between urban and rural areas. Men and women often cited self-treatment and inability to afford the costs of in-patient care among reasons for not going to hospitals. These statistics may suggest that households prioritize the health needs of men in rural areas, possibly because they are seen as breadwinners, which may have long-term implications for women's health.<sup>139</sup>

373. Men are much more prone to alcohol, tobacco and drug use and the number of addicts increased significantly over the past decade. The smoking prevalence is 46 percent among adult men and 2 percent among adult women. Alcohol abuse is also widespread. In 2009, the incidence of alcoholism

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<sup>136</sup> UNFPA (2016) Gender in Society Perception Study – National Survey Results.

<sup>137</sup> Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

<sup>138</sup> UNDP (2019) Human Development Report [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf)

<sup>139</sup> World Bank (2012) Gender Disparities in Endowments and Access to Economic Opportunities

per 100,000 people was 106 for men and 13 for women - a significant increase over the last decade (Figure 8). Most people with alcohol addiction do not seek treatment and are not registered by medical institutions, so the official statistics significantly understates the scope of the problem. Alcohol addiction is more widespread among people age 35 and older; men constitute 89 percent of those with alcohol dependency<sup>140</sup>

374. Drug use and addiction has also grown rapidly, particularly among young people. As of 2009, there were 10,417 registered drug users – 93 percent of them were men. The majority of drug users try to avoid registration with government officials due to the social stigma associated with drug use and difficulty in finding employment after registration. According to the estimates of UNODC World Drug Report 2010, the Kyrgyz Republic has 25,900 heroine users and 9,600 raw opiate users. The total opiate prevalence rate is estimated at 0.8 percent of population with injecting drug use being the predominant mode of drug consumption<sup>141</sup>.

375. **Education.** There is gender parity in enrolment and completion rates in primary and lower secondary education, and completion rates for both female and male primary school students are high in the Kyrgyz Republic. Literacy is almost universal, and there is no difference between female and male literacy rates, or between the literacy rates of urban and rural populations.<sup>142</sup> There are also no clear gender gaps in enrolment either by province or comparing rural and urban areas. However, school attendance and completion rates do differ by location, and students from rural and remote regions are more likely to be out-of-school. In rural secondary schools (grades 5-11), boys are much more likely than girls to be out-of-school, and non-attendance increases with age. As a comparison, in urban areas, girls account for more than half of the out-of-school population (57.3 percent) at secondary level, but in rural areas, boys comprise almost three-quarters of out-of-school children (71 percent).<sup>143</sup>

### Food and nutrition security

376. Despite the economic and human development progress experienced over the past decade, Kyrgyzstan still faces significant challenges in the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger and improved nutrition. About one quarter of the population (22 percent) – or 1.5 million people – live on less than US\$ 1.3 a day. Although they spend up to 60 percent of their income on food, this is not enough to provide them with the calories and nutrients they need. High consumption of starchy, rather than nutritious, foods is at the root of nutritional problems, including vitamin and minerals deficiencies. 13 percent of children under 5 suffer from stunting, and 43 percent in the same age group are affected by anaemia, as are 39 percent of women of reproductive age. Moreover, 62 percent of pregnant women and 43 percent of school-aged boys and girls show iodine deficiency.<sup>144</sup>

377. In Kyrgyzstan the trend of women-headed households is increasing due to the high level of male labour migration. Many women face problems related to housing, living conditions, and limited access to natural resources such as a lack of heating, lighting, fuel, safe sanitation, and poor quality of drinking water that leads to malnutrition and diseases. This increases the time and work burden of rural women and children who are responsible for collecting water, and negatively reduces women's potential opportunities for income-generating activities.

### Gender-Based Violence

378. Domestic violence is widespread and common in the Kyrgyz Republic, but much of the evidence is informal or based on estimates. Data on the issue comes from a government Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 2012 indicating that 23% of all women aged 15 - 49 have experienced physical violence at least once in their life. This rises to 28% for married or formerly married women, with 4% reporting exposure to sexual violence and 14% to emotional abuse at the hands of their current or former partner.<sup>145</sup> Of those experiencing abuse, only 39% sought assistance. Evidence from women's NGOs in the Kyrgyz Republic suggests that the actual numbers are far higher. The majority of cases

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<sup>140</sup> National Statistical Committee. (2010). "Employment and Unemployment: Results of the Integrated Household Survey 2009", Bishkek

<sup>141</sup> UNODC (2010) World Drug Report 2010.

<sup>142</sup> UNDP, 2015, Statistical Annex, table 10: Educational Achievements. p. 244; National Statistical Committee & UNICEF, 2015, p. 142.

<sup>143</sup> National Statistical Committee & UNICEF, 2015, p. 157.

<sup>144</sup> WFP <https://www.wfp.org/countries/kyrgyzstan> (accessed 2020)

<sup>145</sup> National Statistical Committee cited in Childress, S. (2017). Plates and Dishes Smash; Married Couples Clash: Cultural and Social Barriers to Help-Seeking among Domestic Violence Survivors in Kyrgyzstan. Violence Against Women. 1–23. Sage. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1077801217722239>.



go unreported for reasons that include fear of retaliation by the perpetrator, concern over social stigma, and a lack of available services, such as shelters and financial assistance.<sup>146</sup>

379. **Bride kidnapping.** In Kyrgyzstan, women are abducted both by mutual prior agreement with the woman's consent and for forced marriage without woman's consent. In the first instance, the woman agrees to be abducted and abduction is conditional and is neither violent, nor discriminatory. Young people usually do it to avoid high financial costs related to traditional marriage (matchmaking, mandatory gifts, payment of dowry, holding the wedding feast). Sometimes, young people get married through a non-violent abduction of the bride, in cases when their parents are against marriage. At the same time, there are cases of violent abduction of women for marriage accompanied by physical, mental and often sexual violence.<sup>147</sup>

380. The UNFPA survey results show that abduction of a bride without her consent is the most common way of marriage for the interviewed households in the Naryn (more than 20% of the ever-married), Issyk-Kul (about 18%) and Talas (about 10%) regions. The survey demonstrates that the while the practice is illegal, it is tolerated depending on the gender of the respondents, their place of residence, level of education and welfare. According to article 155 of the Criminal Code, the abduction of a bride is a severe crime punishable with up to 10 years in prison however, bride abduction is common and law enforcement in this field is weak. Only a few cases of bride abduction are officially registered in the country. The legal system tends to prioritise traditional rules, rather than to national and international legislation, this is especially typical in rural areas, where traditions and customs are important.<sup>148</sup>

### Access to land.

381. The concept of private land ownership was introduced in the 1990s in the Kyrgyz Republic. State and collective farms were dissolved and redistributed to all members of farm workers' families, and to medical workers and teachers living in the locality. Over 2.6 million people—of which over 50% were women and girls—received land shares. However, many women did not benefit despite the fact that Kyrgyz laws provide women and men equal ownership rights to property regardless of their marital status<sup>149</sup>. While there are no formal or legal barriers to women's property ownership, under customary laws and traditions, men are far more likely to inherit and own land and property. As a result, most women are “asset poor,” without ownership rights or property.

382. The 2011 Law “On management of agricultural lands” presents a further challenge for women who marry and leave the family home to live with their husbands and land shares cannot be subdivided, donated, or exchanged within families, leaving brides with the option to sell their legal share to the family. However, in practice, few women claim this monetary right because asserting their rights to property in court can be perceived as disrespectful towards traditional values<sup>150</sup>, land is therefore often inherited by male siblings; women who divorce also have no rights to inherit land from their families.<sup>151</sup>

### Poverty

383. There was a sharp rise in poverty after the country gained independence. The period between 2005 and 2009 saw a steady decline in poverty from 43.1% to 31.7%, but rates began to increase as a result of the political instability and violence, reaching 38% in 2012<sup>152</sup>. The poverty rate has since dropped and was 25.4% in 2017 which means around a quarter of the total population of the Kyrgyz Republic lives below the poverty line of USD 446 per capita per year. Extreme poverty is low however, affecting only 0.8% or around 49,000 of the population,<sup>153</sup> of which 74% live in rural areas.<sup>154</sup>

384. Kyrgyzstan's HDI value for 2018 is 0.674 which places the country in the medium human development category - positioning it at 122 out of 189 countries and territories. The 2018 female HDI

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<sup>146</sup> Moldosheva, A. (2008). Violence against Women: Baseline Assessment. Bishkek: United Nations Population Fund

<sup>147</sup> UNFPA (2016) Gender in Society Perception Study – National Survey Results.

<sup>148</sup> Ibid

<sup>149</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). (2016). National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods—Kyrgyz Republic. Country Gender Assessment Series. Rome.

<sup>150</sup> Ibraeva, G., A. Moldosheva, and A. Niyazova. (2011). World Development Report 2012: Gender and Development Background Paper. Kyrgyz Country Case Study. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

<sup>151</sup> Ibid, ref 142

<sup>152</sup> Asian Development Bank (2014) The Kyrgyz Republic Strategic Assessment of the Economy: Promoting Economic Growth.

<sup>153</sup> World Bank (2017) Kyrgyz Republic Economic Update No. 6

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/727401517229479407/pdf/122978-NWP-PUBLIC-Kyrgyz-no-6-add-series.pdf>

<sup>154</sup> Asian Development Bank (2018) Kyrgyz Republic, 2018–2022—Supporting Sustainable Growth, Inclusion, and Regional Cooperation. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/455921/cps-kqz-2018-2022.pdf>

value for Kyrgyzstan is 0.656 in contrast with 0.684 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.959 indicating a net gender difference in health, education and standard of living. According to the integrated sample survey of household budgets, 25.6 percent of the population of Kyrgyzstan fell into the poor category in 2017. About 0.8 percent of the population live in a state of extreme poverty. 28.4 percent of rural residents and 20.4 percent of urban residents are poor, a reduction of 2 percent when compared with 2013. At the end of 2017, the number of recipients of state benefits in the country amounted to 378,800 people, recipients of the monthly allowance to low-income families with children were 91,400 families, or 291,800 people. At least 87,000 people were recipients of social benefits in the country which has increased by almost 16 percent over the last 5 years.<sup>155</sup>

385. **Unemployment.** Between 2008 and 2018 national adult female unemployment averaged 9% although 2018 saw a sharp decline from 8.9 to 5%. This compares to an average for the same period for men of 6.8% for which there has been a gradual decline over the 4 years prior, reducing from 7% to 5.7% in 2018. Youth unemployment has been more significant with a wider male – female divide; young men (15-24 years of age) between 2009 and 2018 averaged 12.9% unemployment while young women was much higher at 19.5%.<sup>156</sup>

386. Gender inequality affects economic growth through several channels:<sup>157</sup> Employers have an artificially reduced skill pool from which they can recruit; gender inequality in education and employment has a demographic effect in that fertility is driven upwards; countries that discriminate against women in the labour market cannot use cheap (often female) labour as a competitive advantage<sup>158</sup>; and studies have shown that, in some circumstances, women may be less prone to engage in corruption. Excluding a group of less corrupt workers from the labour force may negatively impact on growth.<sup>159</sup> Lastly, households of women who do not participate in the formal labour market may be unable to invest as much in health and education for the next generation as households of women in employment. This can result from unemployed women's poor access to and control over resources reducing household bargaining power or, more broadly, from the lack of an additional income in the household.<sup>160</sup>

### Cultural Context of Gender Roles.

387. The cultural context changed significantly since the fall of the Soviet Union. The Kyrgyz Republic's independence has seen a resurgence of prescriptive gender stereotypes, which are inextricably tied up with notions of national identity.<sup>161</sup> The perception of an egalitarian society changed into one where the working mother was largely replaced by conservative values where the women stays in the home and takes care of the family and men become the main breadwinners.

388. Conservative values with strong roots in Islamic beliefs have been revived since independence and are visible in a number of surveys conducted the country. Many respondents in a 2017 study on gender norms in the Kyrgyz Republic by the World Bank for example, described a good wife as one who stays at home and takes care of the family and household chores, respects and obeys her husband and in-laws, and who is patient, compliant, and obedient to the husband and his family<sup>162</sup>. Another nationwide survey by UNFPA in 2016 on gender perceptions showed that 51% of women and 61% of men were of the opinion that a wife's career is less important than that of her husband. Equally, the role of men has change as pressure has increased to be heads of households. It appears that these perceptions are most prevalent among those living in rural areas.<sup>163</sup>

389. CEDAW in 2015 stated that in Kyrgyzstan deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society persist. These views and stereotypes discriminate against women, perpetuate their position within the family and

<sup>155</sup> The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, (2017)

<sup>156</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org> Accessed 2020.

<sup>157</sup> Klasen, S. , and Lamanna, F. (2009), "The impact of gender inequality in education and employment on economic growth: new evidence for a panel of countries" *Feminist economics*, 15(3), 91-132.

<sup>158</sup> Seguino, S. (2000), "Gender inequality & economic growth: Cross-country analysis" *World Development* 28(7), 1211-1230.

<sup>159</sup> Swamy, A., Azfar, O., Knack, S. & Lee, Y. (2001) "Gender and Corruption" *Journal of Development Economics*, 64(1):25-55.

<sup>160</sup> See, inter alia, Thomas, Duncan (1997), "Incomes, Expenditures and Health Outcomes: Evidence on Intrahousehold Resource Allocation," in Lawrence James Haddad, John Hoddinott, and Harold Alderman, eds. *Intrahousehold Resource Allocation in Developing Countries*, pp. 142–64. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press and World Bank. (2001). "Engendering Development". Washington, DC: The World Bank.

<sup>161</sup> Commercio, M.(2014). *The Politics and Economics of Retraditionalization. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Post-Soviet Affairs*. 31 (6), pp. 529–56.

<sup>162</sup> Muldoone, R. and U. Casabonne. (2017). *Gender Norms in Flux: Bride Kidnapping and Women's Civic Participation in the Kyrgyz Republic*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.

<sup>163</sup> UN Women/UNFPA. 2016. *Gender in Society Perception Study: National Survey Results*. Bishkek.

society and are reflected in women's educational and professional choices, their limited participation in political and public life, their unequal participation in the labour market and their unequal status in marriage and family relations.<sup>164</sup>

### **Gendered division of labour**

390. Despite the positive performance relative to the rest of the world, gender inequalities in labour markets are pervasive. Women earn less than men and although the principle of equal wages for equal work is guaranteed by law, the Kyrgyz Republic has yet to achieve wage parity between men and women. Women are paid, on average, only 63 per cent of what men are paid<sup>165</sup> and female participation in the labour force has averaged 40% in the last decade with little yearly variation, while male participation in the labour force averages 79% between 2009 and 2019;<sup>166</sup> notably, women's labour force participation fell from 64.5% in 1991.<sup>167</sup> Women predominantly work in health and social services with 83.6% of the labour force being female; education 80.6%; and hotels and restaurants, 58.4%. In contrast, men dominate the highly paid technical sectors: men account for 84.4% of employees in the mining industry; 90.5% in the production of gas, electricity, and water; 89.3% in the transport and communication sector; and 96.5 in the building industry. The predominance of women in lower-paid sectors is reflected in the considerable gender wage differential, with women receiving on average just 74.3% of men's earnings in 2012, and 75.3% in 2016.<sup>168</sup> This situation, coupled with a widening gender wage gap for women in employment, contributed to increased income poverty for women.

