PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

Project Category:	**Regular**
Country:	**Kyrgyz Republic**
Title of Project:	**Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt**
Type of Implementing Entity:	**Multilateral Implementing Entity**
Implementing Entity:	**International Fund for Agricultural Development**
Executing Entity:	**Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MoNR)**
Amount of Financing Requested:	**USD 9,999,313**

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

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
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
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
Leskhoze	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
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLSD	Ministry of Labour and Social Development
MoNR	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
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 MoA 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
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WUA	Water Users' Association

Project Area

Kyrgyz Republic
Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project -Adapt (RRPCP-Adapt)

Figure 1 Map of Project Oblasts[1]

[1] See annex 10 for more detailed information on potential target Raions within the target Oblasts

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.[2] 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, 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

[2] https://en.climate-data.org/asia/kyrgyzstan-237/

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.[3] 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.[4] 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.[5]

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 (ayıl 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 Leskhoze (state forest enterprises overseeing designated State Forest Fund lands). Leskhozes, 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 Leskhozes. One PUU may have interest in grazing lands of one or more Leskhozes, 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 Leskhozes 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.

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:

[3] IMF March 2020 Country report IMF Country Report No. 20/90
[4] IMF July 2020 Policy responses to COVID-19 https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#K
[5] https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-crisis-response-in-central-asia-5305f172/

- A relatively humid climate with mean annual temperature between 5 – 10ºC.
- A mean temperature in July of +20 to +25ºC, and in January -10 to -5ºC. The temperature reaches +30oC to +34ºC, and the maximum is around +35ºC.
- 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.

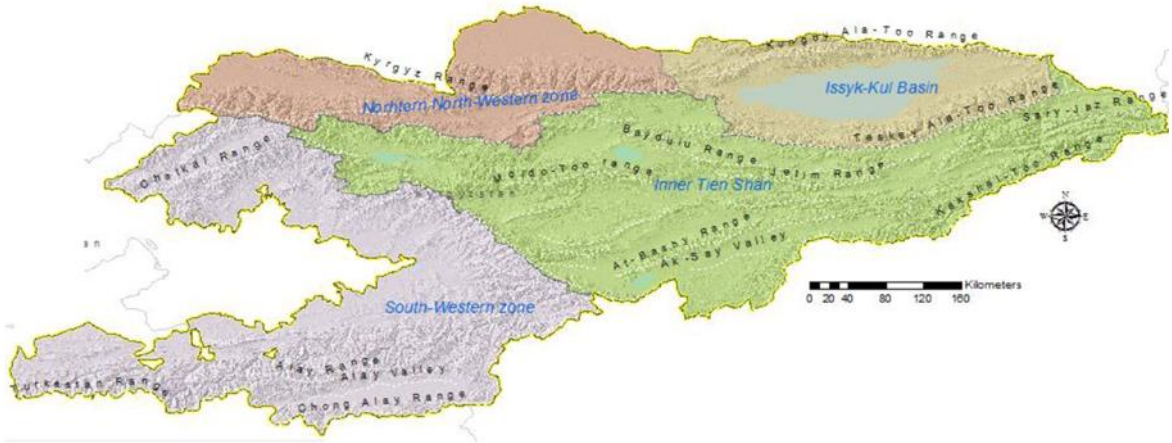
12. **North-eastern Kyrgyzstan** with Lake Issyk Kul and the Kungey Ala-Too and Terskey Ala-Too mountain ranges.

- 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 8ºC, in January -3 to -7ºC and in July +17ºC to +23ºC; 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 9ºC at an altitude of 1,000 m above sea level with maximum temperatures reaching 37ºC. At 4,000 m above sea level the annual mean temperature is around - 10ºC with minimum and maximum temperatures reaching 56ºC and 22ºC respectively.

Figure 2 Climatic Zones in Kyrgyzstan



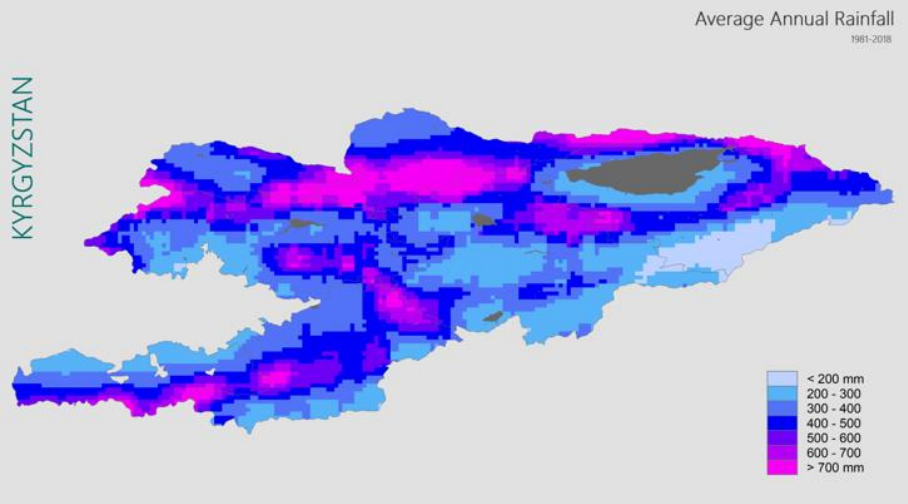
14. **Temperature.** Mean annual temperature in Central Asia has increased by 1.2 to 2.1 °C between 1950 and 2000 which is a significantly stronger increase than the global increase of 0.47°C. Temperature trends indicate slightly warmer springs, summers and autumns and slightly colder winters. Summarized 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 2ºC (in the east) and 2.8ºC (in the north). Under RCP8.5 temperature would rise between 2.6ºC (east) and 3.8ºC (north).

- Minimum temperature is also expected to continue to increase (between 0.5º and 1ºC). Trends analysed by FAO[6]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 2ºC (east) and 3ºC (north) in winter and autumn; between 2ºC and 2.7ºC in summer, and between 1.7ºC and 2.6ºC 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.[7] 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.[8]

Figure 3 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^2, and today the total glacier area has reduced by approximately 20 percent.[9] 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^3. The Karadaria river merges with the Naryn to form the Syrdaria river, which is one of the two 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.[10]

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[11] 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

[6] FAO (2018). Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands (CS-FOR project)- Feasibility study - Annex to the FAO Funding Proposal
[7] https://en.climate-data.org/asia/kyrgyzstan-237/
[8] www.climate-service-center.de
[9] 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.
[10] Lipka, Oksana. (2017). Climate Change and Adaptation in Kyrgyzstan.
[11] Third National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic under the UNFCCC, (2016)

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.[12]

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.[13]

Overgrazing and Land Degradation

19. Overgrazing and overstocking are considered the major causes of rangeland degradation in many areas the world,[14] 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 in Kyrgyzstan.[15] 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.[16] 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.[17] 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.[18]

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.[19] Soil cover, water infiltration, and soil structure are well known to adversely change with overgrazing especially in arid rangelands[20] 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[21] 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

[12] USAID Climate Risk in Kyrgyz Republic: Country Risk Profile
[13] 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/
[14] 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.
[15] 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.
[16] 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.
[17] Ibid ref. 14
[18] 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.
[19] Víctor Hugo Durán Zuazo, Carmen Rocío Rodríguez Pleguezuelo. Soil-erosion and runoff preven-tion by plant covers. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, Springer Verlag/EDP Sci-ences/INRA, 2008, 28 (1), pp.65-86.
[20] 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.
[21] 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.

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[22]. 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.[23] 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.[24] In 2014, the average household size was 4.3 members, for rural households 5.3 members.[25] 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[26] population of about 2.5 million. Life expectancy for men is 67.2 years and for women 75.4 years.[27] 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[28], 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 122nd 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.

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

[22] https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2017/11/24/kyrgyzstan-rejects-authoritarian-trend-in-central-asia/
[23] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019.
[24] Life expectance by sex in 2018, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019.
[25] UNICEF MICS Kyrgyzstan, 2014.
[26] Employed (including self-employed) and actively looking for employment.
[27] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, (2019). Life expectance by sex in 2018,
[28] National Statistical Committee et al.(2013), Kyrgyz Republic: Demographic and Health Survey 2012,

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)[29]. 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[30]. 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[31].

29. The 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.

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.[32] 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

[29] FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic
[30] Ibid
[31] State Agency on Environment and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNDP, Center of Research of Public Opinion El-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.
[32] ILO Stat (2017)

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%.[33]

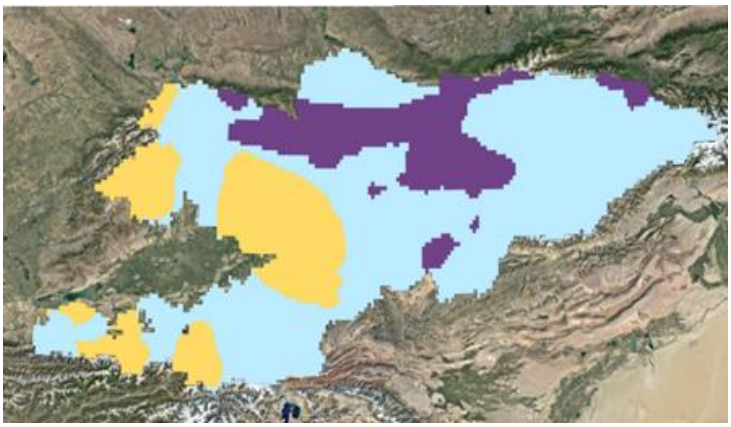
33. **Social Passport.** Social assistance is managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MoLSD), which also has responsibility for labour-market programmes. As of 2015, the two largest programmes were the poverty-targeted Monthly Benefit for Poor Families with children (MBPF, previously 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).[34]

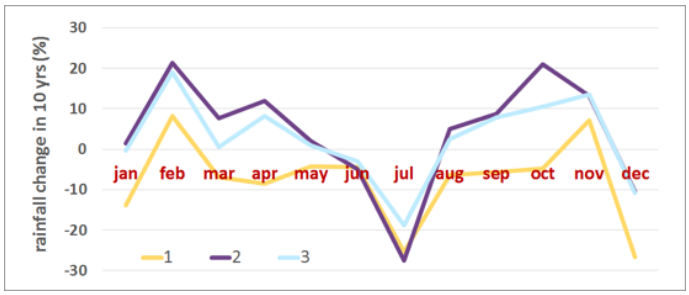
Climate Change

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 0.5C 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.[35] 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 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.[36]

35. Historic annual and monthly rainfall trends analysed by IFAD/WFP (2019) in figure 4 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 4 between 1986 and 2019 which when correlated with changes in rainfall patterns in figure 5 has implications on pasture carrying capacities.

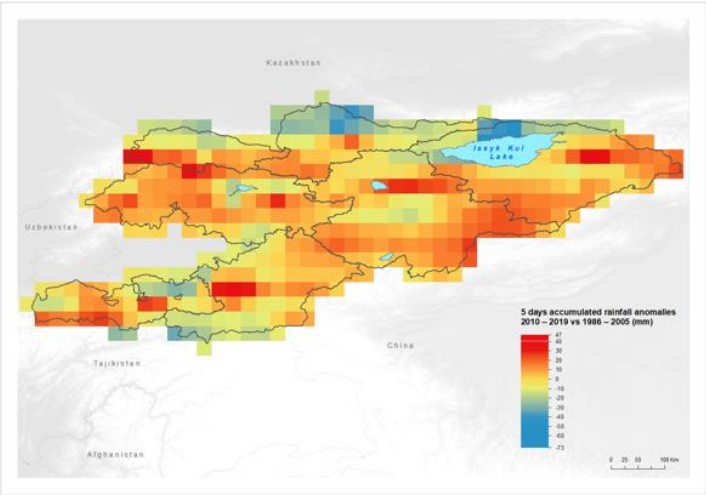
Figure 4 Rainfall annual and monthly trends 1986-2016. The map shows three different situations recorded (IFAD/WFP 2019)





[33] United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2017) 2018-2022
[34] OECD (2018) Social Protection System Review of Kyrgyzstan
[35] Climate Service Center Germany. 2016. Climate-Fact-Sheet: Kyrgyzstan
[36] USAID Climate Risk in Kyrgyz Republic: Country Risk Profile

Figure 5 Differences between the averaged 5-days accumulated rainfall values for the climate reference period (1986-2005) and the current decade (2010-2019).[37]



36. For the design of this proposal, IFAD partnered with the European Space Agency (ESA) Climate Resilience Earth Observation for Sustainable Development (EO4SD) initiative[38] 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 6 and 7 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 rates increase, rain patterns change and increase in intensity as well as water availability and pasture resilience decreasing.

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

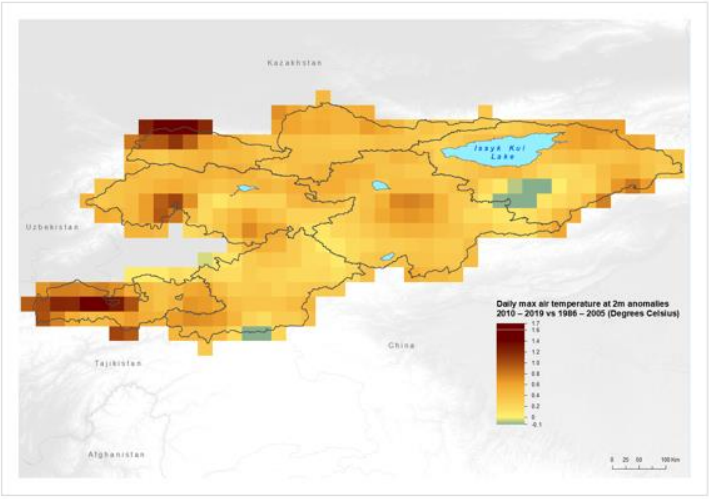
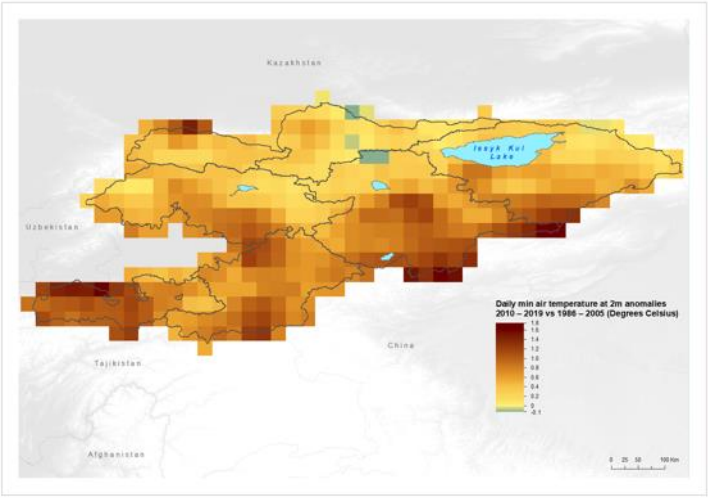


Figure 7 Differences between the average daily minimum temperatures for the climate reference period (1986-2005) and the current decade (2010-2019).



38. **Drought.** Kyrgyzstan is already experiencing drought conditions as the figures below show. Figure 8 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

[37] European Space Agency for Sustainable Development (EOS4SD), 2020
[38] http://eo4sd-climate.gmv.com//

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 9 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 8 SPEI values for a 9-month accumulation during the period 1980 to 2019.

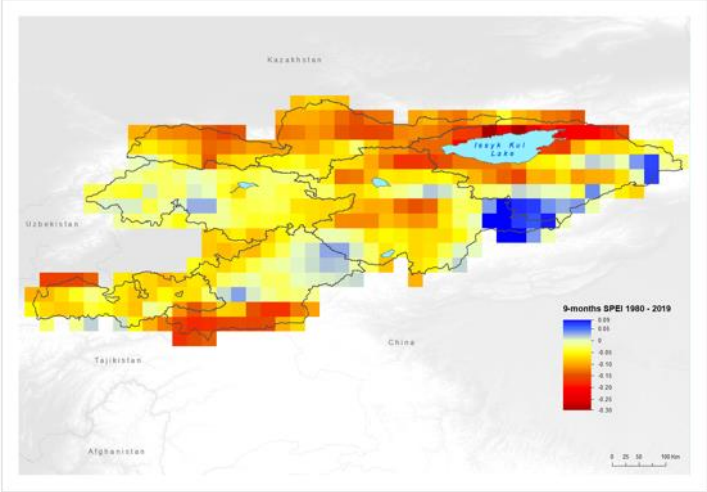
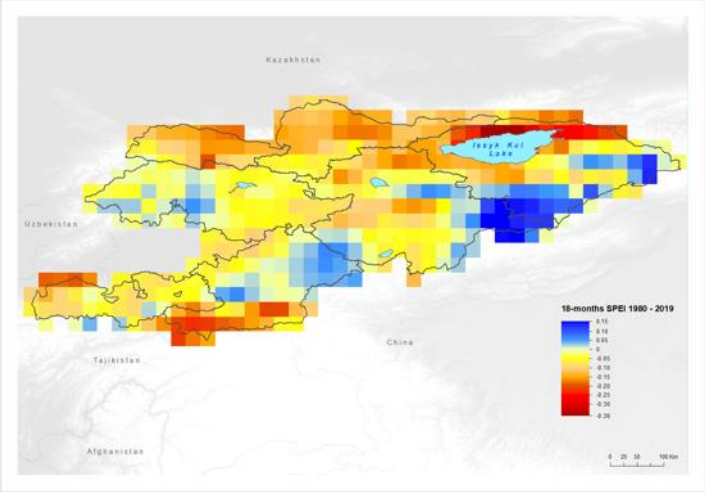


Figure 9 SPEI values for an 18-month accumulation during the period 1980 to 2019



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 10 and 11 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 10 Average soil moisture during the climate reference period (1986-2005).

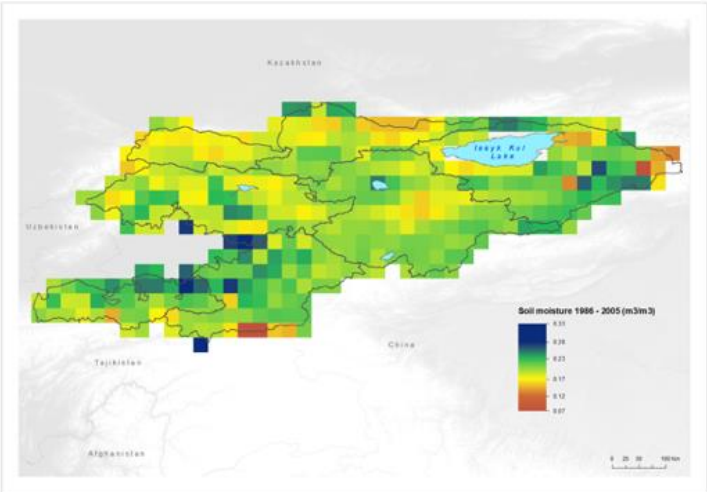
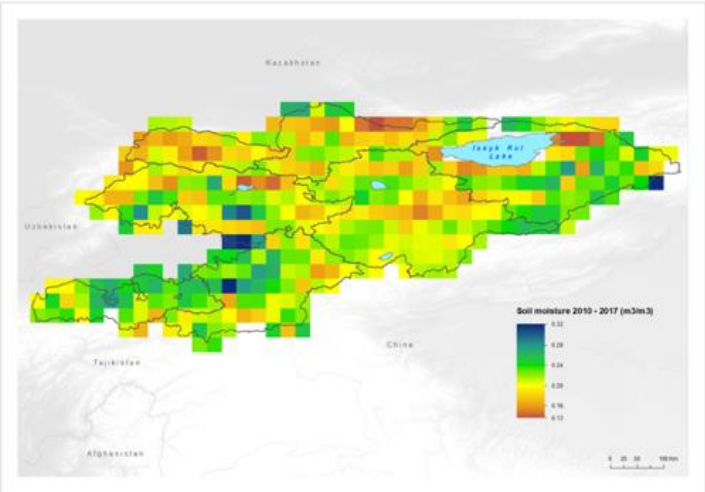


Figure 11 Average soil moisture during the current decade (2010-2017).



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[39,40]

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
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
Total	**547**	**752**	**32**	**1658**	**851**	**3747**	**130**	**279**	**22**	**73**	**125**	**629**	**475.2**

41. **Landslide.** Landslide susceptibility (figure 12) 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.

[39] Havenith, Hans-Balder & Umaraliev, Ruslan & Schlögel, Romy & Torgoev, Isakbek. (2017). Past and Potential Future Socioeconomic Impacts of Environmental Hazards in Kyrgyzstan.
[40] EQ – Earthquake; LS-Landslides; RF-Rockfalls; MF-Mudflows and flash floods; SA-Snow Avalanche

42. **Soil Erosion.** EO4SD analysed that the rate of soil loss (figure 13) 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 12 1 km landslide susceptibility driven by precipitation and the landslides events reported during the period 2007 to April 2020.

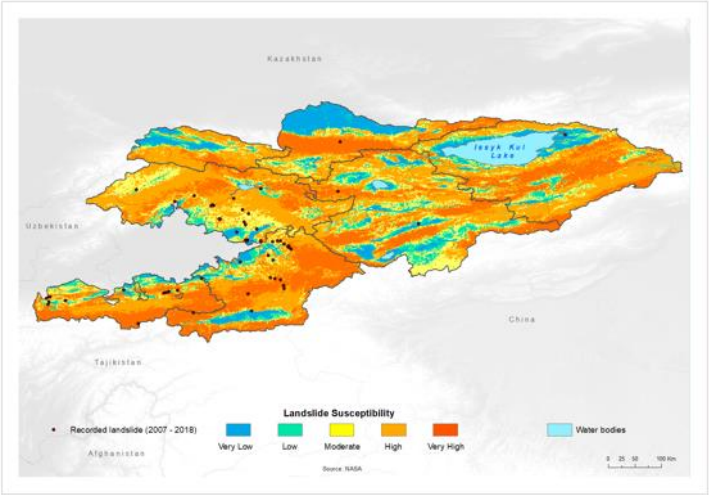
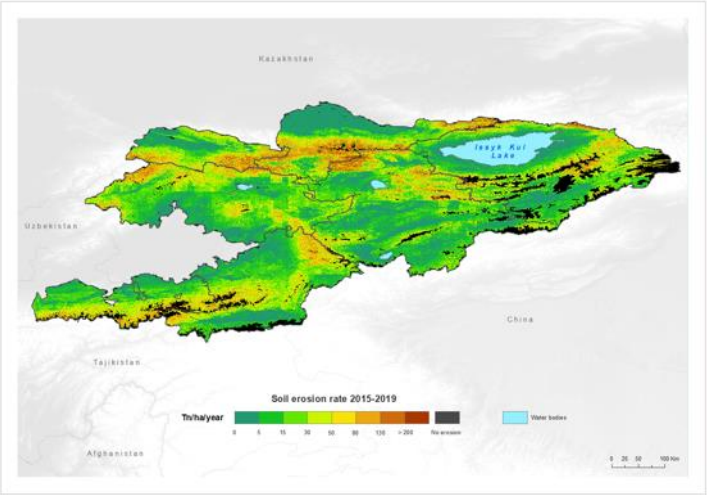


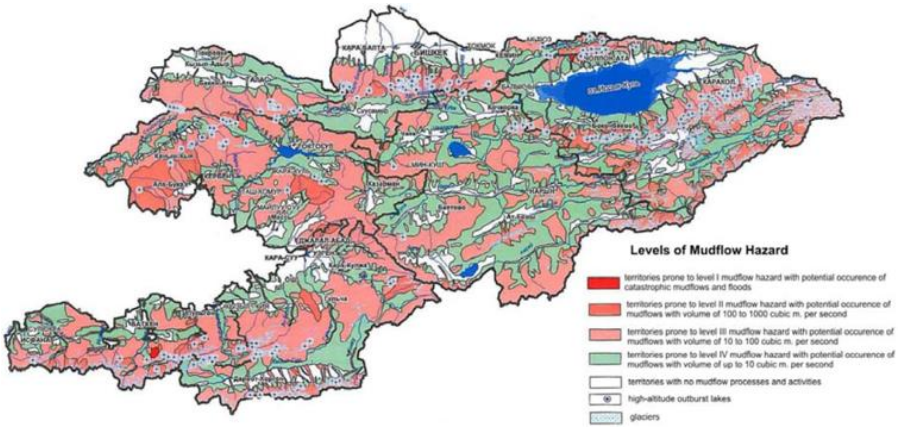
Figure 13 Estimated rate of soil loss (tonnes per hectare per year) due to water erosion in Kyrgyzstan at 200m for the period 2015 to 2019.