391. Considerable vertical segregation in the labour market is a key factor in the wage disparity between men and women. Few women occupy senior positions, even in sectors where they dominate the workforce.<sup>169</sup> The barriers to women participation starts early as the analysis of micro data in the Kyrgyz Republic suggests that having young children (0 – 4 years) is posing an increasingly substantial barrier to women's participation in the labour force.<sup>170</sup> This implies that the ability of mothers to combine employment, and (according to the analysis) particularly employment in the industrial sector, with raising children is becoming more difficult year on year. This is likely to be at least partly related to the decline in access to pre-school child care facilities since the early 1990s accompanied by increased competition for the lower number of child care places due to a rise in birth rate.<sup>171</sup> Having a spouse living in the same household also decreases the likelihood that a woman will participate in the labour force, although having older children (5 – 6 years) seems to have no impact.

392. The National Gender Equality Strategy to 2020 identifies the uneven distribution of reproductive and family responsibilities as a contributing factor to women's economic dependence and vulnerability.<sup>172</sup> In addition to asset and income poverty, women spend considerably more time than men in unpaid domestic labour. The most recent time use study conducted in 2015, indicates that women and men generally conform to traditional gender roles, with women taking on much greater responsibility for unpaid domestic work and men spending more time in paid employment. On average, women spend four hours and 30 minutes per day on household chores, which accounts for 18.8 percent of their daily time, compared with 6.5 percent of men's time or about one hour and 20 minutes.<sup>173</sup> Women spend double the amount of time per day on childcare compared with men.

### **Gender-Based Power Structures.**

393. As noted above, Kyrgyzstan is a country with entrenched traditional gender roles that prevents women from having a say in decisions that affect them and their households. Women are affected by the patriarchal society that leads to both genders predominantly believing that the place for a woman is

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<sup>164</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). (2015). Concluding Observations, CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/4.

<sup>165</sup> [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fKGZ%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fKGZ%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en)

<sup>166</sup> National Statistics Committee (2014), "Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek.

<sup>167</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org> Accessed 2020.

<sup>168</sup> Tamar Khitarishvili (2016), Gender inequalities in labour markets in Central Asia, UNDP

<sup>169</sup> Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

<sup>170</sup> Asian Development Bank (ADB) (2005), "The Kyrgyz Republic: A Gendered Transition, Country gender assessment 2005".

<sup>171</sup> International Labour Organization (ILO) (2008), Work and family: the Republic of Kyrgyzstan,

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---sro-moscow/documents/publication/wcms\\_312651.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---sro-moscow/documents/publication/wcms_312651.pdf)

<sup>172</sup> National Statistics Committee (2011), "Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic" p.45 : "An increase in the lowest cohort (0-4 years old) in comparison with the next cohort (5-9 years old) is evidence of the birth rate growth within recent years".

<sup>173</sup> Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012b. Part 2, situational analysis: FAO (2016) National Gender Profile of Agricultural Livelihoods – Kyrgyz Republic.

Note that the figures refer to females and males age 12 and older. National Statistical Committee. 2015e. Results of Sample Time Use Surveys. Part 1. Bishkek. Table 1.A. p. 11. [in Russian] : FAO (2016) National Gender Profile of Agricultural Livelihoods – Kyrgyz Republic.

to take care of the house and children and that it is the man that should have the final say in the household.

394. Women's political representation remains relatively low in the Kyrgyz Republic. There was an initial sharp decline in the number of female political representatives at state and local levels following independence due to the dissolution of the former Soviet Union quota system, which guaranteed women 33% of seats in the Council of People's Deputies. After the 2002 elections, women accounted for only 6.7% of Deputies in the Supreme Council (Jogorku Kenesh) of the Kyrgyz Republic Parliament<sup>174</sup>. By 2005, the Kyrgyz Parliament was solely composed of men. The adoption of mandatory quotas in the amended Election Code in 2007 and 2011 helped improve women's representation in elected office at national and local levels. By 2016, women constituted 15.8% of parliamentarians in the Jogorku Kenesh<sup>175</sup> and in 2018, they comprised 16%. Despite a considerable increase in the number of women in office, the 30% threshold identified by the Beijing Platform for Action (BFPA) as critical to women's effective voice in decision-making has not been reached.<sup>176</sup>

395. Contrary to the national level there has been "a steady and significant decrease in the number of women elected to local councils through the majority system: 19% in 2004, 17% in 2008, 13% in 2012, and 10% in 2016."<sup>177</sup> At the local level, the percentage of women among the heads of ail okmotu (executive bodies in village settlements) has not reached more than 5% of the approximately 500 positions. Government set a 30% quota for elected women deputies in local councils in 2019 under the amended Law on the Election of Deputies of Local Keneshes.<sup>178</sup>

396. Reduced political representation translates in fewer women's rights being won. Women are consequently also being paid less for the same work as men. There is a critical linkage between having work and being able to earn money, and women's empowerment. The strong traditional cultural and social norms, particularly in the rural areas, and the very tight labour market, with too few job opportunities – erode women's empowerment. These norms prevent women from engaging in many activities in the labour market because of incompatible working conditions. The same norms are also responsible for the fact that jobs are preferentially given to men, rather than to women.

### **Gender Legal and National Strategies Context.**

397. Access to justice is both a basic human right and a means of implementation of other human rights. In Kyrgyzstan women enjoy the same rights as men, including under family law, property law, and in the judicial system, although discrimination against women persists in practice. The Constitution enshrines the principles of inalienable human rights and gender equality where no one may be subject to discrimination on the basis of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, belief, political and other convictions, education, background, proprietary, and other status as well as other circumstances. It goes on to state that women and men shall have equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities for their realization.<sup>179</sup>

398. The law "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women" (also known as the Gender Equality Law) was passed in August 2008 and is the country's most significant, comprehensive piece of legislation designed to ensure equality between women and men. It provides a definition of discrimination in the public and private spheres. It sets out provisions to ensure the equality of rights, opportunities, obligations and responsibilities in governance, social relations, employment, service provision—including health and education—and other areas.

399. The Gender Equality Law also prohibits acts based on traditional or customary laws, which contravene the principles of equality that it enshrines. It is also significant that this law sets out provisions for ensuring its effective implementation, including requiring state bodies and local government authorities to (i) submit annual evaluation reports, (ii) implement the systematic collection of statistical data, and (iii) institute processes of enforcement where alleged breaches of the law can be formally reviewed. However, the lack of information on discrimination cases brought before the court makes it difficult to assess success in implementing this law.

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<sup>174</sup> Scalise. E. and A. Undeland. (2016). Kyrgyz Republic Women and Community Pasture Management. Bishkek: Landesa and Center for Women's Rights. <https://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016-Best-Practices-Case-Kyrgyzstan.pdf>.

<sup>175</sup> National Statistical Committee. (2018). "Employment and Unemployment: Results of the Integrated Household Survey 2017", Bishkek.

<sup>176</sup> Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

<sup>177</sup> Based on the analysis of the Central Election Commission data for 2016 by Zulfia Kochorbaeva, Public Association Agency of Social Technologies, in Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

<sup>178</sup> Ibid

<sup>179</sup> Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010, Section 2, Article 16, p. 8.



## CEDAW

400. The Kyrgyz Republic has ratified several key international human rights conventions on human rights and gender equality, notably the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 10 February 1997, and the Optional Protocol of CEDAW (OP-CEDAW) on 22 June 2002. The country also has specific obligations under Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Article 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to ensure the enjoyment of equal rights by both men and women as set forth in the covenants.<sup>180</sup> Every five years the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women which is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of CEDAW, produces a Periodic Report that details a series of issues and questions for national governments, the last such report was the 4<sup>th</sup> such report in 2015.

401. The Concluding Observations (COB) on the 4<sup>th</sup> Periodic Report for Kyrgyzstan observed that:

402. The persistence of deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society discriminate against women and perpetuate their subordination within the family and society. These attitudes and stereotypes are reflected in women's educational and professional choices, their limited participation in political and public life, their unequal participation in the labour market and their unequal status in marriage and family relations. The COB identifies that stereotypes are root causes of violence against women and expresses its concern at the high prevalence of harmful practices that discriminate against women, such as child marriage and bride kidnapping, and that to date, the State party has not taken sustained measures to modify or eliminate discriminatory stereotypes, negative traditional attitudes and harmful practices.

403. The COB recommends prioritising the elimination of negative stereotypes and structural barriers to the enrolment of girls in non-traditional fields of education at the secondary and tertiary levels and to provide career counselling for girls on non-traditional career paths such as science and technology; intensify efforts in reviewing school textbooks and curricula to eliminate gender stereotypes; and to provide updated disaggregated data on the educational choices of women and girls. The COB furthermore highlights the institutional weaknesses, including (i) a lack of political will to implement gender commitments, (ii) lack of coordination across the various elements of the national machinery, and (iii) limited capacity and authority of the responsible agencies to implement gender policy. The low participation of women in political and public life, particularly in decision-making positions and in municipal governance bodies, is rooted in persistent patriarchal attitudes and points to factors such as insufficient capacity building and campaign funding for potential women candidates, which impede women's equal participation in political life.

404. Below is a table summarising the relevant laws, strategies and the gender analyses.

Document	Gender Analysis
<b>Law</b>	
Law on amendments to the Law on the election of deputies to ayil keneshes (local parliament) (2019)	Article 59-1. Reservation of mandates by constituencies. For the election of deputies to the ayil keneshes, at least 30% of the mandates of the ayil keneshes are reserved for women.
Law on the prevention and protection against family violence (2017)	The Law defines the legal framework for preventing and combating domestic violence, ensuring social and legal protection and protecting persons who have suffered from domestic violence. The Law applies to family members and persons equated to family members living together.
The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2010)	Article 2 ensures that women have the same right as men to elect and be elected to the post of President and Deputy of the Supreme Council (Jogorku Kenesh) of the Parliament .

<sup>180</sup> Equal Rights Trust. 2016. Looking for Harmony: Addressing Discrimination and Inequality in Kyrgyzstan. The Equal Rights Trust Country Report Series: 9. [https://www.equalrightstrust.org/sites/default/files/ertdocs/Kyrgyzstan\\_EN\\_0.pdf](https://www.equalrightstrust.org/sites/default/files/ertdocs/Kyrgyzstan_EN_0.pdf)

Document	Gender Analysis
	<p>Article 60 provides for a quota of at least 30% for candidates of the same sex in determining the list of candidates of political parties. Also, the article ensures that the list of political parties must include candidates who are under 35 years old (at least 15%); at least 15% of candidates with different ethnic groups; and at least 2 candidates with disabilities.</p> <p>Article 65. In case of premature termination of a deputy's authority, his or her mandate shall be transferred to the next registered candidate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) among female candidates, in case of termination of the powers of a female deputy;</li> <li>2) among male candidates, in case of termination of the powers of a male deputy.</li> </ol>
Law on State guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women (2008)	The law establishes State guarantees for the provision of equal rights and opportunities for persons of different sexes in the political, social, economic, cultural and other areas of human activity; is intended to protect men and women from discrimination on the basis of sex; and is aimed at affirming progressive democratic relations between men and women.
Family code (2003)	Article 3 enshrines equal rights and freedoms for women and men, equal opportunities for their realization, and equal rights of women and men in family relations, equal personal and property rights and obligations.
<b>Strategies and Policies</b>	
National Gender Strategy (NGS) on Achieving Gender Equality by 2020	The NGS on Achieving Gender Equality by 2020 was adopted in 2012 in compliance with CEDAW. The NGS outlines the following five pivotal areas for achieving gender equality: (i) strong, effective institutional mechanisms; (ii) economic empowerment; (iii) an education system that promotes gender equality; (iv) access to justice for women; and (v) gender-equitable political participation.
National Actions Plan to Achieve Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2020	The plan includes actions to create the conditions necessary for decent work for women; to promote women's employment, to develop education in the areas of literacy and reproductive health, gender equality, to strengthen legal mechanisms for access to justice in cases of gender discrimination and gender-based violence, etc.
Action Plan for Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2018)	The document aims to strengthen the role and participation of women, including at the decision-making level, in activities aimed at preserving peace and security, the interaction of State, local government and civil society in order to prevent conflicts and the risks of violence against women and girls, as well as measures to address the consequences of crisis situations.
Action Plan to implement the final recommendations of the UN Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the fourth periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic (2017).	The Plan includes measures aimed at eliminating stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes about the roles and responsibilities of men and women in the family through the involvement of the media to achieve a deep understanding of real equality between men and women, and to use the educational system to promote a positive and non-stereotypical portrayal of women; measures to encourage women to report cases of domestic and sexual violence to the law enforcement agencies and not to the Courts of Elders (Aksakals) through destigmatizing them.

Document	Gender Analysis
<b>Governance Structures</b>	
Gender Policy Department (GPD) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD)	<p>The National Council for Gender Development was established in May 2012 as an advisory body chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. It comprises ministers, deputy ministers, and heads of oblasts (provincial governments).</p> <p>However, the 2015 CEDAW concluding observations identified weaknesses, including (i) a lack of political will to implement gender commitments, (ii) lack of coordination across the various elements of the national machinery, and (iii) limited capacity and authority of the responsible agencies to implement gender policy. The National Statistics Committee produces and publishes gender statistics, including the annual report, Women and Men in the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>
National Council for Gender Development	<p>The National Council for Gender Development was established in May 2012 as an advisory body, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. It comprises ministers, deputy ministers, and heads of oblasts.</p> <p>In the 2015 CEDAW concluding observations, weaknesses were identified including (i) lack of political will to implement gender commitments, (ii) lack of coordination across the various elements of the national machinery, (iii) the limited capacity and authority of the responsible agencies to implement gender policy, (iv) continual turnover of personnel, and (v) no formal system of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the national laws and programs.</p>
Gender Focal Points (GFP)	<p>There is a network of gender focal points (GFPs) appointed within each ministry, government agency, and local and municipal authorities.</p> <p>The GFP often have no direct responsibility for sector-specific policy making and development planning. GFPs have very limited capacity for gender analysis and planning.</p>

### Differentiated Climate Change Impacts on Gender

405. Climate change severely affects the poorest and most vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls because of the increased time burden, reduced economic opportunities, and health implications associated with increasingly scarce resources and the disproportionate exposure to risk from climate-induced phenomena, such as floods and hurricanes, compared with men.

406. In the Kyrgyz Republic, climate change and environmental degradation are leading to deteriorating soil quality, water scarcity, and other phenomena such as floods, landslides and mudflows, which all have a disproportionate effect on women and girls. For example, women and girls are often the most affected by water shortages as they need access to water for tasks such as cooking, cleaning, and bathing children. In times of scarcity, they may restrict their own personal use, which can lead to psychological and physical discomfort during menstruation.<sup>181</sup>

407. A UNDP study identified the gender impacts of decreased availability and quality of drinking water associated with climate change. It notes that an average of 6.5% of households in the country spend more than 30 minutes in the collection of water, and that in 49.3% of households, water is collected by women and girls under the age of 15.<sup>182</sup> Evidence also indicates that male farmers have better access to water for irrigation during times of drought.<sup>183</sup>

<sup>181</sup> FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic

<sup>182</sup> UNDP – UNEP (2017) Gender, Poverty and Environment in Rural Kyrgyzstan  
[https://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/library/womens\\_empowerment/gender--poverty-and-environment-in-rural-kyrgyzstan.html](https://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/gender--poverty-and-environment-in-rural-kyrgyzstan.html)

<sup>183</sup> FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic



408. The effects of climate change on women and girls and the differential gender impacts, the involvement of women on an equal basis with men in all climate and environment-related decision-making processes is essential to ensure a gender-responsive adaptation to climate change and resilience in the face of climate-induced disasters<sup>184</sup>. For example, water and sanitation services are often more effective and more sustainable if women have an active role in designing, planning, and operating facilities and programs. Women can also play an important role in educating their families and the community about good hygiene. A UNDP study in 2013 however found very low female representation in water users associations (WUAs), which make significant decisions about water distribution and use. According to the study, out of 4,175 people working in the WUAs, only 18% were women. In a sample of 436 WUAs throughout the country, only six had female directors, there were only two female chairpersons and nine vice chairpersons of WUA councils<sup>185</sup>. This gender imbalance is even more prevalent at higher levels of decision-making. In the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, the National Designated Authority for Climate Change issues, women constitute 32.6% of all employees but the majority hold administrative positions. Only 3 of 9 heads of divisions are female.<sup>186</sup>

### **Gender-Related Issues Raised from Community Consultations.**

409. Community consultations were held within the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic, however with support from the the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MAFIM), it was possible to consult a wide range of stakeholders. The design team was consulted throughout the design process through frequent remote meetings and held interviews with representatives from MAFIM, Leskhozoes, Association of Pasture Committees, Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS), Water User Association members, and women's rights NGOs as well as the main relevant multilateral and bilateral development agencies such as World Bank, FAO and GIZ. Details of those consulted are available in annexes 6 - 8.