43. **Mudflows, flash floods and water outbursts from high altitude lakes.** According to UNISDR[41] 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 14 below.

44. **Hazard risks.** Figures 15 and 16 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 14 Mudflow forecast map of the Kyrgz Republic[42]



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

[42] Ibid

Figure 15 areas in Kyrgyzstan exposed to one or more 'high' (incl. 'very high') severity hazards. Hazards include flood, landslide, vegetation deterioration and soil erosion.

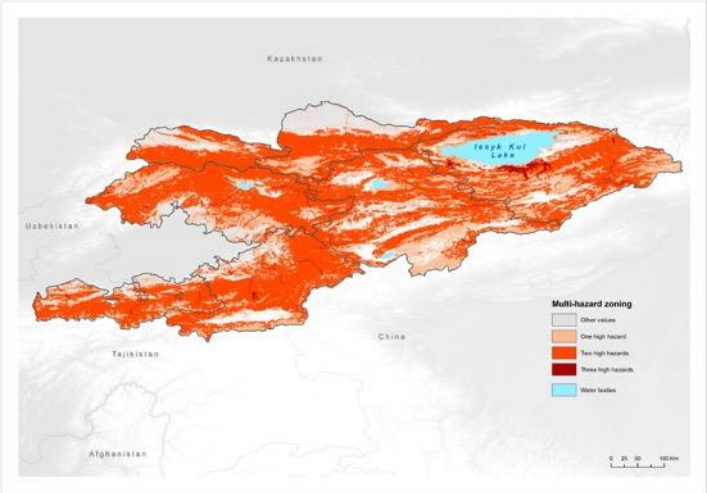
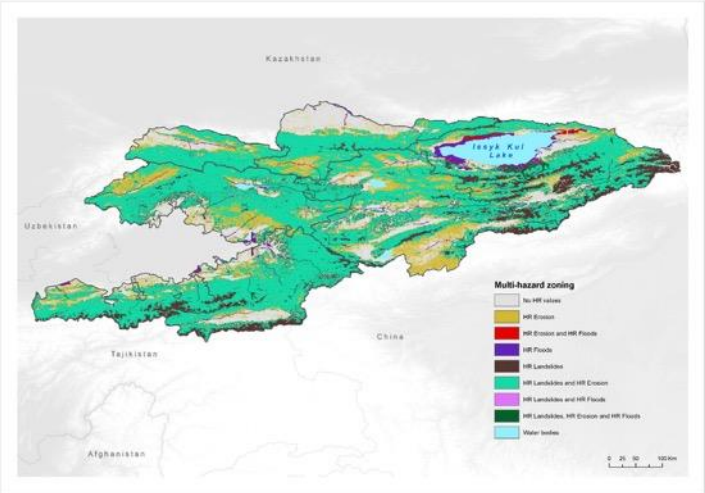


Figure 16 areas of Kyrgyzstan exposed to hazard types of 'high' (incl. 'very high') severity. Hazards include flood, landslide, vegetation deterioration and soil erosion.



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 2ºC in 2046-2065 and around 3.7ºC in 2081-2100. Based 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 2ºC (in the east) and 2,8ºC (in the north) and under RCP 8.5 temperature would rise between 2,6ºC (east) and 3,8ºC (north). Minimum temperatures are also expected to increase, but less than maximum temperature (between 0,5º and 1ºC less).

Figure 17 Expected Increases in Temperature[43]

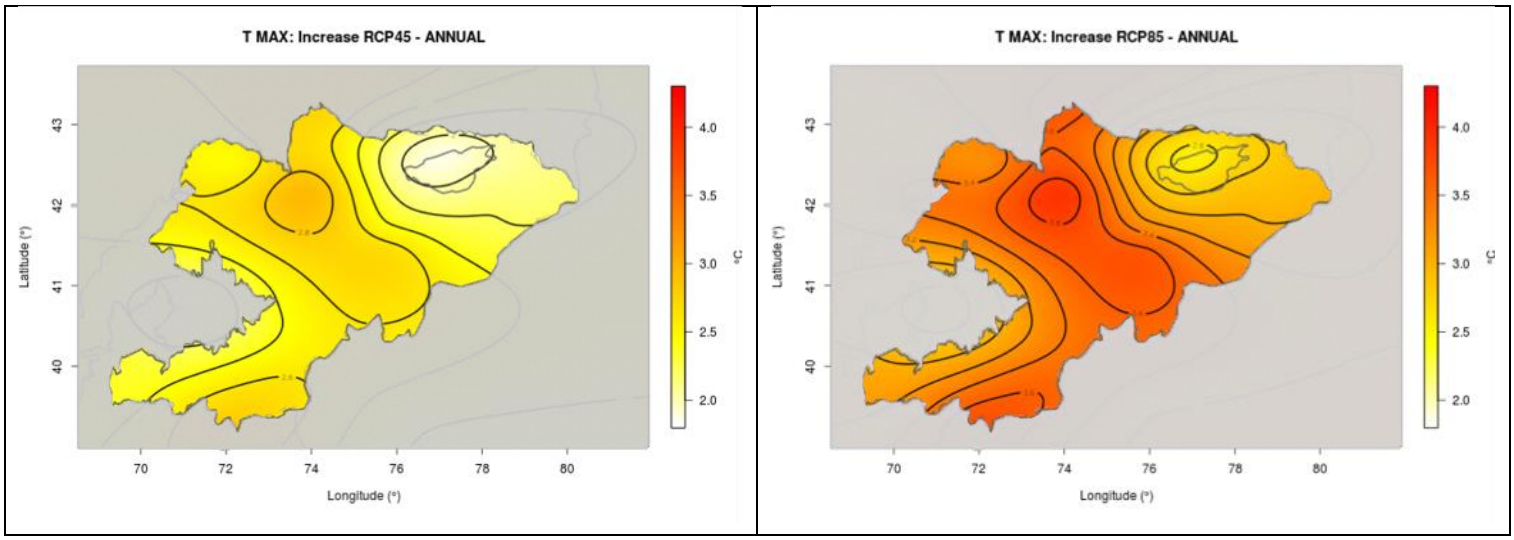


Table 2 Change in the average global surface air temperature[44]

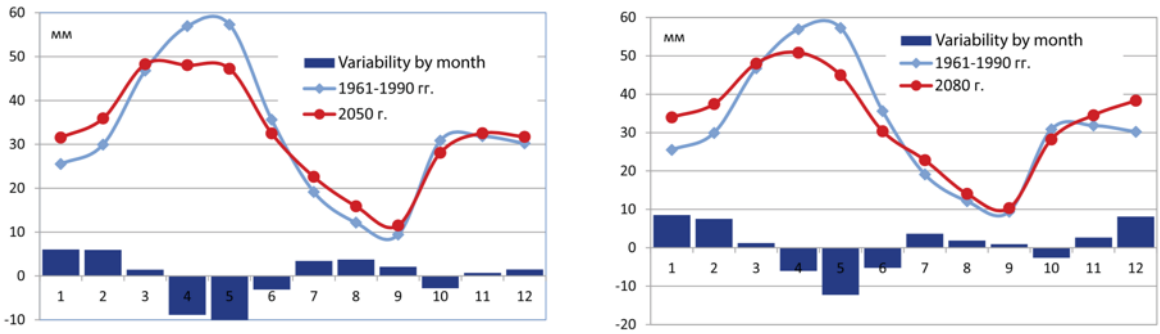
Scenario	2046–2065		2081–2100	
	Average	Potential range	Average	Potential range
RCP2.6	1,0	0,4–1,6	1,0	0,3–1,7

[43] Expected increases (ºC) 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.

[44] By ensemble of climatic modelling in 0C relative to the average of 1986-2005: in Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016)

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 18 Distribution of the monthly precipitation[45]



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

Impact of Climate Change on

47. **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.[46] 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.[47] Additionally, increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns could contribute to increased outbreaks of agricultural diseases and pests, such as locusts. [48] Crop yields and productivity can also be expected to be reduced due to increasing heavy rains and the resultant floods and mudslides.[49] 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.[50]

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

[45] UNDP (2013) The climate profile of the Kyrgyz Republic
[46] Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016)
[47] World Bank (2016), Kyrgyz Agriculture Sector Risk Assessment (https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23764/Kyrgyz0Republi0ctor0risk0assessment.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
[48] FAO (2016) The Central Asia Climate Smart Agriculture Workshop (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6978e.pdf)
[49] Ibid, ref 46
[50] USAID (2018) Climate Risk Profile Kyrgyz Republic Fact Sheet.

2070.[51] 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.[52] 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[53]. 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.[54] 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 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.[55]

50. **Forestry.** As the climate changes, the seasonal distribution of rainfall and rising temperatures will exert direct pressure on forest ecosystems. In response to temperature increase and to the extent allowed by landscape features, forest biomes will shift upwards in elevation, into an ever-decreasing surface area. Climate change will contribute to the altitudinal advance of the forest band by 150 m and the sub-alpine band will advance by 100 m. The range of many plant types and the main forest-forming species will change.[56]

Table 3 Assessment of economic losses, caused by climate change impacts, without appropriate adaptation measures for Scenario A2 in 2100.[57]

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

Expected Seasonal Impact of Climate Change on Pastures and Livestock

51. 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

[51] National Snow and Ice Data Center (2018) Research Project: Contribution to High Asia Runoff from Ice & Snow (CHARIS)
[52] 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
[53] 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)
[54] Kokorin. A. 2008. Expected impact of the changing climate on Russia and Central Asia countries.
[55] USAID (2018) Climate Risk Profile Kyrgyz Republic Fact Sheet.
[56] FAO, Forests and Climate Change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2010).
[57] TNC to the UNFCCC, (2016)

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.

52. **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[58], 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[59]** is likely to increase between 8% and 15%[60], 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 2.3ºC 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.
- Milder springs will favour the development of legumes that will improve pastures quality and biodiversity.

53. **Summer**

- **Summer maximum temperatures** will rise by more than 2,5ºC, especially in August[61], 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 26ºC). 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.

54. **Autumn**

- The **duration of the recovery period**, time between the first rainfalls after the summer and the beginning of the cold period[62], will increase from 42 to 52 days as a result of the delay in the beginning of winter[63]. 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.

[58] 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 Bakten to 14 days in western Jalal Abad.
[59] 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
[60] From 8-12% in the Fergana Valley to 13-15% in Western Chui and Talas Oblasts
[61] In locations such as Bishkek, temperatures will increase more than 2,8ºC whereas the Fergana Valley will suffer lower increases (about 1,9ºC).
[62] The recovery period determines the availability of pastures for grazing and the strength of perennial pastures for next spring.
[63] 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.

- **Temperature** will rise by around 2,5ºC and **rainfall** is likely to increase about 20%[64]. 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.

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 1,3º (north of Talas) to 2ºC (especially around the Fergana Valley), and maximum temperatures will rise around 1,5ºC. 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%[65] 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.

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[66] (average 700ºC) 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 2,3ºC (countrywide) and 1,7ºC (Issyk-Kul). However, the **water balance**[67] 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 2,5ºC (countrywide) to nearly 3ºC, mainly in August. Nevertheless, **absolute maximum temperatures** will hardly reach 30ºC 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[68].
- 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

[64] It will increase more than 22% in the Fergana Valley whereas it seems that the increases will hardly reach 15% in Naryn
[65] Accumulated rainfall will increase from 15% in Bakten to more than 20% at north and eastern Chuy
[66] Growing Degree Days = number of accumulated degrees necessary to reach the optimum development of the plant
[67] Water balance: balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration
[68] 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.

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 2ºC (around Issyk-Kul and the Fergana Valley), 2,4ºC (most areas in the rest of the country) or even 3,2ºC (south-western Chuy), and **accumulated rainfall** will also rise from about 12% to 19%[69]. 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[70], 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.
- **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 -7ºC.
- **Milder temperatures** (average increase in minimum temperatures of 0,4º in Naryn, 1,1º in eastern Issyk-Kul and 1,6º in western Issyk-Kul, and from 2ºC to 3ºC 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 1,3º around Issyk-Kul and Inner Tien-Shan, and 2º 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[71].
- 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 2,4ºC 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.

[69] 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)
[70] A sharp decrease will take place around the Fergana Valley and lake Issyk-Kul, and a slight decrease in Naryn.
[71] 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).

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% 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:**

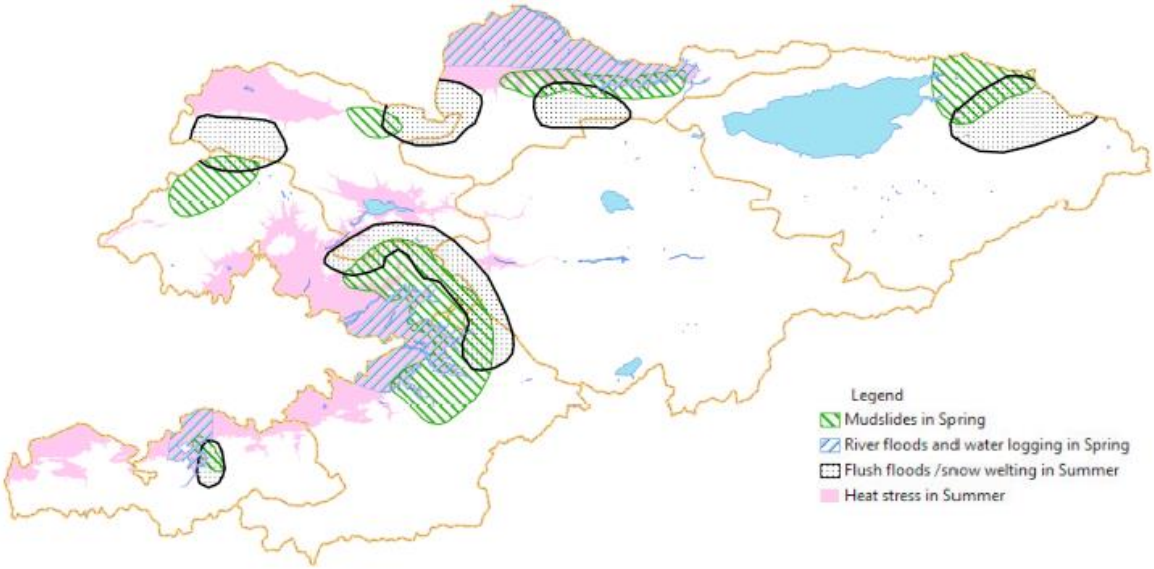
- River floods and water logging in spring. This hazard will affect mainly at lower altitudes. Rainfall will be more intense, affecting areas more susceptible to flooding, such as the north of Chuy Oblast and the Fergana Valley. Infrastructures would be more frequently affected, pastures less accessible 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 30ºC. 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.

- Flash 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, damage to infrastructure 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 19 Main changes in hazards due to climate change (IFAD 2013)



Background and Relationship with IFAD Projects

Livestock and Market Development Programme (LMDP) I & II. The RRPCP-Adapt is built on the successes, lessons learned and best practices of the LMDP I & II. The projects had similar objectives namely 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 generating activities benefits communities prone to climate change. LMDP I & II focused on the importance of the Pasture Committees (PC) and Pasture Users Unions (PUU) 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 the PUUs to be sustainable entities, the PC and PUU organized and carried out participatory planning processes and 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.

64. 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 340,000 ha of pastures in 2016 and more than 210,000 ha 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.

65. 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 (MoA); Agricultural Projects' Implementation Unit (APIU)[72]; 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) have brought significant achievements, however PUUs have fully operated for only three seasons and still a lot needs done, specifically

[72] The APIU manages in effect the full IFAD portfolio in Kyrgyzstan. It doesn't rely on any one project, but supports all on a proportioned cost-recovery basis, it is therefore possible to consider it is a government institution.

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).

66. The goal of the IFAD-financed RRPCP (that will run in parallel to the AF-funded RRPCP-Adapt) 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.

67. **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 forest land and 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, Leskhozes and municipal forests are also unclear and need to be reconciled, and management re-established on them where required.

68. The RRPCP-Adapt seeks to address this by introducing integrated planning and implementation of pasture and forest plans, enabling an ecosystem-based 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. The project will focus on critical environments (such as mudslides-prone areas and protected forests), while promoting dissemination of new technologies, which are ecologically sound and at the same time profitable. Resources will be awarded to existing community-based organizations through a competition-based grant mechanism that has been established under the LMDP I & II projects.

69. The project will set pre-conditions for PUUs, Leskhozes 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. A minimum threshold of 30% representation of women in the organizations' executive committees will also be set (for more detailed information on the gender strategy refer to the 'Target Groups and Target Strategy' in section I-A). Joint PUU – Leskhozes / 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).

70. The AF project will 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 aim for 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 (Leskhozes) 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 gain 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.

71. 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.[73]

Target Groups and Target Strategy

72. **Target Groups:** The RRPCP-Adapt 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-Adapt will 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 and youth from vulnerable households. 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[74] constitute some of the largest vulnerable social groups in the country, together comprising close to half of the entire population.[75] 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.

73. **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.

74. Peasant farms[76] and households farms[77] 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.

Targeting Strategy.

75. The AF will target around 23 PUUs to improve the climate-resilience of their pastures. The RRPCP-Adapt will target Leskhozes in climate-vulnerable areas that were not targeted by the World Bank Integrated Forest Ecosystem Management Project (IFEMP) project. Given that PUUs generally comprise between 850 and 1,000 member households (with an average size of 5.3 persons per household), IFAD assumes a total outreach of 109,710 persons (20,700 households), of which 50% will be women. Leskhozes will be selected based on the climate vulnerability mapping described below and proximity to PUUs for the reforestation and afforestation of

[74] It was estimated that slightly over 1 million men aged 16 to 34 were in the country. National Statistical Committee, 2019.
[75] Rural population is 66% of the national population (66% of 6.39 million, or 4.2 million). National Statistical Committee, 2019.
[76] 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.
[77] 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)

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.

76. Through component 3 The AF project will target 3,000 climate-vulnerable poor, at least 50% will be rural women; 30 % youth (half of which young women and the other half young men), 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[78]. RRPCP-Adapt will thus work in areas characterized by a high concentration of poor or high poverty rates and high vulnerability to climate change.

77. 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 19). 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. While the pasture, forestry and BALI activities will focus on the Raions presented in annex 10 and that have been identified as being vulnerable to increased climatic hazards by the EO4SD assessment, the KM activities to raise awareness about climate change will also target the broader Oblasts wherein the targeted Raions are located. As per figure 1 the Oblasts are Chuy, Talas, Jalal-Abad, Osh, Batken and Issyk-Kul.
- **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.[79] 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[80] 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[81] 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^2 ratio, hereby possibly further aggravating pasture conditions.
- **Leskhoze.** The RRPCP-Adapt project will focus on Leskhozes in climate-vulnerable areas that were not included in the World Bank IFEMP project. Leskhozes 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.

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

- **PUU and Leskhoze targeting**: Based on experience from the LMDP II project, the PUUs and Leskhozes will need to demonstrate the ability to form a common vision on inclusive and gender-sensitive natural resources management. The targeting and outreach will happen ahead of the development of CLPMPs and INRMPs and the plans will be developed as a result of the targeting process**.** The communities with a viable vision and ability to produce viable proposals on forest and pasture management (CLPMPs and INRMPs are designed and implemented independently) 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 and they are encouraged to do so in cooperation with Leskhozes to minimise conflict, should PUUs rangeland encroach on any Leskhozes pasture or forest land. Leskhozes on the other hand will independently also develop the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP) that will not be designed to be combined with CLPMPs. These will be reviewed by the Selection Committee who will apply a AF-aligned checklist for full screening against the 15 the ESPs (see section III – C).

[78] Poverty data is only available at province level
[79] 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.
[80] See section on social passport in section I-A
[81] A livestock unit is a national measurement: 1 livestock unit = 1 cow or 5 sheep.

- **Social mobilization for BALI:** beneficiaries will be identified as part an 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[82].

- **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-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 impact.

79. **Identifying specific target areas and groups at design stage.** For component 2 the project can't define the specific target areas and groups at design stage because it will be, at the same time, demand-driven and competitive, based on specific selection criteria. The awareness campaigns for - and training of - PUUs and Leskhozes will guide the development of CLPMPs and INRMPs proposed for funding. Component 2 will rely on the interest that is generated as a result of the outreach programme inasmuch as beneficiaries will need to understand and accept transformative animal grazing practices which is a core element of the sustainable pasture outcomes. Based on the awareness and outreach campaign, the PUUs will need to engage in community consultations, and subsequently prepare detailed grant applications with the technical support of the NGO service providers and oversight of ARIS. Specific target areas and target groups will only be finalised once the above processes have been completed by the PUUs and Leskhozes and the applications screened and approved by the Selection Committee as detailed in section III-C, based on AF safeguards requirements.

80. The targeting strategy for component 3 as detailed above differs slightly due to the nature of the project activities. The project will be upscaling the BALI pilot which is community- and demand-driven. The targeting process will be rolled out in annual cycles and will depend on the training of the community champions that will be needed to generate interest as well as support and guide beneficiaries in a continuous process. Due to the integrated approach and annual outreach cycles, it is not possible to determine at the specific target areas and specific target groups at design stage.

Gender Strategy

81. 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.

82. 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. Should the women wish, the project will be encouraged to upscale through partnership with larger established value chain actors and the provision of additional credit such as those promoted in the IFAD RRPCP project. 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.

83. As FAO reports[83], there is a lack of available gender-disaggregated data on women membership of Pasture User Union (PUU) committees but they tend to be heavily male dominated and women are reportedly underrepresented, gender-disaggregated data is also unavailable for the forestry sector. IFAD has under previous LMDP I & II projects set a target of 30% for women membership PUU committees; in the absence of gender-disaggregated data, the 30% quota was chosen because it is considered the threshold whereby women

[82] See section II-A for more information on Stage 1 and 2 of the BALI programme

[83] FAO (2016) National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods – Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5763e.pdf)

are able to influence decisions without the risk of excluding some of the most climate-vulnerable areas. Since LMDP however, the 30% quota has also been adopted by other international development agencies notably by FAO and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in the 'Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands in Kyrgyz Republic' project.

84. A gender analysis[84] was conducted by Landesa and Resource Equity on the effectiveness of the LMDP gender strategy in underachieving its set gender targets and it identified one of the main causes being a gap between the gender-related activities envisioned in the design and the capacity of the implementers to specifically address the identified needs. It concluded that the IFAD gender policy was new for IFAD and the project staff at the time, and that it could not have been expected of project staff to know how to address the cultural and social constraints to women's participation without specific training and guidance. The assessment recommends inter alia (and is further detailed in output 1.1.2, section II-A) for future projects to have a gender training programme targeted at the project staff as well as continuous gender awareness raising throughout project implementation and not on an ad-hoc basis. Under output 1.1.2, the AF will apply the lessons learned presented in the Landesa and Resource Equity study, and conduct a gender assessment on best practices in Kyrgyzstan. These will be fully integrated into the long-term training programme (for men and women) for all project staff as well as all pasture and forestry project beneficiaries of this project under component 2. Gender inclusion will also be tracked by the project M&E and corrections will be made accordingly during implementation. According to the Landesa et.al study, this support (in particular when combined with the incentive that access to the competitive grants represents) should improve the success rate in meeting project gender targets.

85. In addition to the assessment and training programme, 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. The project will also be targeting 30% of the forest enrichment activity beneficiaries in output 2.2.2, to be women headed-households. There are on average 20 members per PUU committee, meaning the project will aim for at least 138 women PUU committee members. As with pasture management, the afforestation and reforestation activities in Leskozes 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 at least 50% women (1,500).