410. Due to the covid-19 travel restrictions, consultations with beneficiaries were conducted by way of questionnaires and carried out by ARIS staff already working on other IFAD projects. The consultations with beneficiaries were gender-responsive where women and men were interviewed in separate gender groups. Local in-country consultants were used and a one half-day seminar was conducted for ARIS staff where a total of 5 persons participated, 3 of them women. A second one-day seminar was held by the by the ARIS Social Mobilization Specialist and Gender Coordinator in Osh for ARIS Community Development Officers and experts based in Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions; a total of 13 people including 3 women participated. The seminar involved a practical exercise with a visit to Zhana-Alay PUU to conduct a trial focus group. Here the participants consolidated the information received and received skills and tools for conducting subsequent focus groups. In the seminar it was explained how to complete the questionnaires as well as discussed issues to ensure correct understanding. Communities were subsequently selected, from the areas identified from an IFAD 2013 climate-vulnerable map and beneficiaries were selected from women's groups, members of rural health committees (RHCs), members of pasture committees and animal health subcommittees identified as vulnerable rural-poor.

411. As shown in annex 6, in total 318 men and women were consulted in 12 focus groups each with around 12-15 people per group. Efforts were made to make the gender balance as close to 50% as possible, however in the end ARIS interviewed 172 (54%) women and 146 men (46%) of which 44% were officially young at 28 years of age or younger. The results of the questionnaires have been presented in annex 8. The results show that climate change is a clear concern for rural poor who are disproportionately more dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Water scarcity was not perceived as a problem for 29% percent of those that have been interviewed while 37.5 and 11% respectively felt that water is a medium to big problem. Of those that reported access to water as being a problem, the causes included droughts, lack of water points on pastures, springs drying out during the summer and an unavailability of water during autumn and spring.

412. There is a predominant awareness that people are being negatively affected by climate change and that it is having impacts in terms of pastures degrading; overall rainfall is decreasing as is general

<sup>184</sup> United Nations Environment Programme - UNEP. (2016). Third National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

<sup>185</sup> United Nations Development Programme - UNDP. (2013). Climate Profile of the Kyrgyz Republic in in Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

<sup>186</sup> State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry. <http://www.ecology.gov.kg/>: in Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

water availability; the beneficiaries associate increases of animal disease to climate change; increase in trees dying; erosion, flooding; and more intense rainfall etc. When asked separately, men and women prioritised different issues that were affecting them. The list of women-specific concerns was much longer than that for men and predominantly focused on unemployment, but also the frustration that they are confined to taking care of the household while at the same time having to toil significantly in the fields. Women have identified a lack of awareness about women's rights as being a significant concern as was the difficulty for women to access bank loans and credit. Men on the other hand listed pasture degradation as being their main concern as well as a lack of pasture infrastructure (electricity, roads and water). Both men and women were asked whether given the opportunity what sort of economic activities they would engage in. Most of the ideas are very well aligned with small-scale production value chains such as greenhouse production, followed by honey and beeswax, handicrafts, post-harvest drying, agricultural processing (oil press); harvesting equipment etc.

### Project responses to climate change gender inequalities.

413. In view of the differentiated vulnerability of women, youth and men from vulnerable households to climate change, it is critical to address the developmental needs of increased drought, access to water, land degradation and gender discrimination. This will help develop and implement a more enabling and gender-transformative environment for addressing climate change. Women in Kyrgyzstan face specific labour market barriers and persistent patriarchal attitudes that limit employment options. Given their increased vulnerability to climate change, the project will aim to (i) promote economic empowerment; (ii) enable women and men to have an equal voice and influence in the home as well as rural institutions and organisations; and (iii) achieve a more equitable balance between women and men in the distribution of work and economic and social benefits. The project will challenge social norms that perpetuate inequalities between men and women.

414. Some specific gender-related activities that will be implemented include:

- Women need to have access to the fruits of their labour, especially the income and fair remuneration for their work. Using the BALI approach will help 1,500 (50%) women gain more weight in the use of household income or assets and help rebalance some gender inequalities by including 1,500 (50%) men to be trained in gender quality. The structure of the BALI programme specifically includes activities that involve the household, hereby 3,000 households (15,900 people) will benefit.
- To ensure women have a stronger voice and influence in decisions affecting their Pasture Unions, RRPCP-ADAPT will strengthen women membership of PUU committees to a minimum of 30%. Currently IFAD has in previous projects (LMDPII managed to increase it to 18%). The AF will ensure that the 30% quota will be applied to all 454 PUUs working with RRPCP; there are on average 20 members per PUU committee meaning the project will aim for around 2,700 women PUU committee members.
- Gender equality will furthermore be mainstreamed into the forest enrichment activities (output 2.2.2) where 30% of the beneficiaries will be women headed households. The project Selection Committee approving all the grant proposals will also comprise 30% women.
- 30% of the Selection Committee members will be women.

Table 15 Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan				
Activity / Output	Target	Project Year (PY)	Responsibility	Cost USD
Output 1.1.1 BALI training of trainers programme and modules are designed and implemented to build the capacity of service providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDA, ARIS, APIU will be trained in BALI gender equality programme.</li> <li>• 30% of the Selection Committee (SC) will be women.</li> <li>• A gender equality BALI programme is developed and Community Champions trained.</li> </ul>	PY 1	APIU, ARIS, CDA	35,000

Output 1.1.2 Gender equality and climate change mainstreamed into the RRPCP capacity building programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender training will be mainstreamed into the RRPCP PUU and Leskhoz training programmes.</li> <li>• RRPCP will target 30% of all PUU committee members to be women (2,700 women).</li> <li>• 30% of forest enrichment beneficiaries will be women-headed households.</li> </ul>	PY 1	APIU, ARIS,	8,000
Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented	3000 women, youth and men will be trained on gender equality. BALI directly involves household members with specific activities, therefore the BALI outreach will benefit the 15,900 household members.	PY 1 - 5	APIU, ARIS, CDA	3,900.000

## Annex 6 List of People Met

Name	Date	Position	Gender (M/F)	Organisation	Email / Tel
Mr. Myles McDonagh	13/5/2020	Senior Forestry Consultant	M	World Bank / GCF / IFAD	<a href="mailto:myles.mcdonagh@silvalytics.com">myles.mcdonagh@silvalytics.com</a>
Ms. Cholpon Alibakieva	14/5/2020	Project Manager <b>GEF.</b> Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions” (2014-2020), GEF <b>GCF.</b> Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands (CS-FOR) in the Kyrgyz Republic” (2020-2027)	F	FAO/GEF/GCF	<a href="mailto:Cholpon.Alibakieva@fao.org">Cholpon.Alibakieva@fao.org</a>
Ms. Edith Koshkin	14/5/2020	Project Manager Biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through community-based management of walnut forests and pastures in the South of Kyrgyzstan.	F	GIZ	<a href="mailto:edith.koshkin@giz.de">edith.koshkin@giz.de</a>
Ms. Inna Punda	14/5/2020	Agribusiness Specialist	F	FAO	<a href="mailto:inna.punda@fao.org">inna.punda@fao.org</a>
Ms. Junko Nakai	14/5/2020	Targeting Specialist	F	FAO	<a href="mailto:junko.nakai@fao.org">junko.nakai@fao.org</a>
Ms. Abdymalik Egemeberdiev	15/5/2020	Director General	M	Association of Pasture Committees “Kyrgyz Jaiyty”.	<a href="mailto:pasturekj@gmail.com">pasturekj@gmail.com</a> +996 550 500002
Ms. Avazkan Ormonova	19/5/2020	Director	F	Women Rights NGO – Demilgeluu, Ishker Ajaldar (Business, initiative women)	<a href="http://www.diakg.org/initwomen@gmail.com">http://www.diakg.org/initwomen@gmail.com</a>
Mr. Bakirov	19/5/2020	Deputy Director	M	Department of pastures, livestock, fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture	<a href="mailto:DPJR@mail.ru">DPJR@mail.ru</a> , +996 701 880 337
Mr. Mamytbekov Maksatbek	19/5/2020	Deputy Director	M	Department of pastures, livestock, fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture	<a href="mailto:Maksatbek@rambler.ru">Maksatbek@rambler.ru</a> , +996 555 950 551

Name	Date	Position	Gender (M/F)	Organisation	Email / Tel
Mr. Asylbekov Zhumabek,	19/5/2020	Public Adviser to the Minister	M	Ministry of Agriculture	<a href="mailto:juma52@mail.ru">juma52@mail.ru</a> , +996 771 186 778
Mr. Marat Sagynbaev	20/5/2020	Regional coordinator	M	Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)	<a href="mailto:MSagynbaev@aris.kg">MSagynbaev@aris.kg</a> ;
Mr. Jumanazar Atalov	20/5/2020	Director	M	Leskhoz in Nookat	+996 772 618 582
Mr. Talant Orkoshev	20/5/2020	Chief Forester	M	Leskhoz in Osh	+996 552 767 685
Mr. Kaldybayev Baktyar	27/5/2020	Regional Coordinator	M	ARIS in Issyk-Kul region	Tel. +996 709 314 108 E-mail: <a href="mailto:bkaldybaev@aris.kg">bkaldybaev@aris.kg</a>
Mr. Rysbaev Maksat	27/5/2020	Director	M	Leskhoz in Dzheti-Oguz	Tel.: +996 702 741 660
Mr. Kozhoev Erkinbek	29/5/2020	Chairman	M	Water User Association of Kyrgyzstan	Tel: +996 577 214 421
Ms. Baktygul Djumaeva	4/6/2020	Gender Specialist	F	ARIS	Tel: +996 552 568 395 e-mail: <a href="mailto:bdjumaeva@aris.kg">bdjumaeva@aris.kg</a>
Mr. Umut Raimov	4/6/2020	Climate Change Specialist	M	ARIS	e-mail: <a href="mailto:URaimov@aris.kg">URaimov@aris.kg</a> Tel: +996 551 102 566
Ms Asel Kuttubaeva	15/6/2020	Project Manager	F	Community Development Alliance (CDA)	<a href="mailto:kuttubaeva@gmail.com">kuttubaeva@gmail.com</a>
Ms Linda Mayoux	26/6/2020	International GALS / BALI expert	F	Gamechange Network	<a href="mailto:gamechangenetwork@gmail.com">gamechangenetwork@gmail.com</a>

# IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Baizak vil, Santash PUU, Isik-Kul

Date (dd/mm/yy): 27 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Baiseitov R.	Specialist livestock	wheat	1	Cattle – 2 Horses - 4	28	M	0704210250	
2	Shamuratov A.	livestock	Wheat, sainfoin	4	Cattle – 3 Sheep and Goats - 10	65	M	0702626931	
3	Omurov B.	livestock	Wheat, sainfoin	2	Cattle – 2	62	M	0707049743	
4	Aliev T.	shepherd		2	Cattle – 8 Sheep and Goats - 30	52	M	0551481149	
5	Sidikov Sh.	Specialist village	Wheat, potatoes	2,15	Cattle – 5 Sheep and Goats - 8	65	M	0557191255	
6	Kouchumanov K.	veterinarian	Wheat, potatoes	1,5	Cattle – 8 Sheep and Goats - 12	59	M	0705186437	
7	Abdraimov S.	shepherd	Sainfoin	50	Cattle – 5	25	M	0707317015	
8	Nurakunov M.	shepherd	Wheat	1	Cattle – 12	49	M	0702703079	
9	Kudiberen Azimbek	deputy	Sainfoin	1,5	Cattle – 2	21	M	0708898681	
10	Tashiev Z.	taxes	Sainfoin	2,56		59	M	0705328832	
11	Aidarbekov E.	shepherd	Wheat, sainfoin	1,7	Cattle – 3 Sheep and Goats - 50	28	M	0222946821	
12	Tuleberdiev J.	accountant	sainfoin	1,6	Cattle – 5 Horses - 3 Sheep and Goats - 30	53	M	0708496066	
13	Toktorov A.	shepherd	sainfoin	1,5	Cattle – 6 Horses - 6 Sheep and Goats - 20	22	M	0703461773	
14	Alibekov B.	shepherd	sainfoin	1	Horses - 15	28	M	0703330554	
15	Cherinbaev R.	the chairman	Wheat	1,45	Cattle – 6 Sheep and Goats - 18	42	M	0702676054	

# IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Mirzaki vil, Ozgon PUU, Osh

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02 jun 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Abdikalikov U.	businessman	sainfoin	0,24	3	26	M	0771396121	
2	Abdikerimov A.	businessman	wheat	0,20	4	41	M	0774343483	
3	Ajibaev A.	businessman	Wheat, sainfoin	0,20	2	46	M	0773128443	
4	Aziret uulu Alimbek	businessman	sainfoin	0,12	5	36	M	0770832363	
5	Aktanbaev J.	shepherd	sainfoin	0,08	-	39	M	0771358947	
6	Amanbekov B.	shepherd	Wheat, sainfoin	0,5	10	46	M	0773304010	
7	Bakirov J	farmer	sainfoin	0,4	3	27	M	0776651606	
8	Dosmurotov Z.	farmer	sainfoin	0,5	6	42	M	0778020621	
9	Zarilbai uulu Ulan	farmer	barley	0,44	3	20	M	0222756171	
10	Zurpukarov E.	farmer	barley	0,6	-	32	M	0771979981	
11	Kadirbaev N.	farmer	sainfoin	0,5	8	42	M	0773766994	
12	Kubatov K.	farmer	sainfoin	0,5	8	35	M	0220649748	
13	Sultanov Zulumbek	shepherd	Wheat	0,25	6	54	M	0773320559	
14	Sultanov Sagin	shepherd	sainfoin	0,5	11	50	M	0778263735	
15	Tokobaev N.	shepherd	sainfoin	0,5	2	41	M	0776001712	



### IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kurshab vil, Ozgon assoc, Osh

Date (dd/mm/yy): May 29, 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Akmatov A.	driver	Barley	-	2	25	M	0557304402	
2	Sajivadiev A.	farmer	Barley, alfalfa	15	17	41	M	0778909708	
3	Bolikbaev	tractor driver	Barley, alfalfa	8	8	53	M	0555280684	
4	Omuraliev B.	agronomist	Barley, alfalfa, кукруза	10	12	41	M	0771364079	
5	Aurov K.	agronomist	Barley, alfalfa, wheat	13	3	61	M	079025748	
6	Alimkulov K.	farmer	-	-	32	23	M	0705690605	
7	Matubraimov A.	accountant	Barley, alfalfa	4	2	27	M	0770304403	
8	UbadulaevM.	welder	-	-	3	24	M	0703949418	
9	Isakov A.	farmer	alfalfa	0,45	25	24	M	0772936000	
10	Turdubaev B.	economist	-	-	16	60	M	0556909700	
11	Atchabarov O.	Veterinarian	maize	0,20	8	65	M	0552904076	
12	Almamatov K.	Store-keeper	-	-	2	26	M	0779277614	

# IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kara-Dobo vil, Krasnovostochnai PUU, Jail region, Chui

Date (dd/mm/yy): 28 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Dolubaev B.	retired	Retirement pension	-	-	60	M	0554277736	
2	Aidarov J.	farmer	agriculture	1,6	-	52	M	0550963550	
3	Tagaibekov N.	farmer	barley	2,5	1	24	M	0505650095	
4	Akjolov K.	farmer	alfalfa	10	4	23	M	0551820920	
5	Asanbaev M.	farmer	alfalfa	10	6	40	M	0554161701	
6	Dadakov R.	Village head	alfalfa	10	4	50	M	0552616065	
7	Maxmadiev T.	Head of peasant farm	Barley, beetroot	8,5	4	55	M	0554934316	
8	Dadkov R.	farmer	alfalfa	10	4	28	M	0550852566	
9	Toktogulov	farmer	agriculture	3	5	45	M	0776557710	
10	Amir uulu Kiaz	farmer	alfalfa	7	6	23	M	0555960612	
11	Isakov Bolot	farmer	Alfalfa, barley	22	30	26	M	0552103130	
12	Isakov Marat	farmer	alfalfa	10	10	39	M	0555161247	
13	Dadkov	farmer	alfalfa	1,5	3	28	M		
14	Jumaev Nurlan	shepherd	livestock	0	0	42	M	0558603303	
15	Risaliyev Jenishbek	Toast master, Chair of Pasture Committee	livestock	2,25	15	58	M	0552834754	
16	Sargachaev Temirbek	shepherd	livestock	7	5	55	M	0554909523	

### IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Sovet vil, Kenesh PUU, Jalal-Abad

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02 jun 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Sooronbaev O.	shepherd	livestock	0,7	9,08	25	M	0702025945	
2	Mamashev B.K	Specialist in energetics	Barley, sainfoin	2	2	27	M	0777700028	
3	Torokulov	shepherd	Sainfoin, maize	4,5	8	64	M	0776454348	
4	Akbarov Kumar	shepherd	Sainfoin	0,6	2,9	40	M	0559404204	
5	Isabaev N.	shepherd	Sainfoin	0,7	8,5	57	M	0559175249	
6	Osorov Risbek	shepherd	maize	1	12	57	M	055062059	
7	Abdumayev A.	Specialist in energetics	Sainfoin	2,21	24	20	M	0755610171	
8	Saparbek uulu O.	farmer	Sainfoin	4	25	25	M	0501022595	
9	Aidarov K.	farmer	Sainfoin, maize	0,27	15	50	M	0773200300	
10	Abdimajitov	farmer	Sainfoin	1	12	57	M	0778368902	
11	Abjigulov T.	shepherd	Sainfoin	0,78	4	59	M	0771599737	
12	Momunkulov B.	shepherd	Maize	0,41	4	56	M	0708088775	
13	Mametov J.	shepherd	Sainfoin	1,3	12	28	M	0773446000	

# IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Arpatektir vil, Kegeti PUU, Chui

Date (dd/mm/yy): 27 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Ibraimov U.	Administrative manager	Alfalfa	3	5	25	M	0500116915	
2	Namazov M.	unemployed	Alfalfa	1	-	21	M	0706951567	
3	Nurmambetov R.	Farmer, shepherd	Alfalfa	3,5	10	64	M	-	
4	Usmanov E.	farmer	Alfalfa	3	13	20	M	0776258994	
5	Janaliev	Farmer, shepherd	-	0	10	39	M	0709786334	
6	Abdraxmanov	охрана	Alfalfa	3	-	48	M	0771261284	
7	Djamgurov M.	PUU member, taxi driver	Alfalfa	3	12	24	M	0559535717	
8	Seitaliev T.	PUU member	barley	2	10	56	M	0779344700	
9	Cherikov O.	Street cleaner	Alfalfa	3	2	56	M	0776631812	
10	Nogoibaev N.	unemployed	Alfalfa	1,5	3	52	M	0776069339	
11	Asanbekov K.	PUU member, Farmer	Alfalfa	3	10	42	M	0707848472	
12	Ibraimov	Farmer, shepherd	Alfalfa	3	9	27	M	0701558079	
13	Shamshiev	guard	Sainfoin	2,5	10	56	M	0705223247	
14	Toktonaliev	Village head, PUU member	Wheat, sainfoin	3,6	17	49	M	0704199640	
15	Eshpaev T.	PUU member, Farmer		4,2	9	40	M	0553221269	

# IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kara-Bak vil, Kara-Bak PUU, Batken

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02 jun 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Tumanov J.	Chair of Pasture Committee	apricot, apple tree	10	5	21	M	0773051806	
2	Mamtov S.	gardener	cherries, apricot	30	20	45	M	0773934826	
3	Polotov S.	gardener	apricot, apple tree	3	6	62	M	0772169931	
4	Tomaev I.	gardener	apricot	1,32	4	58	M	0772571848	
5	Musaev Abdiashim	gardener, shepherd	apricot	3,7	8	23	M	0776544214	
6	Satibaldiev Aijigit	gardener	apricot, apple tree	1,2	10	25	M	0779253738	
7	Tumanov R.	Livestock farmer	-	2	30	42	M	0771876637	
8	Joldubaev M.	Livestock farmer		2	7	25	M	0771351995	
9	Toichiev Toktogul	gardener	greenhouse	1,7	-	53	M	0777282270	
10	Saparov Kurbanbek	Entrepreneur	leather	2	-	59	M	0772241699	
11	Momunov Erali	gardener	greenhouse	0,04	-	27	M	0777215526	
12	Sadirov Gufran	agriculture	greenhouse	2,5	-	41	M	0778677107	
13	Jarkinbaev K.	migrant	salary, retirement pension	0,12	1	34	M	0222318686	
14	Nurbanov Abdirasul	gardener	apricot	0,17	-	45	M	0777855259	
15	Asamidinov Nurgazi	shepherd	apricot	2	20	24	M	0777682781	
16	Isaev R.	shepherd	apricot	1	12	45	M	0770146250	

### IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Jani-Jol PUU, Aksi region, Jalal-Abad

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01 jun 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Eshimbekov Nurali	economist	Maize, vegetables	0,25	10	20	M	0772160090	
2	Urkunbai uulu Nurali	economist	Maize	0,3	10	20	M	0773726902	
3	Chinsilov Addis	technician	Maize, Apple	0,32	10	25	M	0774838721	
4	Kamchibekov T.	shepherd	Maize, plums	0,15	10	50	M	0778502516	
5	Kerimkulov Mar	retired	Alphalpha, vegetables	0,6	-	22	M	0779364648	
6	Dobulbekov K.	Livestock farmer	Maize, Apple, cplums	0,15	8	48	M	0778380305	
7	Mamitbekov B.	farmer	Cucumbers, tomatoes	0,12	-	46	M	0777377573	
8	Musabek u B.	Livestock farmer	Maize, plums	1	5	25	M	0777788900	
9	Imanaliev M.	Bee keeper	Plum, strawberry	0,3	10	21	M	0770323033	
10	Osmonbekov K.	farmer	Plum, strawberry	0,3	10	28	M	0708280982	
11	Chinarbek uulu Janarbek	shepherd	maize	0,5	20	28	M	0501169791	
12	Nurbek Kalkanov	Livestock farmer	Apple	0,12	10	53	M	0708207411	
13	Dooranov Risali	Livestock farmer	Alphalpha, maize, garden	0,2	9	27	M	0771191205	
14	Aidaraliev Almazbek	farmer	Vegetables, fresh herbs (greens)	1	5	26	M	0775140714	
15	Toktoraliev Erkinbek	Livestock farmer	maize, garden	1	8	55	M	0704527490	

# IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Jani-Alai PUU, Alai region, Osh

Date (dd/mm/yy): 27 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Mamaev A.	Executive secretary	farmer	Rented – 0,45 Owned – 0,35	6	58	M	0552106064	
2	Jeentaev K.	farmer	corn	Rented – 0,80 Owned – 0,90	2	61	M	0551606393	
3	Kadlenov A.	Head of registry and examination department	farmer	Rented – 1,5 Owned – 1,8	3	20	M	0777498747	
4	Dadabaev J.	farmer	wheat	0,84	3	64	M	0773468190	
5	Bekmamatov A.	retired	wheat	0,8	4	24	M	0770435857	
6	Turunbek uulu A.	Librarian, secretary	corn	0,5	4	23	M	0558554335	
7	Babashev A.	observer	-	-	3	60	M	0755985898	
8	Eshaliev M.	electrician	alfalfa	7,2	-	58	M	0556614092	
9	Abdikaparov U.	handcraftsman	alfalfa	0,32	4	20	M	0552450767	
10	Anarbaev U.	handcraftsman	alfalfa	0,12	-	26	M	0222213015	
11	Baimamatov	driver	barley	0,5	4	26	M	0555382384	
12	Abduraimov A.	retired	Wheat, corn, barley	13	6	73	M	0552070183	
13	Turdumamat K.	Entrepreneur	Wheat, corn, barley	5	8	28	M	0558075991	
14	Akushov A.	Tax officer	Barley, alfalfa	0,34	6	52	M	0558647649	
15	Orunbaev M.	veterinarian	-	-	12	60	M	0557919098	
16	Arzikulov U.	Driver	-	0,4	-	28	M	0999214621	



### IFAD – Male Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Alekseevka vil, Jail PUU, Chui

Date (dd/mm/yy): 29 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Bilalov A.	Chair of PUU	agriculture	10	15	62	M	0550444436	
2	Abdijalilov J.	farmer	agriculture	7	5	54	M	0553230266	
3	Ismailov X.	Worker for watering	salary, retirement pension	0	0	80	M	-	
4	Kialbek Joomart	unemployed	corn	0	0	28	M	0555022466	
5	Taalaibek	businessman	Turkey farm	13	300 turkeys	26	M	0557992020	
6	Tomonov U	businessman	Carpet washing	0,8	0	26	M	0700022259	
7	Taalaibekov O.	Refining factory "Djunda electric"	Salary, milk	0,13	5	26	M	0703533511	
8	Isakulov A.	Administrative manager in school	salary	-	-	55	M	0550587750	
9	Mamirov M.	businessman	Sawing furniture	0,4	0	27	M	0505556609	
10	Bilimov G.	farmer	milk	2	5	28	M	0552220120	
11	Abilbekov A.	veterinarian	agriculture	4	3	25	M	0700628120	
12	Bekmuratov B.	farmer	milk	10	10	27	M	0550633899	
13	Djumaliev B.	veterinarian, farmer	Large and small cattle	9,5	350 small cattle	40	M	0559022218	
14									
15									

### IFAD – Male Focus group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Oktibr vil, Bagish PUU, Suzak region, Jalal-Abad

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02 jun 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Kaipov Abdikarim	Shepherd	livestock	5	37	54	M	0772229602	
2	Matishov Melis	Veterinarian	livestock	-	4	57	M	0777565507	
3	Kultaev Karim	Deputy of village council	Farmer, livestock	9,42	11	61	M	0773074151	
4	Jilkibaev Mamat	Private veterinarian	livestock	0,8	2	60	M	0225471615	
5	Kokkozov A.	Farmer	livestock	6	51	24	M	0776463759	
6	Raimjanov E.	Shepherd	livestock	2,12	42	53	M	0773090607	
7	Bakit uulu Aktil	entrepreneur	farmer	1,2	4	21	M	0222181523	
8	Jakulov Askarbek	PC member	livestock	1,28	2	23	M	0222017187	
9	Djumaev Stalbek	Deputy of village council	Farmer, livestock	5	5	24	M	0772749524	
10	Kabirov Ahmatbek	Veterinarian	livestock	2	8	68	M	0776577853	
11	Sirgabaev Kilich	Accountant in Water Users Union	Accountant	0,8	1	24	M	0778145083	
12	Kaldibaev Baks	PC member	livestock	3	5	58	M	0779000740	
13	Nurbaltaev Alimbek	Shepherd	livestock	1,5	61	53	M	0773089374	
14	Satibaldiev N.	farmer	livestock	5	54	51	M	0776750399	
15	Joldoshev Ernist	Shepherd	livestock	6,28	6	23	M	0771271357	

# IFAD – Male Focus group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Ak-Bulun vil, Ak-Bulun PUU, Isik-Kul

Date (dd/mm/yy): 29 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Ajinaev K.	Livestock farmer	wheat	10	38	58	M	0700783985	
2	Asekov A.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	5	20	28	M	0704604657	
3	Mukanbetov D.	head of village	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	12	25	49	M	0700030871	
4	Baibosunov A.	Livestock farmer	potatoes	1	10	62	M	0707309942	
5	Jenishov N.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	5	26	28	M	0705782375	
6	Abdiev A.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	4	18	40	M	0704293460	
7	Esekeev O.	Veterinarian	Wheat, potatoes	3	10	56	M	0501101401	
8	Baigoshkoev E.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, potatoes	3	17	24	M	0705750585	
9	Sherogeldiev E.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, potatoes	5	9	28	M	0709368168	
10	Joldubaev E.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	2,5	4	24	M	0703277220	
11	Taalaibek S.	Livestock farmer	potatoes	2,5	9	20	M	07.3388464	
12	Ashubaev M.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	3	19	21	M	0703083515	
13	Tulebaev A.	Livestock farmer	potatoes	1,5	6	43	M	0702007601	
14	Tumenbaev A.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	1,32	10	40	M	0705390064	
15	Supataev J.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	1	20	25	M	0702875516	

### IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Myrza-Ake PUU, Uzgen district, Osh oblast

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01 june 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Aytbaeva Sh	Deputy AK	Agriculture/alfalfa, barley	0,096	Cattle-2	59	F	0777 05 86 05	
2	Toktosunova K.	village health committee	Agriculture/corn, alfalfa	0,030	small cattle-5	57	F	0779 91 65 52	
3	Orjoeva G	Chief accountant	Agriculture/apple	0,025	small cattle-3	59	F	0773 681401	
4	Ajibaeva G	accountant	Agriculture/ wheat	0,025	small cattle-3	53	F	0778 77 60 24	
5	Bahadyr k G	Housewife	Agriculture/wheat	0,05	-	24	F	0777 19 12 96	
6	Koilubaeva G	Social specialist	Agriculture/alfalfa, barley	0,060	-	47	F	0222 06 79 69	
7	Murzabaeva G	learning	Agriculture/barley, alfalfa	0,054	small cattle-10	48	F	0557 808769	
8	Abdykadyrova A	farmer	Agriculture/potato	0,025	small cattle-15	26	F	0777 52 01 69	
9	Almanbetova	Housewife	Agriculture/potato	0,070	small cattle-6	62	F	0 777 82 09 82	
10	Asrankulova Ch	Seller	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	small cattle-15	51	F	07773 11 41 89	
11	Murzaimova N	Wool processing	-	-	-	20	F	0755 807470	
12	Uzakbay k O	Seller	=	0,030	-	27	F	0776 87 80 86	
13	Erkinbekova J	teacher	-	-	-	26	F	0779 36 57 79	
14	Toktobolot k J	Kindergarten teacher	-	-	-	26	F	0 779 1086 93	
15	Alymbekova N	Wool processing	-	-	-	54	F		

### IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Alekseevka vil, Zhaiyl PUU/AA, Zhaiyl district Chuy oblast

Date (dd/mm/yy): 29 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Tagaibek k P.	PK accountant	agriculture	5	35	23	F	0700497151	
2	Tuybaeva T	teacher	Agriculture/tomato, cucumbers	0,03	0	25	F	0770624343	
3	Hojomuratova B.	teacher	agriculture	0,02	0	24	F	0777135396	
4	Asanbay k.B	nanny	Agriculture	0,025	2	26	F	0772488305	
5	Utrakeeva S..	pensioner	Agriculture/potato	0,02		59	F	0552245677	
6	Chonbagyshova	housewife	Agriculture/tomato, cucumbers	0,06	1	50	F	0556140865	
7	Tursunbek k.K	AO/ inspector	животноводство	0,015	5	27	F	0557334210	
8	Choenova R	teacher	Animal products	0,05	2	56	F	0500265264	
9	Divenko S	farmer	Tomato, potato	2	0	21	F	0555903663	
10	Nazarbekova M	farmer	hens	0,06	6	23	F	0553660012	
11	Voytenko N.	Chair of village health committee	agriculture	0,016	2	56	F	0552103130	
12	Nurjanova E	AO specialist	agriculture	0,08	0	54	F	0556664727	

# IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kurshab PUU, Uzgen distict, Osh

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01 june 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Dolonbaeva D	teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,032	Cattle-2	47	F	0776 571819	
2	Tatieva M	teacher	Agriculture/ alfalfa	0,045	cattle-3	43	F	0779 81 72 38	
3	Toroeva M	teacher	Agriculture/barley	0,025	catlle-4	42	F	0778 11 32 78	
4	Karimova S	salary	-	1	-	20	F	0709 48 94 85	
5	Sabitbekova G	salary	Agriculture/barley	0,030	5	26	F	0704 022828	
6	Bekeeva Z	salary	-	0,032	-	60	F	0778 11 46 29	
7	Kenjebeva J	salary	Agriculture/barley,	0,032	small catlle-3	56	F	0777 28 60 37	
8	Abdyrazakova B	salary	Agriculture/corn	0,026	-	51	F	0774 12 48 07	
9	Joldosheva	farmer	Agriculture/ sainfoin	0,060	small catlle-15	59	F	0 779 934187	
10	Madambekova D	teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	catlle-2	28	F	07778 58 25 32	
11	Ergasheva E	Housewife	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	0,050	Cattle- 4	21	F	0776 80 53 21	
12	Aytibaeva	Housewife	-	0,037	Cattle- 3	65	F	0778 79 69 07	
13	Karimova	Housewife	Agriculture/corn	0,026	catlle-2	55	F	0771 38 73 11	
14	Moidunova	Housewife	-	0,032	catlle-2	27	F	0 505 17 27 25	

# IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kaldyk vil, Krasnovostochnyi PUU, Zhaiyl district, Chuy oblast

Date (29/05/2020)

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Temirkan K. Z.	unemployed	milk	have	3	28	F	0705030805	
2	Adilbekova D.	unemployed	Private business	have	-	22	F	0703900726	
3	Isabekova G.	Housewife, agriculture	Milk	2	2	20	F	0508889948	
4	Matkazieva A.	Housewife	milk	10	2	27	F	0558080414	
5	Tashtanova	Housewife	Milk	8	1	23	F	0709338222	
6	Djuraeva	Housewife	milk	12	4	21	F	0552306060	
7	Rahimova	Housewife	Milk	-	1	43	F	0708895778	
8	Yusupova A.	Housewife	milk	-	1	50	F	0707202946	
9	Jayloobaeva T.	farmer	Milk	5	1	32	F	0554507960	
10	Kadyrova K.	farmer	milk	5	5	45	F	0558107021	
11	Ibragimova K.	farmer	Milk	4	4	23	F	0557900458	
12	Gulmahmadova M.	farmer	milk	-	2	25	F	0704435584	
13	Shamova S.	Housewife	Milk	have	2	25	F	0707830532	
14	Haydarova K.	Housewife		have	-	21	F	0702668557	
15	Myrzapaeva B.	farmer	milk	2	3	22	F	0509201920	



# IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kenesh PUU/AA, Bazar-Korgon district, Jalal-Abad oblast

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02.06. 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Zulkainarova A	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa corn	0,052 –own 2,5 -rent	Cattle-15, small cattle-16	57	F	0771885263	
2	Makanova	farmer	Agriculture/corn	0,03	Cattle-4	29	F	0778 94 1888	
3	Jusupbekova	Farmer	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,084	-	24	F	0773155975	
4	Japaralieva	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,75	Cattle-6, small cattle-20	44	F	0776781741	
5	Kokoeva S	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,060	-	22	F	0777160288	
6	Mathadirova S	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,090	Cattle-4	48	F	0704450552	
7	Jorokulova J	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,070	Cattle-4	22	F	0779330836	
8	Nasirdinova N	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	Cattle -1	42	F	07773089321	
9	Kainazarova	Teacher	Agriculture/corn	0,070	Cattle-3	44	F	0770 255824	
10	Zulpidin k J	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,05	Cattle-2	25	F	0707 991094	
11	Kulbaeva N	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,040	Cattle-4	45	F	0773 546428	
12	Taalaybek k S	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa -	0,031	Cattle-6	28	F	0706 282043	
13	Ismailova A	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,06	Cattle-5	45	F	0772 262402	
14	Jarkulova	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,021	Cattle-1	48	F	0 773 827686	
15	Issakulova	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa corn	0,073	Cattle-3	41	F	0222 14 55 16	

### IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Chuy, Kegety PUU/AA, Chui district,

Date (dd/mm/yy): 27 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Mambetova E.	PK accountant	raspberry	0,015	4	65	F	0704211152	
2	Saibekova A	PK member	agriculture	0,06	4	54	F	0777092488	
3	Toktomusheva M	PK member	agriculture	5,40	4	52	F	0558031168	
4	Djumakova M	librarian	agriculture	0,06	3	44	F	0772488305	
5	Omuralieva G.	АДК	agriculture	3	6	29	F	0707741874	
6	Temirbek k J.	housewife	agriculture	3	4	27	F	055119412	
7	Ishenalieva K.	Nurse	agriculture	3	6	28	F	0709810907	
8	Asyralieva N	nurse	agriculture	5	0	51	F	0708720895	
9	Djamangulova	techie	Agriculture/barley,milk	3	2	50	F	0502171095	
10	Jumakova G	nurse	milk	0,08	6	29	F	0701157014	
11	Sharshenbek k N	economist	agriculture	1,2	3	29	F	0552103130	
12	Urkunbaeva	housewife	raspberry	0,03	5	54	F	0705600814	

## IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kara-Bak PUU/AA, Batken district, Batken oblast Date (dd/mm/yy): 01 june 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Tagaymuratova	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,015	Cattle-1	43	F	0770 48 22 78	
2	Turanbaeva K	teacher	Agriculture/apricot	1	cattle-2	51	F	0773 471229	
3	Abdysalamova K	Teacher salary	Agriculture/apricot	1	catlle-1	51	F	0772 2725 39	
4	Akmatova K	salary	-	-	-	20	F	0220 05 09 89	
5	Sadyrova B	farming	Agriculture/strawberry	0,030	catlle-1	46	F	0770 120274	
6	Jamalova	farming	Agriculture/apricot	1,032	catlle-1	60	F	0773 450296	
7	Begaly k.A	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,020	-	23	F	0222 120502	
8	Adylova G	Wool processing	Agriculture/apricot	-	-	43	F	0774 778502	
9	Babaeva R	seamstress	Agriculture/apricot	-	-	28	F	0 771 01 04 83	
10	Djaynakova A	Water canal	salary	0,030	Small catlle-2	42	F	0770 17 69 67	
11	Tadjibaeva Sh	salary	Agriculture/apricot	0,015	-	27	F	0779 14 14 61	
12	Kamalova G	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,010	-	23	F	0773 50 20 91	
13	Urazaly k N	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,015	-	27	F	0772 736647	
14	Kenjebay k N	Water canal	Agriculture/apricot	-	-	23	F	0 772 37 33 32	
15	Alymova H	Housewife	Agriculture/apricot	0,035	Catlle-2	52	F	0774 77 82 71	
16	Shaydullaeva J	salary	Agriculture/apricot	1,5	Catlle-2	30	F	0778 053810	
17	Yrysbek k.A	Farmer	Agriculture/apricot	1	-	27	F	0779 97 39 19	

## IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Jany-Jol PUU/AA, Aksy district Jalal-Abad oblast

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02 june 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Osmonova N.	farmer	agriculture	0,030	15	54	F	0706057187	
2	Kamchybekova S	housewife	Agriculture	0,056	20	61	F	0706057159	
3	Narbaeva Ch	housewife	agriculture	0,040	15	44	F	0772429150	
4	Stalbekova T	farmer	Agriculture/corn	0,035	2	20	F	0708605163	
5	Mamakova A..	librarian	Agriculture	0,020	2	49	F	0777001271	
6	Soburbekova N	Social specialist	Agriculture/ corn	0,035	2	20	F	0708605163	
7	Alimbekova G	Private entrepreneur	Honey and beeswax	0,050	50	40	F	0770606829	
8	Samaganova I	Private entrepreneur	Agriculture/ corn	0,020	8	25	F	0507092082	
9	Satylganova Ch	Private entrepreneur	Agriculture/ corn	0,020	7	28	F	0705539305	
10	Omurkulova J	farmer	Animal/ Agriculture	0,050	10	28	F	0777330039	
11	Ratbekova	housewife	Agriculture	0,015	-	28		0703211091	
12	Atambekova A	housewife	Agriculture	0,005	2	20	F	0708780144	
13	Smanova N	farmer	Agriculture	0,060	35	44	F	0502693972	
14	Turgunbaeva A	teacher	Agriculture/ corn	0,050	20	24	F	0708846680	
15	Akmatova N	housewife	Agriculture/ corn	0,020	4	26	F	0778442836	

## IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project – Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Jany-Alay PUU, Alay assoc, Osh

Date (dd/mm/yy): 02 june 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Jumabaeva O	farmer	Agriculture/wheat	0,050	4	55	F	0551241800	
2	Mamaeva A	village health committee	Agriculture/wheat	0,040	3	54	F	0552106064	
3	Durusmatova E	AO Investment department	Agriculture/barley	0,040	4	20	F	0555251287	
4	Mamatova C.	village health committee	Agriculture/barley	0,020	3	27	F	0779644052	
5	Matnazarova J	village health committee	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	4	48	F	0702919945	
6	Mashirapova N.	PC member	Agriculture/barley	0,040	3	49	F	0706456002	
7	Jaanbaeva M	farmer	Agriculture/barley	0,020	2	52	F	0709484516	
8	Akkozova Z	farmer	Agriculture/wheat	0,030	4	56	F	0755660490	
9	Musabekova J	Pasture user	Agriculture/barley	0,030	4	32	F	0223330373	
10	Ismailova A	PC member	Agriculture/wheat	0,020	3	25	F	0702945095	
11	Orunbaeva M	Pasture user/wool processing	Agriculture/wheat	0,030	4	26	F	0556919098	
12	Orunbaeva K	Pasture user	Agriculture/barley	0,030	5	56	F	0555319286	

## IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project – Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Oktober vil, Bagysh PUU, Suzak district Jalal-Abad oblast

Date (dd/mm/yy): 29 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Tashbaeva V	village health committee	agriculture	1	3	27	F	0777081887	
2	Mashaeva A	deputy	Pension	0,025	3	74	F	0772663122	
3	Mamajanova D	village health committee	agriculture	0,092	4	26	F	y	
4	Mamytova C.	Women's council	Pension	1,28	5	68	F	0779644052	
5	Ajymatova	Women's council	Agriculture	3	4	54	F	0777227522	
6	Abdrahmanova	PC member	agriculture	1,28	3	65	F	0773446489	
7	Nazirova B	village health committee	salary	0,024	-	50	F	0777838902	
8	Kasymova J	village health committee	agriculture	0,080	4	22	F	0774021012	
9	Azimova G	village health committee	salary	0,032	5	26	F	0777787177	
10	Abdrazakova N.	village health committee	salary	-	3	23	F	0772470805	
11	Maatova G	village health committee	salary	1,20	-	54	F	0772661266	
12	Tilekeeva A.	PC member	agriculture	0,048	1	46	F	0773737448	
13	Tashbaeva V	PC member	agriculture	1	1	20	F	0778057184	
14	Tashieva A	village health committee	Land lease	0,068	-	20	F	0778068038	
15	Israilova B.	PC member	Pension	1,12	-	60	F	0777289086	

## IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project – Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Ak-Bulun PUU/AA, Ak-Suu district, Issyk-Kul

Date (dd/mm/yy): 28 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Abykeeva G	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/potato	0,034	Cattle-3	25	F	0709 138001	
2	Mirbekova E	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/potato	1,5	cattle-6	21	F	0709 821021	
3	Sapanat k G	Housewife	Agriculture/potato	2	small cattle-12	20	F	0707 846734	
4	Begalieva J	Housewife	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	1,20	small cattle-9	29	F	0702 899734	
5	Bolotova N	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	1,46	Cattle-2, small cattle-5	46	F	0709 16 26 23	
6	Kydyrgycheva A	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/ wheat ,potato	3	3+3	42	F	0702 55 87 92	
7	Sultanbaeva A	Teacher	Agriculture/barley, wheat	4	Cattle-7, small cattle-10	37	F	0705 27 05 83	
8	Akmatbaeva K.	Teacher	Agriculture/potato	1	Cattle-5, small cattle-8	44	F	0 501 303060	
9	Orozakunova I	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/alfafa, wheat	4	Cattle-7, small cattle-5	52	F	0 706 676906	
10	Istambaeva J	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/ wheat ,potato	1,20	small cattle-9	49	F	0709 21 44 48	
11	Esekeeva J	Animal husbandry, plant growing	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	1,60	Small Cattle-8	26	F	0709 71 78 48	
12	Orozakunova N	farmer	Agriculture/ wheat ,barley	2,60	Small Cattle-18	27	F	0702 21 76 06	
13	Kulanbaeva N	salary	Agriculture/potato	1,50	cattle-2	21	F	0706 128889	
14	Jaylobekova A	farmer	Agriculture/wheat, potato	3,80	cattle-3	20	F	0703 40 17 17	
15	Alseitova A	farmer	Agriculture/wheat, potato	3	Small cattle-13	44	F	0 709 59 37 90	