Youth Strategy

86. 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. The project will develop youth economic empowerment through access to productive assets. 30% of the BALI beneficiaries will also be young people. Through the BALI approach RRPCP-Adapt also aims 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.

B. Project Objectives:

87. The project goal is to contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased climate resilience, incomes and gender-sensitive 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 development

[84] Elisa Scalise, Asyl Underland (2016) Kyrgyz Republic: Women and Community Pasture Management. Landesa, Resource Equity (https://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016-Best-Practices-Case-Kyrgyzstan.pdf)

C. Project Components and Financing

Table 4 Project components and financing

Project Components	Expected outcome	Outputs	Total USD
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	**Output 1.1.1** Training of trainers programme and modules are designed and implemented to build the capacity of service providers.	34,640
		Output 1.1.2 Gender mainstreamed into RRPCP-Adapt	36,360
	Outcome 1.2 Knowledge management	**Output 1.2.1** A water vulnerability assessment is conducted that will assist in the planning of the RRPCP-Adapt activities.	40,000
		Output 1.2.2 RRPCP-Adapt lessons learned and disseminated	110,000
Total Component 1			**221,000**
Component 2 Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation	**Outcome 2.1** Climate-smart afforestation and reforestation enabled	**Output 2.1.1** Two tree nurseries designed and implemented.	730,000
	Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced	**Output 2.2.1** Pasture Management Plans designed and implemented	870,000
		Output 2.2.2 Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment plans designed and implemented	3,410,000
Total Component 2			**5,010,000**
Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income development	**Outcome 3.1** Gender-transformative entrepreneurship promoted	**Output 3.1.1** BALI programme implemented	3,407,063
Total Component 3			**3,407,063**
Project Total			**8,638,063**
Project Execution Cost			**577,894**
Total Project Costs			**9,215,957**
Project Management Implementing Fee			**783,356**
Amount of Financing Requested			**9,999,313**

Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Implementation	2022
Mid-Term Review	2024
Project Closing	2026
Terminal Evaluation	2026

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.

88. The proposed Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project – ADAPT (RRPCP-ADAPT) promotes 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.

Component 1: Capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and gender equity for resilient ecosystems and livelihoods. (USD 221,000)

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

89. 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.[85] In Kyrgyzstan, climate change and environmental degradation are leading to deteriorating soil quality, water scarcity, and other phenomena such as floods and mudflows 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.[86]

90. 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.

91. 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 IFAD supported the Gender for Action and Learning System (GALS)[87] 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.

92. The BALI approach[88] 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

[85] Nellemann, C., R. Verma, and L. Hislop (eds), Women at the frontline of climate change: Gender risks and hopes. A Rapid Response Assessment, 2011.
[86] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods—Kyrgyz Republic.
[87] https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/publications/150115_Practical%20guide%20GALS%20summary%20Phase%201-2%20lr.pdf
[88] https://gamechangenetwork.org/methodology/business-action-learning-for-innovation-bali

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 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.

93. From the final evaluation report of the JP-RWEE (2021), evidence-based results showed significant contributions towards better livelihoods, increased income, food security and leadership role of participating women. Among the main factors which facilitated these results, the promotion of solidarity economic models like self-help groups and group economic initiatives, as well as providing access to training and interest-free commodity and cash loans played a critical role. Furthermore, the JP-RWEE allowed the establishment of a number of mechanisms to ensure sustainability of its results, including creation of village associations of Self-Helped Groups and regional producer organizations.

94. Among the lessons learned, it has been noted that participation in GALS training does not require a lot of time and physical efforts, which makes it accessible for women with disabilities and women who are taking care of small children and disabled family members. The confirmed benefits were the increased self-awareness from women, better management skills as well as more equal gender relations in the family. However, while GALS model includes a peer-to-peer replication mechanism, it still requires training the initial cohort of "champions" for scale up purpose.

95. It is in this context that the IFAD-funded Access to Markets Project (ATMP) has, since its mid-term review, opted to mainstream the GALS methodology to be embedded into its social mobilization activities, thus extending the outreach and further empowering targeted women groups at national level.

96. 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 develop small Income Generating Activities (IGAs). 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 business partners for upscaling.

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

97. 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.

98. 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.
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 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.
g. 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 mainstreamed into RRPCP-Adapt

99. 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 projects (LMDP I&II) only managed to increase women membership of PUU committees to 18%. An analysis of LMDP by Landesa and Resource Equity[89] shows that at the time there was a gap between the gender-related activities envisioned in the design and the capacity of these implementers to specifically address the identified needs. The analysis goes on to explain that the IFAD gender policy was new for IFAD and the project staff, and it could not be expected of project staff at the time to know how to address the cultural and social constraints to women's participation without specific training and guidance.

100. The Scalise and Underland assessment found that where women were meaningfully included in the LMPD projects, it very much reflected the commitment, knowledge, and skill of the ARIS field staff persons, specifically their abilities in social mobilization and in using participatory methods to engage the community. The research shows that in these instances, the key to increase women's participation was to disseminate information on benefits of pasture reforms and the benefits that the LMDP might bring to them in terms of knowledge about prevention and treatment of zoonotic diseases and addressing pasture and livestock problems which are major concerns to women. When women could clearly see how their participation related to their specific role in livestock care, they were much more likely to participate.

101. In order to improve the ability of future projects to reach the established gender targets, the assessment recommends: i) To budget and provide for targeted, context-specific capacity development of project staff on the importance of paying attention to gender, the specific constraints that women face with regard to pasture-based livelihoods, and how they can be addressed; ii) to develop concrete strategies and good practices from work in Kyrgyzstan and elsewhere that have seen successes in shifting knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions with respect to gender bias; and iii) For a capacity building programme to be on a consistent long-term, rather than an ad hoc or one-off, basis and for it to be based on a qualitative gender needs assessment, and then improvements made against identified gaps to be tracked as part of the M&E framework.

102. To ensure that lessons are learned from LMDP, the project will conduct an assessment to identify concrete gender strategies, gender gaps and good practices from work in Kyrgyzstan and elsewhere. Based on the findings, the RRPCP-Adapt will design a long-term gender awareness training programme for both the project staff to promote a systemic gender-mainstreamed outreach programme as well as the training of Pasture User Unions and Leshozes. This will be done using concrete examples of how women contribute to the household wellbeing.

103. This output will provide the required gender training and guidance needed to a) to enable the project staff to address the cultural and social constraints to women participation; and b) ensure gender awareness is raised within PUUs and leskhozes in component 2. This will be strengthened with the 30% quota for women membership of PUU committees in all grant applications. The RRPCP-Adapt will also be targeting 30% of the forest enrichment activity beneficiaries in output 2.2.2, to be women headed-households. The gender targets will be tracked by the project M&E and corrections made to the gender strategy accordingly during implementation.

104. The activities will include:

a. In the first four months the same international gender expert consultant hired for output 1.1.1 above, will provide technical leadership and oversight for a national gender team in conducting a qualitative

[89] Elisa Scalise, Asyl Underland (2016) Kyrgyz Republic: Women and Community Pasture Management. Landesa, Resource Equity

gender needs assessment of Kyrgyzstan as well as produce a gender gap analysis of the APIU and ARIS. The assessment will focus on producing concrete strategies and good practices from work in Kyrgyzstan and elsewhere that have seen successes in shifting knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions with respect to gender bias. This will be directly used to improve the outreach to women and track progress in improving gender performance over time.

b. The expert will design a Training of Trainer (TOT) programme to improve the capacity of the APIU and ARIS to reach out to women and will be based on best practices and lessons learned within the Kyrgyz context. The TOT will be designed to be continuous and to be amended and improved upon depending on the ability of the project to improve gender outreach. It will be implemented and overseen by the project gender expert.

c. The expert will also design a second TOT module to mainstream gender awareness into the AF-funded PUU and Leskhoze 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 in outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 and inspired by the GALS principles of gender equality to raise awareness on gender equality and women leadership.

d. 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.

e. 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.

f. The AF financed Gender and Environment & Climate Officers, as part of the APIU will be responsible to oversee the mainstreaming of gender and climate change at PUU level.

Outcome 1.2 Knowledge Management

105. 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.

106. 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. A detailed climate risk analysis has been conducted for the design of the RRPCP-Adapt in partnership with the European Space Agency programme of Earth Observation for sustainable Development (EO4SD) initiative.[90] The analysis presented in section I-A 'Climate Change', utilises satellite-based environmental information that enables the project 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. The knowledge already generated will contribute to the Water Vulnerability Assessment (in output 1.2.1 below) and will be disseminated among government and researchers (output 1.2.2).

107. 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) 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

[90] http://eo4sd-climate.gmv.com//

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.

108. 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.[91]

109. The RRPCP-Adapt will aim to better understand the water deficit situation in the climate-vulnerable pastures of Kyrgyzstan. 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.

110. The RRPCP-Adapt will commission a detailed water availability study with a specific focus on the climate vulnerable pastures targeted by the project. The water-related data generated will feed into the broader Government 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.

111. The project will:

- Identify and partner with a qualified national institution such as the Kyrgyz Agrarian University or qualified consultancy firm / NGO.
- Use and integrate the climate risk data generated from the EO4SD partnership for the design of this proposal.
- 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 Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR).
- Train technical experts within the MoNR on the water stress monitoring system. The system will be handed over to the MoNR at the end of the project and will be responsible for ensuring appropriate budget is allocated for its operation and continued functionality.

Output 1.2.2 RRPCP-Adapt lessons learned and disseminated

112. Knowledge generation, management and dissemination will form a core part of the RRPCP-Adapt. The 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

[91] FAO (2017) Drought characteristics and management in Central Asia and Turkey. University of Nebraska.

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.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. **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 reputed international academic institution / organisation who will bring together best practices, lessons learned and recommendations. The PMU will prepare the terms of references, launch the tender for an international academic institution, NGO or other international organisation specialised in gender and development, ideally with a focus on Kyrgyzstan. This will produce useful research and M&E material for project evaluation and future upscaling.

116. **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. 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.

117. The KM process will include recording how traditional and local knowledge was incorporated into the development of climate-resilient value chains. The net result will be enhanced knowledge amongst policy makers, academia and practitioners on innovative strategies for promoting gender equality and 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 5,010,000)

118. The AF project aims 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.

119. 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. The AF 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 Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP)[92] and will be used by the PUUs to promote improved grazing and herd management. Together, the INRMP and the CLPMP will identify i) vulnerable areas; ii) number of livestock; iii) carrying capacities; iv) number of grazing zones; and v) intended/needed interventions.

[92] INRMP include forest usage plans; reforestation, and reforestation plans for conservation (see output 2.2.2)

120. **Tree seedling 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 seedlings in Kyrgyzstan. Consultations with FAO have identified a lack of availability and of sufficient quality and quantity of tree seedlings. Currently each Leskhoz is producing their own seedlings which means that for any project wanting to procure large quantities of seedlings, there is no national centralised system of seedling development and distribution. In the case of the FAO / GEF project, this has meant delays and a lack of quality seedlings as procurement tenders are met through disparate and ad-hoc buying from a fragmented market of seedling providers.

121. The RRPCP-Adapt 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 project 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, making it easier to procure quality tree saplings with the construction of two tree nurseries. These nurseries will in turn facilitate the implementation of output 2.2.2 and provide 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

122. 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.

123. Under this sub-component, the AF will support the construction of two nurseries to be constructed by ARIS and operated by Leskhoze staff. This activity will directly support the implementation of output 2.1.2 and 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 as well as spruce, willow, poplar and others. 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 that there are feedback mechanisms to encourage high quality production.

124. The project will support the establishment of the two nurseries for the production climate-resilient varieties of saplings through training for Leskhoze staff. Training needs will include: selection of the plot for establishment of nurseries, planning of nurseries operational scheme, 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 nurseries beds, norms of lifting seedlings for transportation and the actual transportation itself.

Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced

125. Adaptation gap The RRPCP-Adapt will design and implement an integrated approach to sustainable pasture and forest resources management. Pastures are coming under sustained stress from maladaptive

practices linked to overgrazing, pasture mismanagement and encroachment into forest areas that require protection, enrichment or expansion as stipulated in Kyrgyzstan's new NDC[93], 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 2.6ºC, 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.

126. The project will focus investments 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 in target areas 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[94].

Output 2.2.1 Pasture management plans designed and implemented

127. This output aims to build capacity for the design of the AF-funded PUU grant proposals. The Adaptation Fund will support ARIS to train and provide technical backstopping to PUUs in the design of around 23 climate-resilient CLPMPs; the PUUs will submit competitive proposals that will vary in size and budget. Areas will include: the designing of community-based pasture assessment maps, including GIS mapping; sustainable herd management; vulnerability assessments; annual pasture usage plans; pasture improvement plans; forage production and conservation as a means to build climate resilience; water management measures for pasture resilience; the restoration of degraded pastures; and restoration of riverine vegetation. The CLPMP's will include, but not be limited to: generating threat analyses, designing an adaptation strategy with related adaptation activities as well as provide training and technical support in complying with the Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP) risk screening and mitigation requirements (see annex 4 and section II-K for more information on USP compliance, and Annex 13 for a schematic overview of the process). It was initially considered to blend the RRPCP-Adapt CLPMP Grants with IFAD funding, with the effect that the adaptation Fund would cover a larger number of CLPMPs. However, to ensure strict distinction between AF and IFAD funding and duly comply with the AF's full cost of adaptation reasoning as requested in previous AF's technical review, it is instead proposed to fully fund a smaller number of CLPMPs - 23 CLPMPs, covering an estimated pasture area of 190,000 ha and benefitting an estimated 109,710 persons (20,700 households) - through RRPCP-Adapt.

128. This output also 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 Leskhozes, made possible with ARIS technical support and supported by the AF. It is however worth highlighting that the existence of INRMPs is not a requirement. In the development of CLPMPs it is encouraged for the PUUs to collaborate with Leskhozes independently of any INRMPs being developed as pasture grazing frequently encroaches in forested areas and cooperation between PUUs and Leskhozes is important for sustainable CLPMPs.

129. The Project will develop a Training of Trainers programme that will train ARIS to in turn train Leskhozes, NGOs, forest and pasture experts, PUUs, WUAs and other natural resource users as required. 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 Leskhozes 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

[93] Kyrgyz Republic, Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2021.

[94] Havenith, Hans-Balder & Umaraliev, Ruslan & Schlögel, Romy & Torgoev, Isakbek. (2017). Past and Potential Future Socioeconomic Impacts of Environmental Hazards in Kyrgyzstan.

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.

130. 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:

- Capacity building and technical support for the preparation of individual or joint CLPMP proposals; GIS mapping; threat analysis; adaptation strategy; adaptation activities; sustainable herd management plan; sustainable herd management and compliance with USP screening requirements.
- A gender training programme targeting all beneficiaries (men and women) designed under output 1.1.2 will be fully integrated into the output's outreach and training programmes. This will contribute to the empowerment of women beneficiaries and ensure the project meet its target of 30% of women membership of PUU committees.
- 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 (including training of WUAs) 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 designed and implemented

131. In order to develop INRMPs, to build the capacity of stakeholders on georeferencing and community mapping of natural resources and livelihood strategies, an information dissemination and capacity-building programme will be developed through the knowledge management output 1.2.2 to target decision makers on various sources of funding for sustainable NRM. Refer to Annex 13 for a schematic overview of the process.

132. The Adaptation Fund will support ARIS with technical support to train and provide technical backstopping to the Leskhozes in the designing of the climate resilient INRMPs. Areas will include: the designing of maps, including GIS mapping; vulnerability assessments; forest usage plans; reforestation, and reforestation plans for conservation and a means to build climate resilience. The support will include, but not be limited to: generating threat analyses, designing an adaptation strategy with related adaptation activities as well as provide training and technical support in complying with the USP risk screening and mitigation requirements.

133. This output focuses on forests identified in the target area through INRMPs by Leskhozes as being climate vulnerable and integrate them with the PUU CLPMPs in output 2.1.1. 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 (Leskhozes) and international markets for indigenous seedlings depending on supply availability. The main tree species that will be used have been matched to Leskhoze future climatic conditions in accordance with the scientific knowledge from the Kyrgyz Forest Institute under the Academy of Science and will be validated with MoNR. The project supports only the planting of endemic or non-invasive domesticated tree species either from the Central Asia region or the Russian Federation.

134. AF activities will through the Leskhozes, conduct the afforestation / reforestation and enrichment of at least 4,000 ha of land.

AF activities will include:

- Capacity building and technical support for the preparation of INRMP proposals; GIS mapping, threat analysis, adaptation strategy, adaptation activities, management plans, and compliance with USP screening requirements.

- An ongoing gender training programme targeting all beneficiaries (men and women) designed under output 1.1.2 will be fully integrated into the output's training programme. This will contribute to the empowerment of women beneficiaries and ensure the project meet its target of at least 30% women headed households in forest enrichment activities.
- Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment on 2,500 ha of State Forest Fund (SFF) land, identified as part of the AF-funded climate vulnerability mapping and INRMP as facing high levels of forest degradation. 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; enrichment activities will support the restoration of moderately degraded growing forests through enrichment planting of walnut and spruce from project nurseries under output 2.1 in selected areas where the crown cover is 30% or less and where low-value species are.
- Reforestation and afforestation 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 INRMP will be ensured through ownership. Beneficiaries will be trained by ARIS and Leskhozes 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.
- The AF project will support climate-vulnerable, rural poor households to plant / sow new plantations, build fencing and irrigation (where required). The applications will furthermore be reviewed for approval for AF ESP principle compliance by the gender-balanced Selection Committee (SC)[95] 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[96], 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.
- Timelines for output 2.2.2 included in the GANTT chart in annex 3 are inclusive of training requirements and not only indicative of the start of tree planting.

135. 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) Leskhoze-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)[97] lands (mix of juniper, 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.

<u>Component 3</u> Climate-resilient alternative income development (USD 3,407,063)

136. The primary aim of this component is to provide alternative streams of revenue that reduce dependency on increasingly fragile pastures negatively impacted by 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. Should the women groups want to further grow their businesses they will be supported and given coaching and guidance to upscale. The project will assist them should they wish to partner with other value chain actors (including through other projects) or access additional credit from banks.

[95] The SC members / representatives will comprise 30 % women.
[96] Refer to section II-E for information on environmental permits and EIAs.
[97] State Land Fund (SLF) are the areas managed by MAFIM where majority of pastures are located

137. As outlined in output 1.1.1 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 and communities. 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 broader value chains.

Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship promoted

138. 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.[98] 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.[99] Within this context, integrating gender considerations into the development of agri-food sector is not only necessary from a human rights perspective; it is also a prerequisite to ensuring sustainable growth in areas of intervention.

139. 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.

140. RRPCP-Adapt aims 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.[100] 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 development. The BALI pilot will also include the Financial Action for Learning System (FALS)[101]; 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.

141. 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 for improved market access. The BALI beneficiaries will be given the option, should they wish to, to also further grow their businesses by finding synergies with other projects and/or tapping into additional sources of credit external to the project, such as savings and or microfinance / bank loans should women and youth organisations have proven to be able to run successful businesses.

142. **Challenges and solutions.** The BALI pilot conducted an end of line study where some risks were identified. These are summarised in the table below. Of note they include a perceived lack of enthusiasm in the beginning for which some recommendations have been made. The recommendations include to i) start work with those who are more enthusiastic and give time for other members to see the value of the tools; Learn the reasons that refrain them from being more active. Some of the reasons can be:

- leader of the organization is not enthusiastic and does not support other members take part (this was in our case);

[98] World Bank, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) & FAO. 2009. Gender in agriculture sourcebook. Washington, DC, World Bank
[99] FAO. 2011. The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–2011. Women in agriculture: closing the gender gap for development. Rome.
[100] Summarised in Annex 1
[101] '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

- leader is overwhelmed by other responsibilities (family reasons, etc) and not interested in the organization development (this was in our case);
- participants do not understand the tools properly;

143. The suggested solutions in the table below have already been incorporated by CDA to upscale and improve changes of success going forward.

Table 5 Challenges and solutions from BALI pilot.

Challenges	Suggested Solutions
To give 5 tools in one catalyst workshop with the champions. BALI tools are very comprehensive and overlapping all of them in one workshop even for the champions risks that champions will not learn the tools well.	Preferably 1-2 tools in one catalyst workshop
BALI tools are more complex than GALS tools as they require comprehensive analysis of more issues at the same time (marketing analysis, calculations, business and financial planning, family budget, challenges of a business, in addition to human resources and gender issues). More than one tool in a workshop for the participants challenges perception.	After proper work on one tool, participants need to go onto a next tool. As tools are very comprehensive and require in-depth analysis, one tool can be divided into several workshops (each workshop per 2-3 hours maximum). For example, tool Happy Business Tree can be done in 2-3 meetings/workshops.
Participants need a good amount of time to understand and digest the tools properly	Not to rush and give at least 6 months for 5 tools.
Due diligence is required, but there are challenges to lose pace and focus between the workshops	Not to give much pause between the workshops. Proposed schedule for BALI process is in an Annex III
Some of the tools (like Happy Business Tree, Business Innovation Management Calendar) can be difficult for those who have no previous experience on business planning.	Proper facilitation in a BALI workshops and regular consultation needed for the champions.
Gathering participants for the workshops due to lack of time, especially in a farming seasons.	Work with small groups after soulmates are identified in the 1st workshop. Ideal time for workshops with rural people is period between November till February in the southern part of the country (farming starts in February there), November till March/April in the northern parts of the country. June-August is the next option for gatherings in the rural areas. It is more suitable to do gatherings in this period than March-May and September-October which are hot farming seasons.
It is difficult for some organizations that have members from different and remote communities to start innovation business projects, especially if this type of the business is quite new.	For such organizations it's needed to allow very good amount of time as they are less mobile at the community levels.
Upscaling of BALI in a cascade seems threatening as tools are more complex than GALS basic tools. BALI requires a lot of calculations, analytics, research.	Probably upscaling only in 2 levels not 3 like in GALS.
Participants can be not enthusiastic	Start work with those who are more enthusiastic and give time for other members to see the value of the tools. Learn the reasons that refrain them from being more active. Some of the reasons can be: - leader of the organization is not enthusiastic and does not support other members take part (this was in our case); - leader is overwhelmed by other responsibilities (family reasons, etc) and not interested in the organization development (this was in our case); - participants do not understand the tools properly;
COVID-19 may put BALI results at risk (like many other different level businesses worldwide)	To support participants to review regularly their BALI tools with regards to the COVID-19 situation (reconsider plans by taking into account new challenges and opportunities).

	Each group and organization need to do individual revision and reconsider plans.

Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented

144. **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 at least 50% will be vulnerable 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 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 at least 50% female.

145. 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 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.

146. The BALI programme will include three stages:

147. **Stage one.** In stage one the CDA will conduct outreach activities, identifying 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[102] catalyst workshop, beneficiaries will be given 3-6 months to implement the BALI activities and develop their own small enterprises with their own resources. Based on the lessons learned from the BALI pilot, beneficiaries have been willing to participate in 6-day sessions as they perceived it to be an investment in business development that will improve their future earning potential. Beneficiaries will however be given the option to conduct 2*3-day or 3*2-day sessions instead, in the event that this is more amenable to their business schedules. Workshops will also be held during the most appropriate times of year that are not sensitive to key economic activities for example during harvesting seasons.

148. 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 (or 2, 3-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.

149. **Stage two.** Business 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; 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).

150. 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 seed money from the AF with in-kind contributions. Seed grant

[102] In order to reduce the potential burden on the beneficiaries of engaging them for 6 full days during which time they will not be economically active, the project will be given the opportunity to opt for a full 6-day training or to have 2, 3-day training sessions.

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 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.

151. **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. 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, 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 entrepreneurs will need to develop a business plan that will be reviewed and approved by the Selection Committee (SC) as detailed in section III-C below.

152. IFAD will train the APIU and ARIS on AF Environmental and Social as well as Gender Policies and compliance with AF guidelines. 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 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 USD 5,000 grant. Support and guidance to access broader value chains or credit facilities (through other projects or existing institutions) will be available to successful entrepreneurs.