# IFAD – Female Focus Group

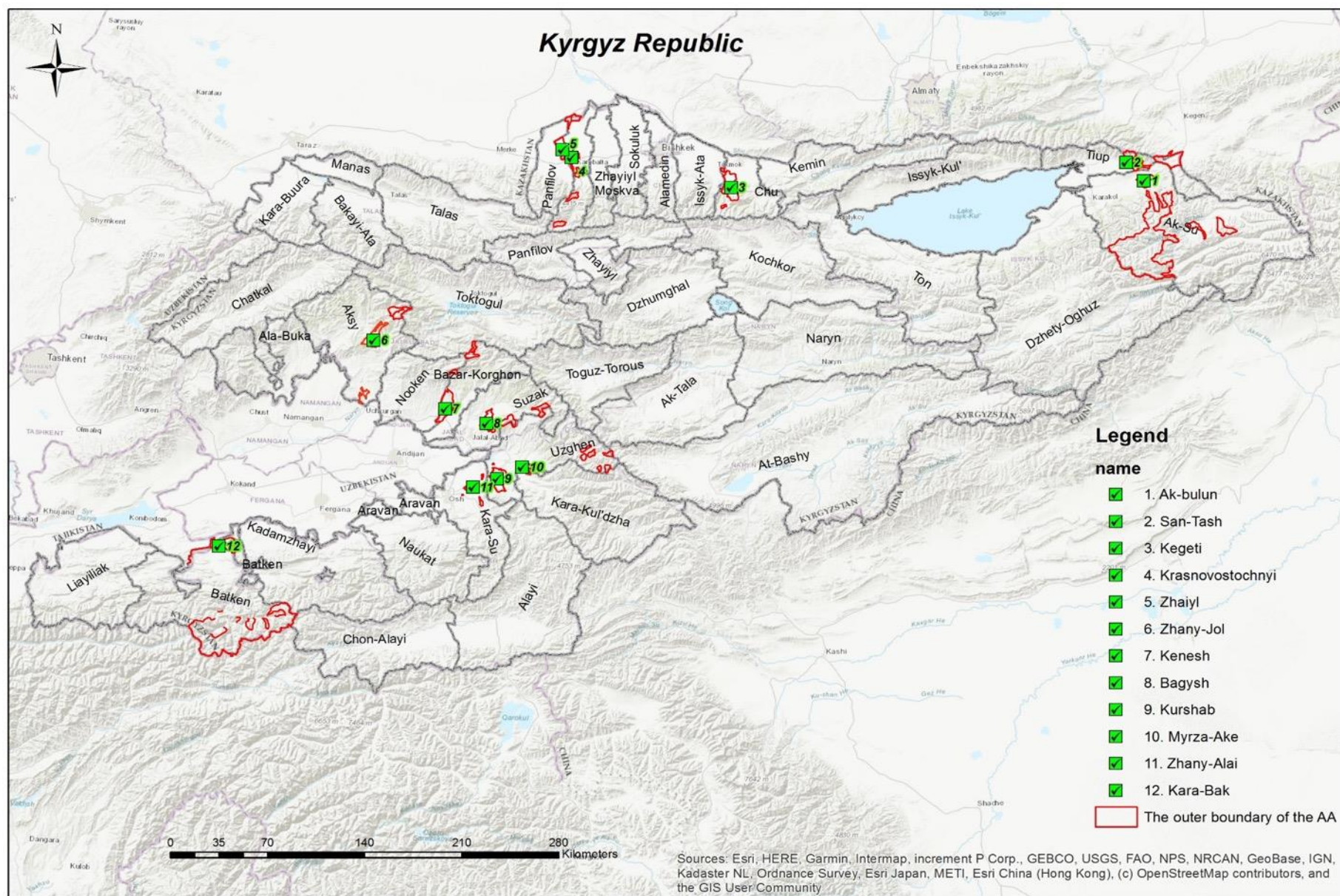
Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kensuu vil, Santash AA, Tup assoc, Issyk-Kul

Date (dd/mm/yy): 28 may 2020

#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Telephone / email	Signature
1	Jeldenbaeva Rahat	Teacher	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,020	Cattle-7, small cattle-20	29	F	0702158811	
2	Alieva G	Teacher	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,020	Cattle-4, small cattle-25	40	F	0707418992	
3	Jyrtakova B	Teacher	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,084	Cattle-2,	48	F	0702059194	
4	Kadyrakunova G	Teacher	Agriculture/barley	0,020	Cattle-5, small cattle-15	22	F	0709664203	
5	Abdykalykova A	Teacher	Agriculture/potato	0,029	Cattle-2, small cattle-15	29	F	0709 227188	
6	Tezekchieva N	housewife	Agriculture/potato	0,020	Cattle-6, small cattle-15,hans	41	F	0500791009	
7	Shonoeva G	housewife	Agriculture/potato	0,020	Cattle, small cattle-3	27	F	0705681802	
8	Asanova B	farmer	Agriculture/barley	1,70	Cattle -4	47	F	0705681802	
9	Berikbaeva J	housewife	Agriculture/barley	0,029	Cattle-3, small cattle-10	24	F	0709220486	
10	Duyshonbek k E	PC member	Agriculture/wheat	1	Cattle-5, small cattle-10	25	F	0707 827364	
11	Usenova A	housewife	Agriculture/barley	0,070	Cattle-1, small cattle-6	25	F	0700 117507	
12	Jantaeva G	Teacher	-	-	-	39	F	0702152792	
13	Erkinbaeva D	farmer	Agriculture/barley	2,70	Cattle-2	42	F	0708 509780	
14	Ibraeva M	Pasture user	Agriculture/barley	2,50	Cattle-4, small cattle-20	51	F	0 703387729	
15	Sulaimanova A	farmer	Agriculture/barley	1,16	Cattle-3, horses-4	46	F	0702 27 19 14	

## Annex 7 Map of consultation locations



## Annex 8 Consultation Results

Table 16 Monthly Income for Male (left) vs Female (right)

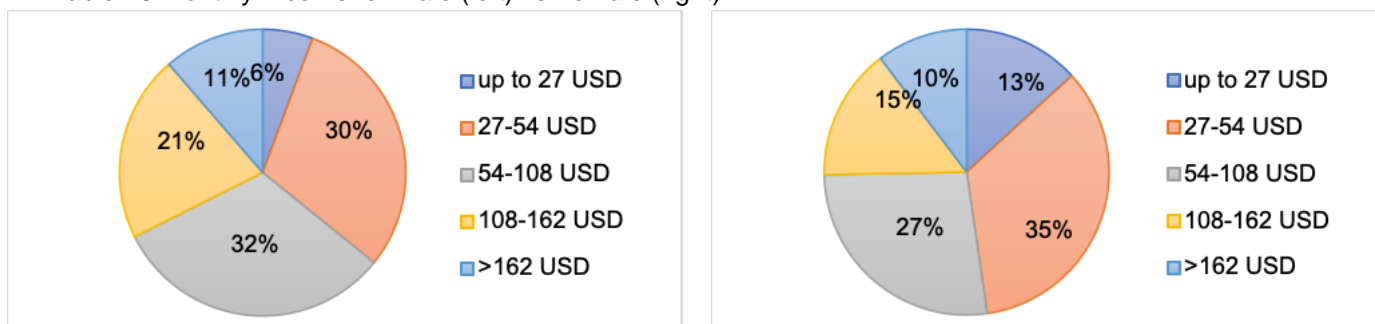


Table 17 Types of male forms of income in %

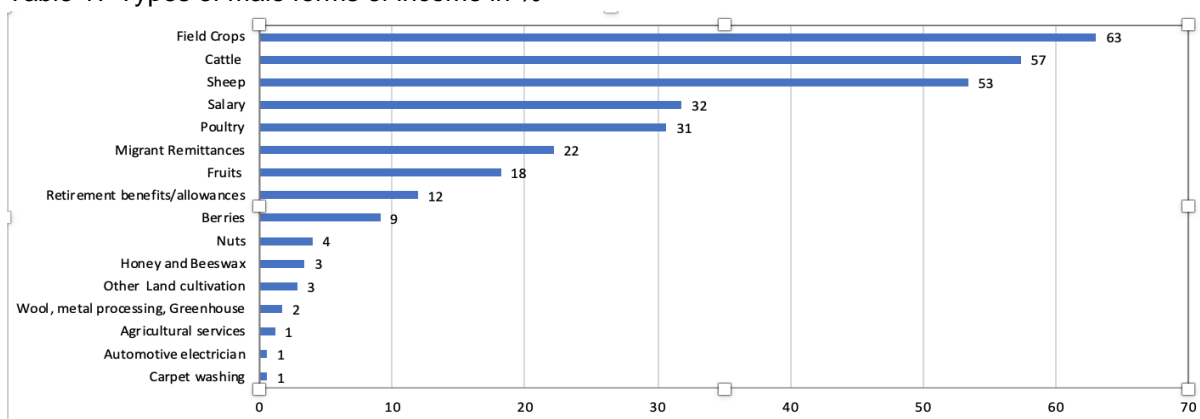


Table 18 Types of female forms of income in %

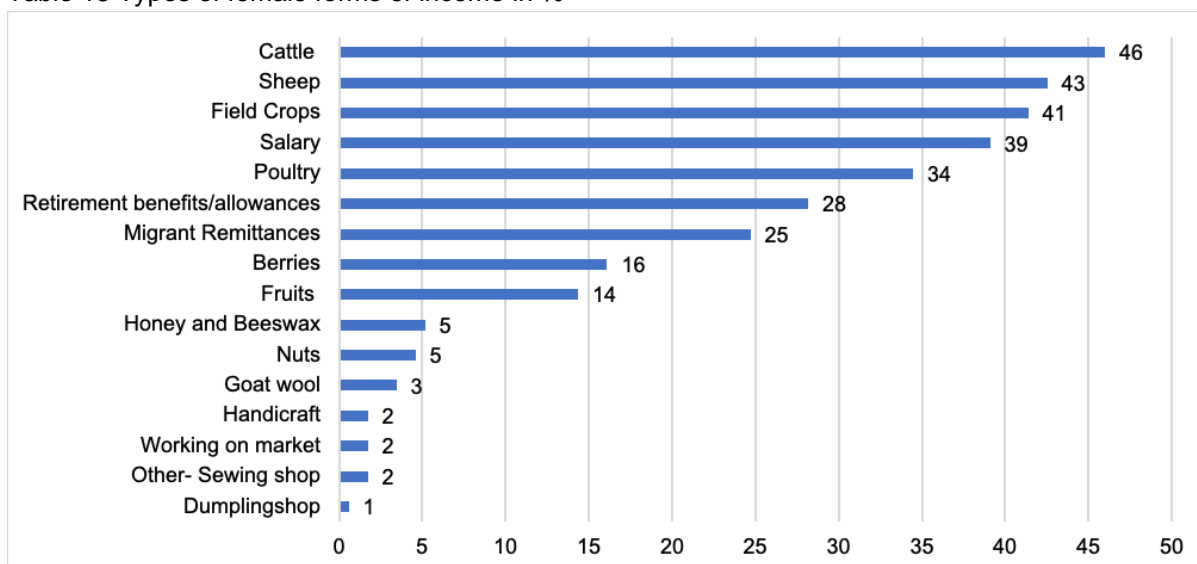


Table 19 Perception of access to water as a problem in % (men and women)

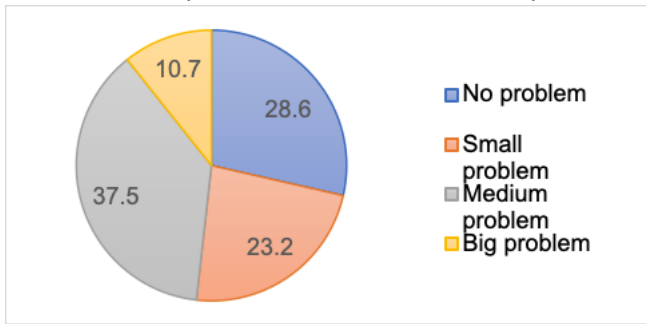


Table 20 Main water problems in % (men and women)

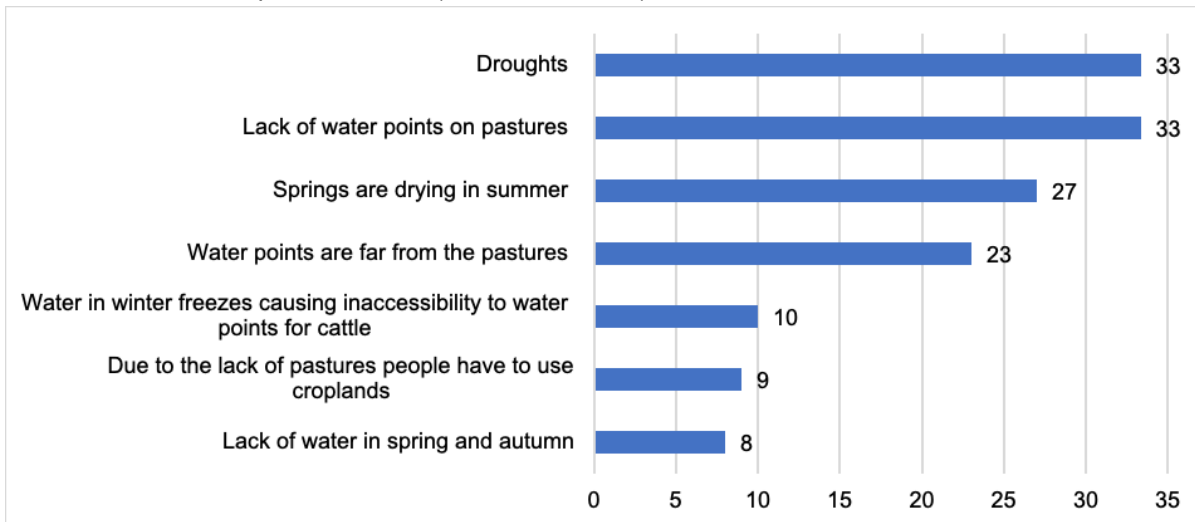


Table 21 Perception of climate change impact in % (men and women)