Value Chain Platform Development.

153. In order to support the value chain development of the BALI programme, the PMU will lead in the developing of value chain platform. The proposed main actions will include:

- Tender a contract to conduct and end markets assessment, covering domestic and international markets for the Kyrgyz non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and periodical monitoring of market trends, including supply planning calendars and gaps, existing bottlenecks and risks.
- The contract will also conduct a market prospecting campaign on national and international markets, to identify potential buyers operating in premium segments and fostering environmental and social responsibilities as their corporate commitment;
- Depending on satisfactory delivery the same contractor may be contracted to, in close coordination with the PMU and CDA, to set up value chain development platforms where the BALI beneficiaries and cooperatives are able to meet bigger Kyrgyz value chain actors. The project will support the strengthening of linkages through the platform for collaborative business discussions between the actors. Platform members that need to develop “deals” or contracts may submit plans to the PMU and CDA for support. Two platforms will be held per year as close as possible to the clusters of BALI beneficiaries to minimise disruption to their economic activities.
- This will have the objective to create credible and potentially successful opportunities for small producer enterprises to link up with larger value chain actors.

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

154. The RRPCP-Adapt will help the rural poor in targeted areas adapt to climate change and 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 promote climate change awareness through a capacity building programme designed in 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 around 23 pasture management plans that will improve environmental services and the climate resilience of pastures.

155. The AF investment will improve the climate resilience of the country's forests, through output 2.2.2 it 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-proofing of the income streams for 2,800 small rural entrepreneurs and around 15,000 household members, this will directly contribute to alleviating the pressures on the pastures hereby helping facilitate their sustainable regeneration.

156. 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

157. 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 more than 110,000 climate-vulnerable rural poor against the impacts of climate change. The project will target 30% of female membership of the PUUs for which the AF is supporting the implementation of the pasture management plans.

158. 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 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; 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.

159. 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. 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

160. In 2017 the socio-economic impact of disasters in Kyrgyzstan since the fall of the Soviet Union was calculated at USD 475 million[103] 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 landslides and mudslides. The TNC estimates that in the absence of any climate change adaptation measures under the A2 scenario,[104] 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.

161. The project aims to reduce the high levels of rural unemployment and climate vulnerability by promoting income diversification, develop sustainable business skills. 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%. The AF investments will help embryonic, small businesses grow and become profitable by connecting with larger food processors and actors ensuring access to new markets, skills and opportunities.

C. Cost Effectiveness

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

162. 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 two levels i) the reliance on proven no-regret, nature-based and cost-effective NRM solutions as well as proven sustainable community-based methodologies; and ii) on the added value that will result from income diversification.

163. **Cost-effective rationale of component 2.** Enhancing community- and household-level pastoral and forest resilience to climate change is a cost-effective way of restoring natural ecosystem services that the climate-vulnerable rural-poor disproportionately depend on. 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. These approaches have been tried and tested in Kyrgyzstan hereby making them cost-effective over new and untested techniques and methodologies; they have also been available on the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) site since 2011. The approaches have 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).

164. There are no viable methodological alternatives to the proposed nature-based solutions. The alternative to this component would mean not to have the knowledge and means to sustainably reduce the climate vulnerability of the livelihoods of the rural poor. Overgrazing and pasture mismanagement would continue, soil moisture levels would continue to decrease and general overall carrying capacity would continue to reduce as temperatures increase by as much as 2.6ºC, rainfall patterns change and glacier and snow melt reduce. 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

[103] Havenith, Hans-Balder & Umaraliev, Ruslan & Schlögel, Romy & Torgoev, Isakbek. (2017). Past and Potential Future Socioeconomic Impacts of Environmental Hazards in Kyrgyzstan.
[104] 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

areas, landslide susceptibility will continue to remain insufficiently addressed; high runoff caused by heavy rainfall events and seasonal melt will continue to compound maladaptive pasture management practices.

165. **Cost-effective rationale for component 3.** Enhancing women's contribution to society is inherently cost-effective as they can contribute significantly to the socio-economic well-being of communities; enhancing women and youth self-esteem and productive role within society does not have a quantifiable value. The social cost-effectiveness of the BALI programme include conflict prevention and resolution through consensus building and the ability to change, the importance of improving family relations, negotiating and cooperation skills and developing one's own self-confidence. In economic terms the cost-effectiveness of the BALI programme has been demonstrated in the pilot to generate between an 100% and 600% increase in profits over businesses that already operated but without GALS / BALI methodologies. As this component upscaled a successful pilot, there are no alternative methodologies and approaches to the interventions in component 3. This means that without it, gender inequalities remain unaddressed, and would leave women trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, gender inequality and climate vulnerability.

166. The cost effectiveness is further detailed in the table below.

Table 6 Cost-effectiveness of RRPCP-Adapt

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
Component 1 Capacity developed to integrate CCA and gender into climate-resilient ecosystems and livelihoods.	171,000	138 PUU committee members are women.	• Improved understanding of climate change impact on pastures and forests. • An updated understanding of soil moisture thresholds for forests in Kyrgyzstan and likely climate change impacts; • Maps produced of likely locations for CC-induced flash-flooding, soil erosion, land and mudslides, soil moisture changes and changes in vegetation. • Gender mainstreaming manuals designed both to raise awareness about women leadership in PUU committees as well as GALS and BALI methodologies promote gender equality.	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. Women will continue to be disproportionately vulnerable to climate change because of their increased levels of unemployment and lack of 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.
Component 2 Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation	5,200,000	Around 23 pasture plans developed and pastures made climate-resilient benefitting 20,700 HH (109,710 persons) 500 HH (2,650 people) of which 30%,	• 1.5 million spruce and 400,000 walnut seedlings but also juniper, poplar, willow and others, produced ensuring increased capacity to source quality climate-adaptive seedlings that will increase forest survival rates of at least 65%. • 2,500 ha of land reforested / afforested. • 1,500 ha of forests enriched • Restored pasture and forest resilience ensuring better regulation of water, barrier against floods, improved	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 decrease and general overall carrying capacity will continue to reduce as temperatures will increase by as much as 2.6ºC and rainfall patterns will change and

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
		150 HH (795 people), will be women headed HH, to benefit of forest management activities	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.	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.
Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income development	3,380,000	3,000 persons, of which at least 50% will be women and 30% youth	• Vulnerability to climate risks are reduced through income diversification and reduced natural resource dependency. • 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.	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 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.

167. 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.

168. **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.

169. **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.

170. **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 Conversation for 2019-2023 are up for public discussion and are being considered by relevant ministries and agencies. The former 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.

171. **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.

172. **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.

173. **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 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.

174. **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.

175. **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.

176. Specific national technical standards are relevant to the implementation of the RRPCP-Adapt project and they primarily relate to forestry and pasture activities respectively under the responsibility of the Leskhozes and Pasture User Unions (PUUs) as well as water managed by the Water User Associations (WUAs) as detailed below.

Forestry.

177. The project will comply with the technical standards associated with forestry management and afforestation, outlined in the Forestry Code (FC). As detailed in section III-A of the proposal, forests in in Kyrgyzstan are primarily managed by Leskhozes. Leskhozes are the legal entities responsible for: i) Developing

and submitting proposals on the planning of forest activities to the central forestry body; ii) Implementing forest use and other productive activities; iii) Issuing felling and forest permits; and iv) Entering into lease agreements. By working directly through the Leskhozes for forest-related activities as well as grazing on State Forest Fund land, the project is complying with the technical requirements of the Forest Code. Beyond the FC, there are no technical requirements governing forestry in Kyrgyzstan.

178. In accordance with the Forest Code, the project will through the Leskhozes, comply with the technical requirements related to forest rehabilitation and afforestation, referred to in the FC as "Reproduction of Forests". The Leskhozes will ensure as per legal requirement, that Article 91 of the Forest Code is applied, namely that forest rehabilitation is to be carried out on land of the forest fund ensuring that: i) Reforestation be conducted of land after felling concentrating on valuable tree species; ii) Lands not covered by trees and bushes need to be rehabilitated; iii) Afforestation activities need to focus on the improvement of the composition of tree species and increase of forest productivity, protection and environmental functions; and iv) Actively engage in the conservation of genetic resources and forest biodiversity.

179. In compliance with Article 92 of the FC, afforestation should be carried out on non-forest lands of the forest fund and other lands for the purpose of increasing the forest cover of the Kyrgyz Republic and as a means to prevent soil erosion and improve the overall ecological conditions of the land. Afforestation works can be carried out only by special programs and projects established by the authorized forest department (Leskhozes).

180. Forest rehabilitation activities need to be carried out exclusively by the Leskhozes, or with said entity's authorisation and will need to adhere to a number of technical requirements. By working through the Leskhozes the project will ensure that the technical requirements are met. These are i) That soil properties must be maintained; ii) Negative impacts on the soil must be eliminated; iii) Under-storey vegetation should be retained; iv) Forest areas of more than one hectare with valuable advance growth must be selected; v) Forest plots requiring supplementary regeneration materials must be identified; and vi) Young trees must be retained in the mountain forests in connection with all kinds of cutting regardless of their volume and location.

Technical requirements for pasture usage.

181. As detailed in section III-A, pasture management has been decentralised to the Pasture User Unions as per the Pasture Law of 2009 that resulted from the IFAD supported Agriculture Investment Services Project[105], beyond this in Kyrgyzstan there are no national technical standards available for the rehabilitation of degraded pastures. The project will however apply technical standards that have been developed for sustainable land management over the years inter alia by IFAD and others in Kyrgyzstan. These include the identification of environmental degradation and pasture rehabilitation involving specific technical requirements for the monitoring and mapping of pasture conditions. These are detailed in the technologies and approaches manual for sustainable land management in Central Asia developed by IFAD and the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and available on WOCAT[106]. Other technical standards that have been developed in the country and which the project will apply, will inter alia be based on but not be limited to, the conservation standards applied for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation developed by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)[107,108]

Access to water.

182. 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.

183. 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

[105] https://www.iucn.org/downloads/kirghizistan.pdf
[106] https://www.wocat.net/library/media/97/
[107] https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/GIZ-CMP_CoSEbA-Guidance.pdf
[108] https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2019-EN-Enhancing-Livelihoods.pdf

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.

184. 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.

COVID – 19

185. The global pandemic presents considerable challenges to project implementation and specific technical standards need to be applied. The project will follow all WHO COVID-19 water health and sanitation (WASH) guidelines.[109] As of August 2020 WHO understanding of the SARS-CoV-2 is that the main routes of transmission are respiratory droplets and direct contact. In response to the pandemic the project will meet WHO and national guidelines to protect against the virus. To this end 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.

Environmental Permits

186. 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 relevant authority within the MoNR. In the event it is required, the Leskhoz 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. Environmental permits, where necessary, will be required as part of the grant review / screening by ARIS / the APIU and the Selection Committee as detailed in section III-C ' Environmental and Social Grant Screening Arrangements'.

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.

187. **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 Ministry of Agriculture who are very familiar with national EIA requirements. The Selection Committee will also comprise the Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR) that is responsible for ensuring full compliance with the Law on Environmental Protection.

[109] 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

Stage 1 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: i. The aims and objectives of the vision; ii. A list of intentions of the project characteristics, including environmental concerns and possible realistic alternatives, including refusal to work; iii. proposed action plan and environmental activities iv. Declaration of intent sent to local authorities for approval.
Stage 2 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: i. Land; climatic factors; soil; geological, hydrogeological factors; and impact of fauna and flora. ii. Socio-economic impacts in terms of demographics; economy; employment; land use; historical and archaeological sites; infrastructure; transport; public organizations; iii. Direct and indirect effects people, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climate, landscape, material assets and cultural heritage.
Stage 3 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.

Environmental Permits and Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs).

188. As detailed in the ESMP in annex 4, the RRPCP-Adapt will need to comply with the AF requirements for screening and risk assessment of USPs, namely grants for which the specific environment and beneficiaries cannot be determined at the project submission stage. As explained above, within the scope of securing any required environmental permits the main concern rests with the forestry sector. Project forestry activities will be managed by the Leskhozes, who as mentioned earlier, are part of the Environmental Permit issuing agency, the former SAEPF and under the MoNR . The risks associated with USPs relating to forestry are therefore assessed to be very low. As part of the grant screening process detailed in section III-C all applications including those involved in forestry and in water will need to secure and present in the proposal, any required permits for the activity in question. The MoNR is a member of the Selection Committee which will help ensure that the national environmental technical standards are being complied with.