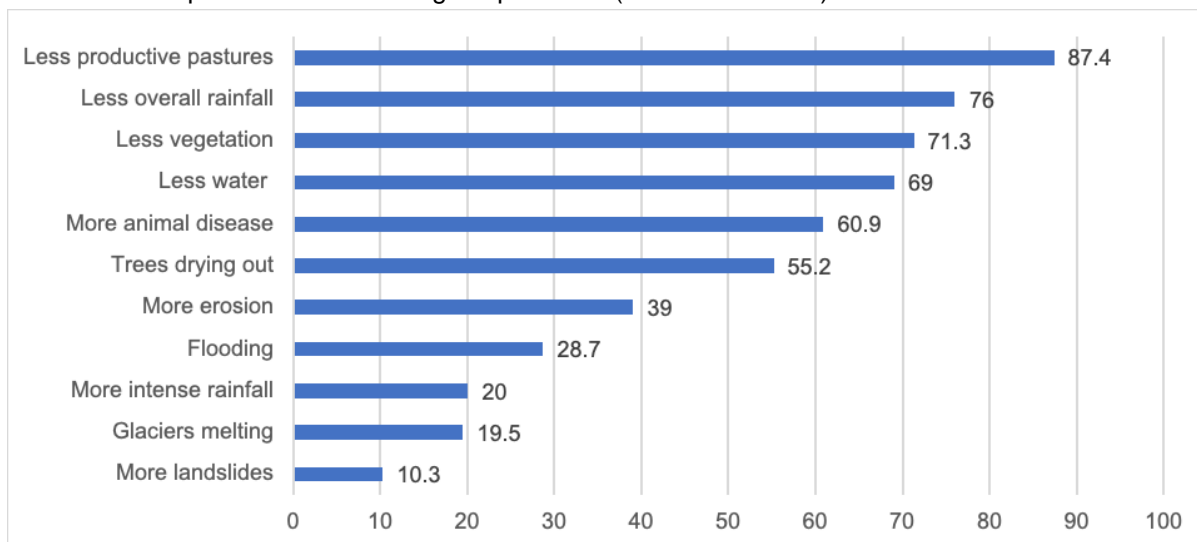


Table 22 Main issues for women in %

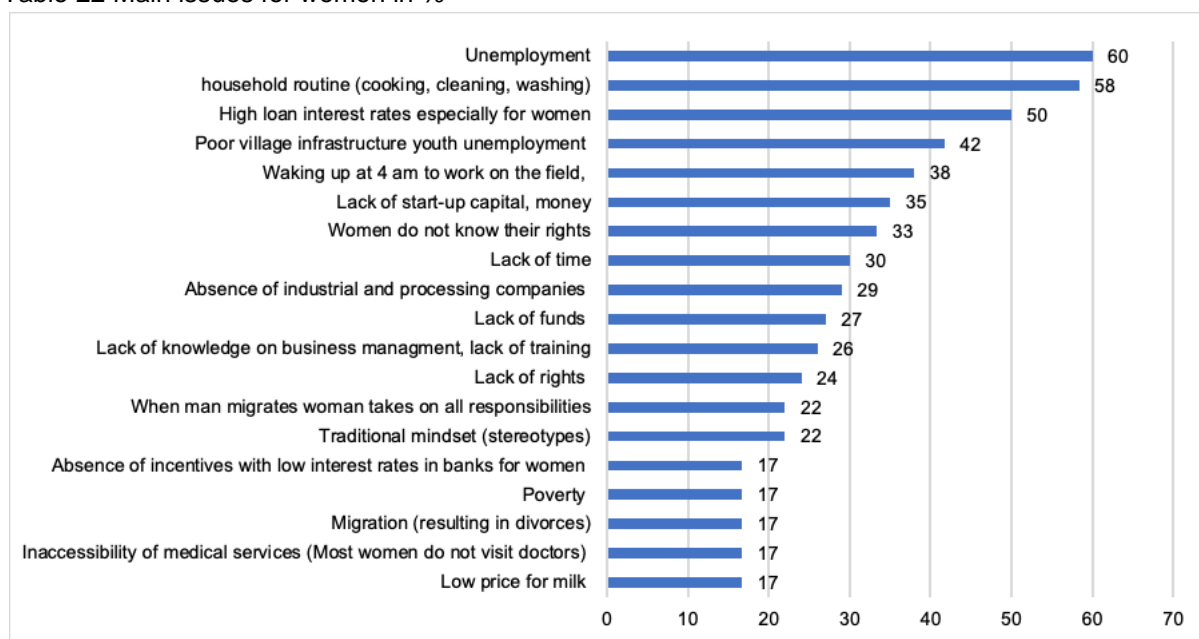


Table 23 Main issues for youth in %

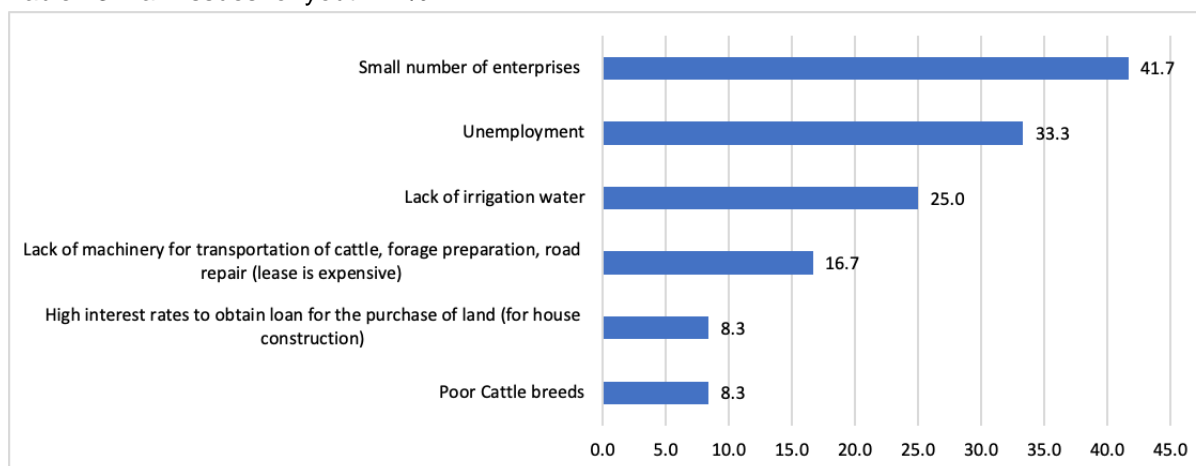


Table 24 Main issues for men in %

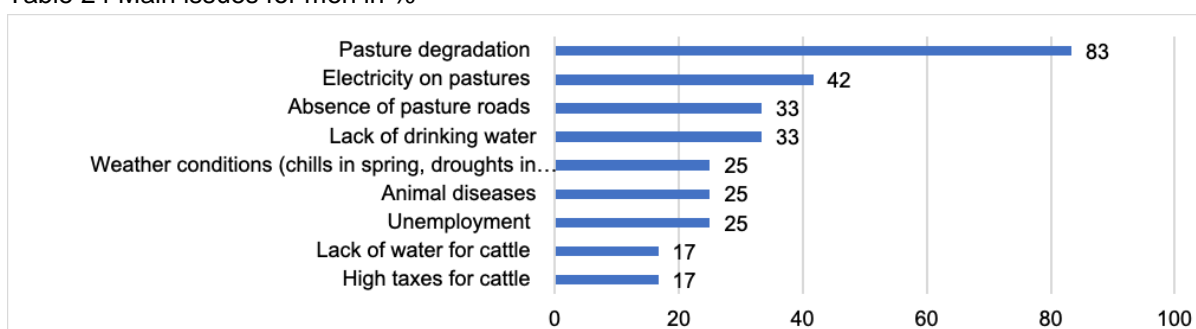
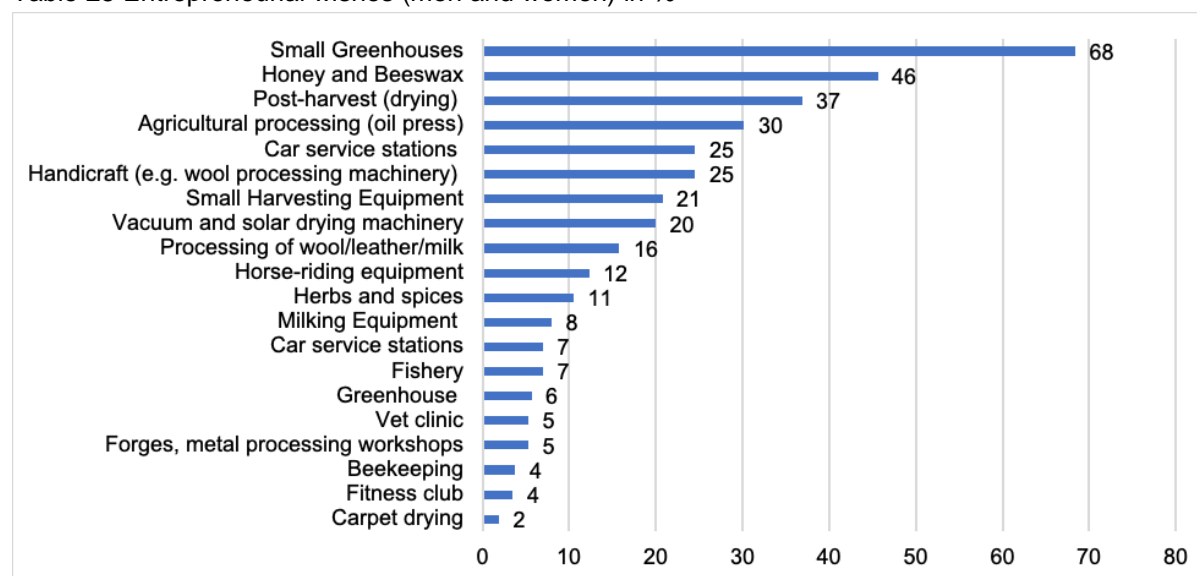


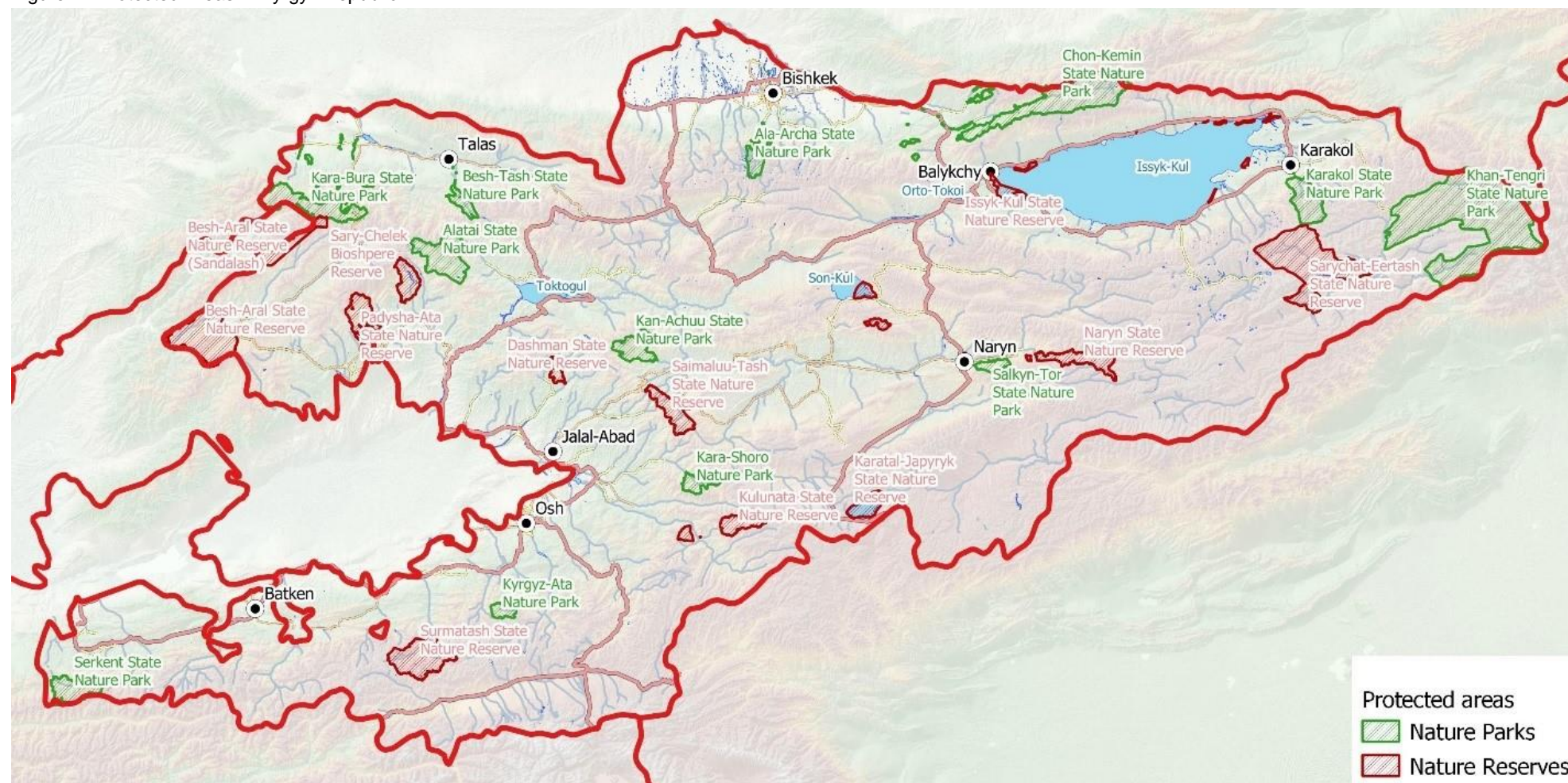


Table 25 Entrepreneurial wishes (men and women) in %



## Annex 9 Protected Areas in Kyrgyzstan

Figure 22 Protected Areas in Kyrgyz Republic





## Annex 10 Climate Vulnerability, Population, Livestock Density and Poverty Maps

Figure 23 Population density per km<sup>2</sup> in climate-vulnerable PUUs

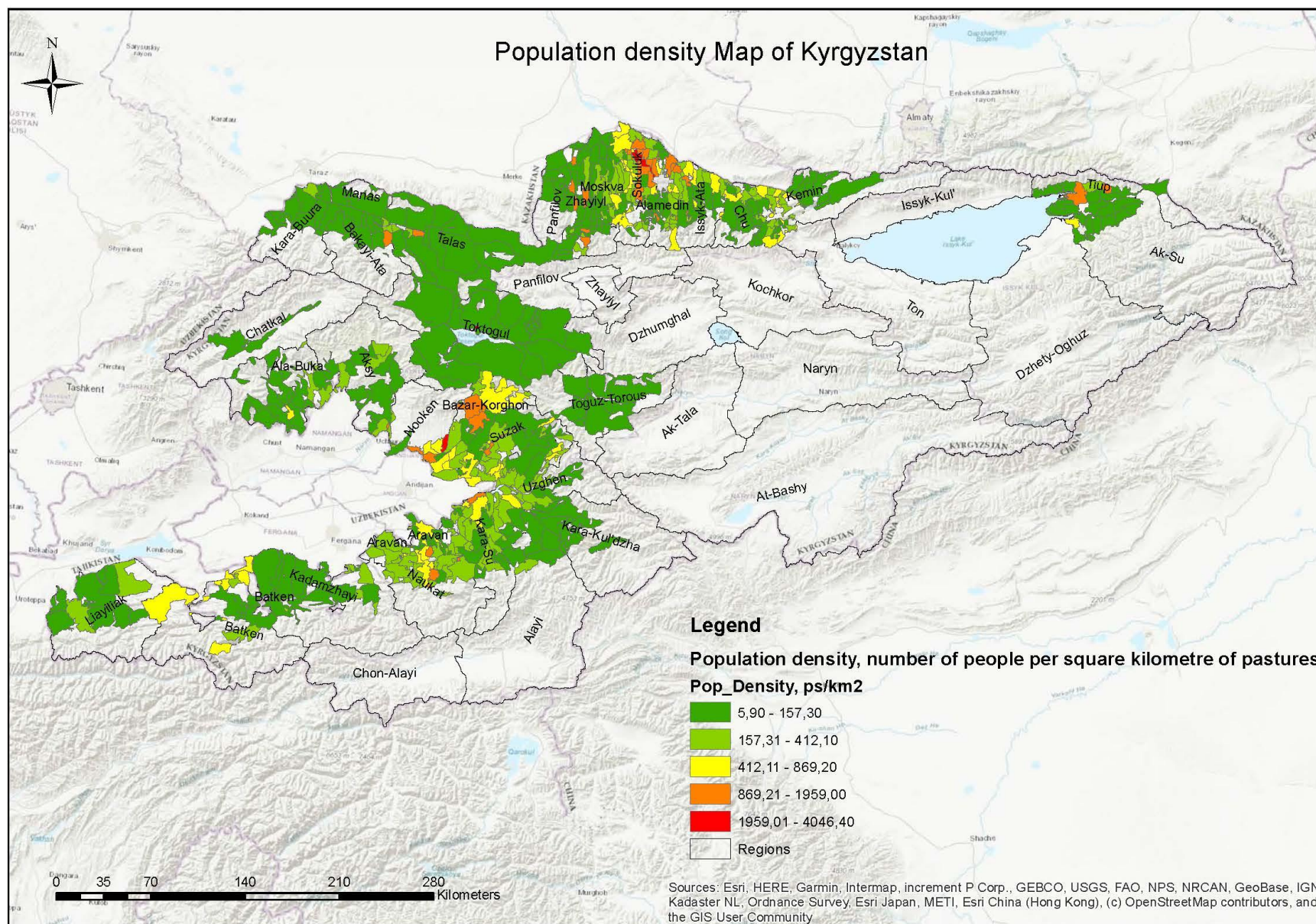




Figure 24 Poverty map per region for climate-vulnerable PUUs

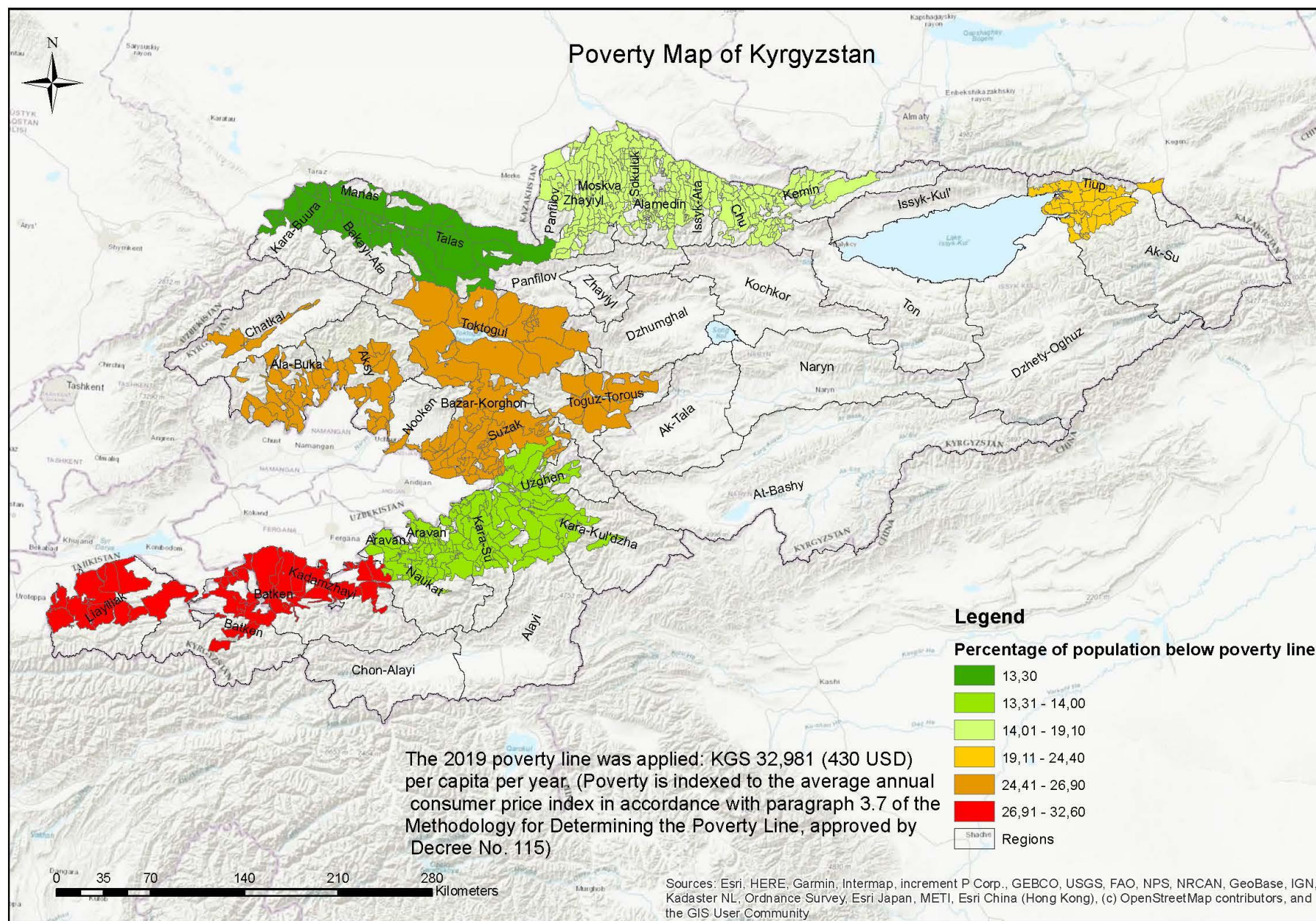
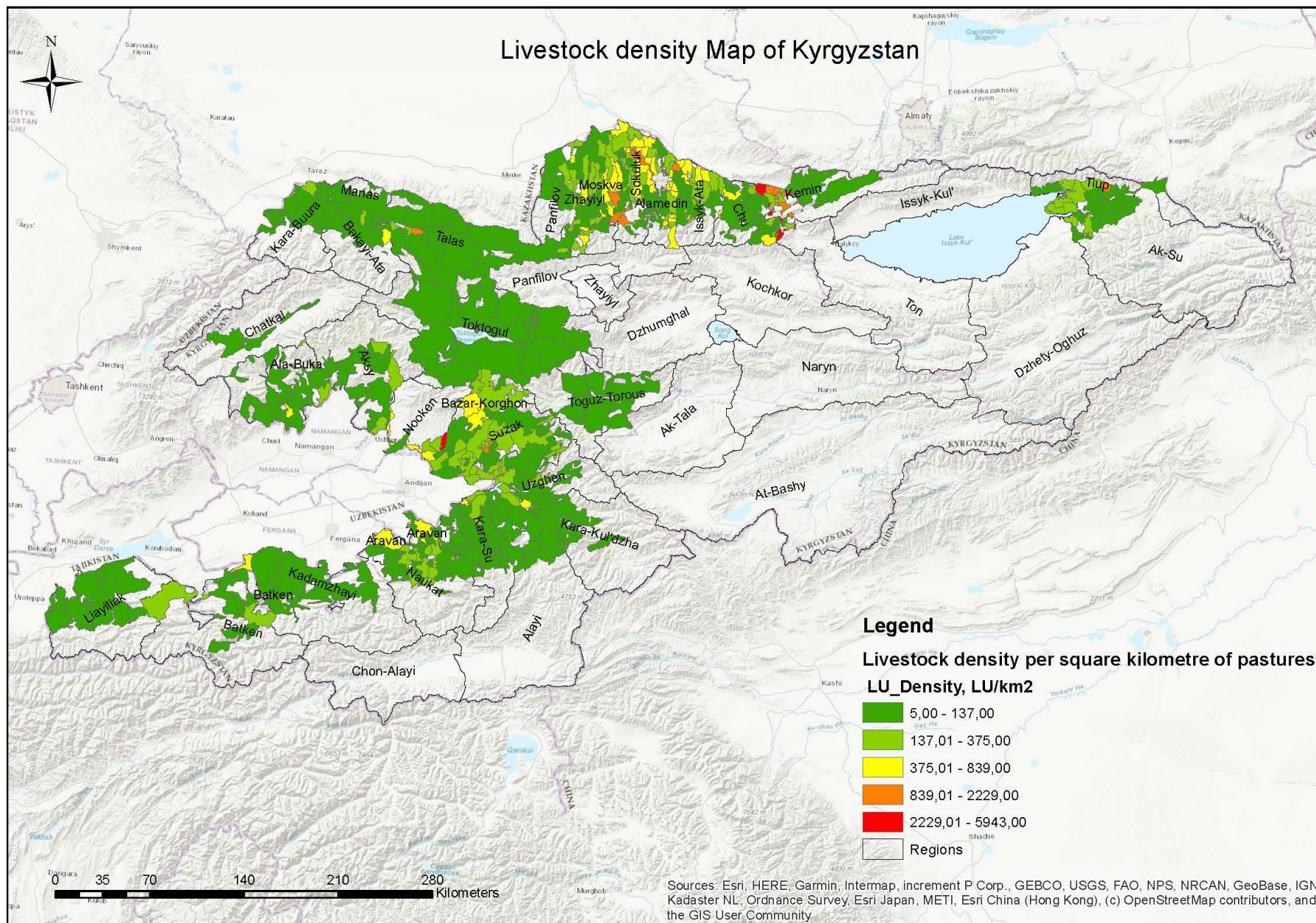




Figure 25 Estimated Average Livestock Unit Density per km2 in climate-vulnerable PUUs



## Annex 11 Grievance Redress Mechanism Form



Investing in rural people **COMPLAINTS SUBMISSION FORM**

**FOR ALLEGED NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ITS SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND MANDATORY ASPECTS OF ITS SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES (SECAP)**

---

### **i) NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT**

What complaint are you making to IFAD? (Choose the one(s) applicable to your complaint)

- ☐ Complaint relating to individuals/communities believing they are or may be adversely affected by an IFAD funded project
- ☐ Complaint relating to IFAD's failure to apply its Social and Environmental Policies
- ☐ Complaint relating to IFAD's failure to apply the Mandatory Aspects of SECAP
- ☐ Initiate the Impartial Review conducted by the Office of the Vice-President (OPV) if unsatisfied by the response from the IFAD Regional Division

### **ii) COMPLAINANTS' INFORMATION**

a) How many Complainants are you? (You must be 2 in order for the Complaint to be admissible)

b) Are you nationals of the concerned country or living in the area? (Complainants must both be nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area)

- ☐ YES ☐ NO

### **iii) CONFIDENTIALITY**

a) The identity of complainants will be kept confidential if they request so of IFAD.

b) Do you want your identity to be kept confidential?

- ☐ YES ☐ NO

c) If YES, Please state why. If NO, please avail your details below:

### **iv) COMPLAINANTS' INFORMATION**

#### **a) COMPLAINANT 1**

FULL NAME:

TITLE:

ORGANISATION:

PHONE NUMBER (WITH COUNTRY CODE):

EMAIL:

#### **LOCATION**

YOUR ADDRESS/ LOCATION:

MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT):

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE ON HOW TO LOCATE YOU (IF APPLICABLE):

#### **b) COMPLAINANT 2**

FULL NAME:

TITLE:

ORGANISATION:

PHONE NUMBER (WITH COUNTRY CODE):

EMAIL:

#### **LOCATION**

YOUR ADDRESS/ LOCATION:

MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT):

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE ON HOW TO LOCATE YOU (IF APPLICABLE):

Please provide the names and/or description of other individuals or groups that support the complaint (If any):

First Name	Last Name	Title/Affiliation	Signature	Contact Information

If the space provided above is not enough, attach a separate document with a list of other individuals or groups (with their signatures) who support the complaint.

**v) IFAD PROJECT/PROGRAMME OF CONCERN AND NATURE OF CONCERN**

a) Which IFAD-supported project/programme are you concerned about? (if known):

b) Project/Programme name (if known):

c) Please provide a short description of your concerns about the project/programme. Please describe, as well, the types of Environmental and Social impacts that may occur, or have occurred, as a result.

d) When did the situation that raised your concerns start developing? (Complaints must concern projects/programmes currently under design/implementation. Complaints concerning projects/programmes that preceded the operationalization of SECAP in 1/1/2015, closed projects or those that are more than 95 per cent disbursed will not be considered)

**vi) PROJECT LEVEL**

a) Have you raised your complaint with government representatives or NGO(s) responsible for planning or executing the project or programme or the Lead Agency or any governmental body with the responsibility of overseeing the Lead Agency? (The complaint should first be brought to the above authorities. If they don't respond then the matter may be brought to IFAD's attention. The issue may be brought straight to IFAD if the complainants feel they may be subject to retaliation)

☐ YES

☐ NO

If YES,

First Name	Last Name	Title/Affiliation	Estimated Date of Contact	Nature of Communication	Response from the Individual

b) Please explain why, if the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.

c) How do you wish to see the complaint resolved? Do you have any other matters, evidence or facts (including supporting documents) that you would like to share?

**vii) IMPARTIAL REVIEW BY THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT**

a) Do you disagree with the response from the IFAD Regional Division in relation to your complaint?

☐ YES

☐ NO

b) Please provide the details of the response from the IFAD Regional Division in relation to your complaint

c) Please explain why, if the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.

d) How do you wish to see the complaint resolved?

e) Do you have any other matters or facts (including supporting documents) that you would like to share?

**Signature and Date (1<sup>st</sup> Complainant)**

**Signature and Date (2<sup>nd</sup> Complainant)**

The filled in form shall be returned to [SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org](mailto:SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org)

## Annex 12 RRPCP-ADAPT Organigramme

Figure 26 RRPCP-ADAPT structure

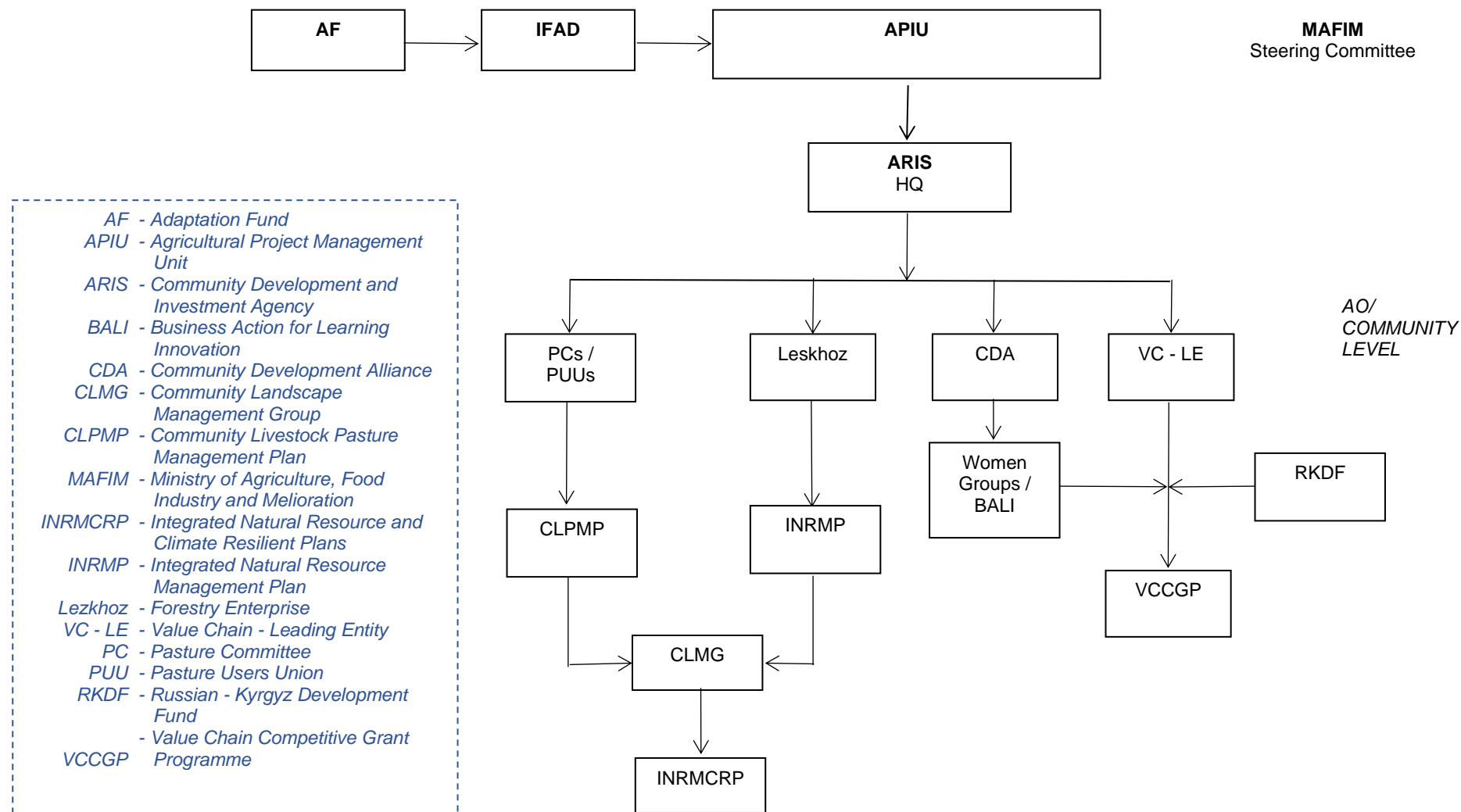




Figure 27 CLPMP & INRMP Organisational Structure