Compliance with the Law

189. RRPCP-Adapt will comply with the following Kyrgyz laws and regulations:

190. **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.

191. **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.

192. **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 development.

193. **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.

194. **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 (MoA) and the MoNR will ensure compliance with national laws including Law 53.

195. **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'.

196. **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.

197. **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.

198. **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.

199. **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.

200. **Customs Union Technical Regulations on "Safety of Food Products". (CU TR 021/2011)** The Technical Regulation establishes safety requirements, including sanitary and epidemiological, hygienic and veterinary; rules of identification; forms and procedures of assessment of compliance with food safety requirements and processing. These include: drinking water, water packed in containers; meat products and other processed animal products including sausage products; canned meat, including for baby food; poultry and eggs, egg products, fish and fish products; cereals and legumes and their processing, flour and macaroni; bread and bakery; cereals, breakfast cereals; confectionery; flour products; natural honey; vegetables, fruits, melons, berries as well as fresh and dried mushrooms; and others. The project will be in full compliance with the Technical Regulation. All grant applications being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance with the law.

201. **Compliance.** Those applications for the production and sale of food stuffs for consumption will need to comply with the provisions as stated in the Technical Regulation. Where applicable, applicants will need to ensure compliance and that all required equipment maintenance is duly undertaken as well as sanitary standards maintained such as cleaning, washing and disinfection. To comply with this regulation, the producer needs to send a request for a Declaration of Conformity to the Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic. This body, after the examination of the production facility and the products produced, issues a declaration of conformity. The declaration is issued for one year, after which the producer must repeat the procedures and obtain a new declaration. Food production grant recipients will be required to demonstrate compliance and receipt of the declaration of conformity on an annual basis.

202. **Customs Union Technical Regulations on "Food products in terms of labelling" (as amended on September 14, 2018, CU TR 022/2011).** These technical regulations of the Customs Union establish requirements for food products with regard to their labelling in order to prevent actions that mislead consumers with regard to ensuring the realization of consumers' rights to reliable information about food products. All grant applications that are being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance.

203. **Compliance.** Applications involving the packaging of foodstuffs will need to ensure compliance with the Technical Regulation. The relevant requirements shall be complied with and packaging shall contain the following information: 1) name of the food products; 2) composition of the food products; 3) quantity of the food products; 4) date of manufacture of the food products; 5) expiration date; 6) storage conditions; 7) name and location of the manufacturer; 8) recommendations and/or restrictions on use, including preparation of the food products in the case if their use without such recommendations or restrictions is complicated or may cause harm to the health of consumers or their property, lead to decrease or loss of flavour properties of the food products; 9) indicators of the food value of the food products; 10) information on the presence in the food products of components obtained using genetically modified organisms. The producer / manufacturer is responsible for compliance and controls are carried out by the Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health. Grant applications requiring food labels, will need to detail in their applications how they intend to comply with this Technical Regulation.

204. **Customs Union Technical Regulations on "On safety of milk and dairy products" (as amended on December 19, 2019, CU TR 033/2011).** This technical regulation establishes obligatory safety requirements applicable within the Customs Union for milk and dairy products produced in and for circulation within the territory of the Customs Union. The Technical Regulation covers the production, storage, transportation, sale and disposal, as well as requirements for milk and dairy products labelling and packaging. The project will be in full compliance with the Technical Regulation. All grant applications that are being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance with the law.

205. **Compliance**. In compliance with the Technical Regulations, the use of raw milk is not permitted in production of milk processing products, when it is received during the first 7 days after the day of calving of

animals, within 5 days before the day of its launch (before the calving) as well as from sick and quarantined animals. Mass fraction of skimmed milk powder in cow's raw milk should be not less than 8,2 percent. The levels of content of potentially hazardous substances in raw milk, skimmed milk powder, raw cream must not exceed the permissible norms established by the Technical Regulation. Any grant applications producing milk or dairy products should demonstrate provisions to be in full compliance with the Regulation. In accordance with the Regulation, it is the responsibility of the agencies of the State Inspection of Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety conduct tests of product samples to ensure compliance.

206. **Customs Union Technical Regulations on "Fruit and Vegetable Juice Products" (CU TR 023/2011).** This Technical Regulation of the Customs Union in order to protect human life and health and to prevent misleading actions of consumers establishes: requirements to fruit and (or) vegetable juice products; requirements to related processes of production, storage, transportation and sale; rules for identification of fruit and (or) vegetable juice products; schemes of fruit and (or) vegetable juice products conformity confirmation; requirements to fruit and (or) vegetable juice products labelling.

207. **Compliance.** The grant applicant will need to ensure compliance with the Technical Regulation. The Regulation specifies the requirements for fruit and vegetable juice products as well as those related to processes of production, storage, transportation and sale; rules for identification of fruit and vegetable juice products; schemes of fruit and vegetable juice products conformity confirmation; requirements for fruit and vegetable juice products labelling. Applications that are being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance with the law. The producer should send a request for a Declaration of Conformity to the Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control of the Ministry of Health. After the examination of the production facility and the products produced, the authority issues a declaration of conformity that is issued once a year, after which the producer must repeat the procedures and obtain a new declaration. Grant applications producing fruit and vegetable juice products, will need to detail in their applications how they intend to comply with this Technical Regulation. If deemed a requirement, then grantees will need to demonstrate receipt of the declaration of conformity.

208. **Customs Union Technical regulations on "Fat and Oil Products" (as amended on April 23, 2015, CU TR 024/2011)** The Technical Regulation governs fat and oil produce manufactured in the territory of the member states of the Customs Union. It details requirements for their packaging and labelling, as well as related processes of production, storage, transportation and sale. The Regulation applies to: vegetable oils; vegetable oil fractions; refined oils; hydrogenated fats; margarines; vegetable spreads, cream and vegetable fat; melted vegetable mixtures; special purpose fats, including cooking, confectionery, bakery fats; milk fat substitutes; cocoa butter equivalents; cocoa butter enhancers and cocoa butter substitutes; vegetable oil sauces; mayonnaise sauces; mayonnaise sauces and others. The project will be in full compliance with the Technical Regulation. All grant applications that are being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance with the law.

209. **Compliance.** The technical regulations establish requirements on the identification of fat and oil products and the rules of market circulation. The Regulation also contains safety requirements - permissible levels of safety indicators and microbiological safety standards of food fat and oil products; requirements to packaging of fat and oil products; and the requirements to marking of fat and oil products. The producer should send a request for a Declaration of Conformity to the Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control. After the examination of the production facility and the products produced, the authority issues a declaration of conformity. The declaration is issued for one year, after which the producer must repeat the procedures and obtain a new declaration. If deemed a requirement, then grantees will need to demonstrate receipt of the declaration of conformity.

210. **Customs Union Technical Regulation of the "On the Safety of Packaging" (as amended on October 18, 2016, CU TR 005/2011).** The technical regulations applies to all types of packaging, including finished products for circulation in Kyrgyzstan and the territory of the Customs Union. It establishes mandatory requirements for packaging and the processes of storage, transportation and disposal. The project will be in full compliance with the Technical Regulation. All grant applications that are being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance with the law.

211. **Compliance.** Packaging must meet specific safety standards determined by the Technical Regulation, and grantees will need to be in compliance with the requirements for the packaging of food products, in terms of health and hygiene indicators; and mechanical indicators. The producer should send a request for a Declaration of Conformity to the Department of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control. After the examination of the production facility and the products produced, the authority issues a

declaration of conformity. If a requirement, then grantees will need to demonstrate receipt of the declaration of conformity.

212. **Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Chemicalization and Plant Protection of January 25, 1999 № 12 (as amended of March 20, 2020 № 28).** The Law defines the general legal, economic, environmental, social and organizational framework for fertiliser production and use. Pesticides and agrochemicals may be freely disposed of or transferred from one person to another unless they are taken out of circulation or restricted in circulation. Pesticides and agrochemicals that are not listed in the State Catalogue of Pesticides and Agrochemicals Allowed for Use in the Kyrgyz Republic, are not allowed to be circulated. The project will be in full compliance with the Technical Regulation. All grant applications that are being screened by the relevant selection committee and covering activities under this Technical Regulation, will have the responsibility to ensure and demonstrate provisions for compliance with the law. In compliance with the Law, the grant applicants need to ensure the compliance with the technical specifications regarding the use of fertilisers. To this end the Department of Chemicalization, Plant Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture conducts inspections of correct fertiliser use.

F. Duplication

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

213. **Avoiding duplication in the targeting strategy.** The AF investment will be focused on those areas that have been identified as climate-vulnerable (see annex 10). The effort to avoid duplication is fully integrated into the targeting strategy for component 2, the outreach programme of which will be in the first instance geographically determined by inter alia climate vulnerability as well as poverty and pasture overgrazing. At this stage the project will avoid areas already covered by other projects. Additionally, the grant application process will require PUUs and Leskhozes to identify if they are already benefitting from other projects, and this will be verified by ARIS and the APIU by reviewing ongoing projects in relevant areas. The targeting strategy of component 3 will also be aligned and will require the same geographical (climate-vulnerability) targeting as well as the identification of communities that are not already benefitting from other projects, any communities already benefitting from other projects will not be included.

214. 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 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-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
IFAD (USD 56 million) Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project (RRPCP; 2021 – 2025)	The goal of the project is to contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased resilience, incomes and enhanced economic growth in rural farming communities. The objective is improved livestock and pasture health and productivity and enhanced climate resilience of pastoral communities reflected in improved and equitable returns to pastoral farmers.	Country-wide	The two projects feature distinct activities, and/or distinct target communities. Only the AF-funded project will be implementing afforestation activities and gender-transformative BALI activities, that provide cost-effective benefits irrespective of IFAD funding. The IFAD project will *inter alia* be engaged in infrastructure development, such as road and bridge building as well as procurement of agricultural equipment and promotion of improved agricultural practices. To ensure there is no duplication, and in line with the AF's

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
			full cost of adaptation reasoning, the 23 CLPMPs supported with AF funds will be primarily focused on sustainable livestock management and nature-based pasture restoration activities. There is potential for synergies and complementarity through: exchange of experience between PUUs participating in both projects, eased by the existence of a unified project management structure. Other areas of complementarity can include access to value chain actors as part of the IFAD project for the BALI beneficiaries should they wish to upscale their activities. For those activities that are complementary and mutually beneficial without duplication, beneficiaries will through awareness campaigns and training be made aware of both projects and how the two can be complementary and synergistic.
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.
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.	The Project aims to support an ecosystem-based approach to the improved management of the area controlled by the Leskhozes 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.

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
			The IFAD / AF projects will benefit from the improvements introduced to Leskhozes and will further upscale the implementation of the piloted INRMPs that have been developed as a result of this project.
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-Adapt will start after the completion of this project.
GEF / FAO (USD 5 million) "Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions" (2014-2020).	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 enhanced productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems and to improved productivity and mountain livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic.	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 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	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.

Other Projects / Partners	Summary	Geographical areas	Synergies / overlap
and Pasture" (2014-2020).			
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. The 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.
IFAD (USD 26 million) The Livestock and Market Development Programme I (2012-2019)		Batken, Jalalabad and Osh regions	
The World Bank (USD 15 million) "The Pasture and Livestock Management Improvement Project" (2014-2019)	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 Ha.

G. Learning, knowledge management and lessons learned.

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

215. 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 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

216. 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 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.

217. 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, Leskhozes). 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.

218. 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 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.

219. 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, improved productivity thanks to rotational grazing, 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.

220. **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.

221. 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.

222. **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, linking them to programs or successful business entities that can provide support in developing certain products and services (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.

223. A wide range of stakeholders were consulted for the design of the RRPCP-Adapt proposal, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups to be targeted by the project in compliance with the Adaptation Funds' ESP and GP. The design team worked closely with the Executing Entity, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), who was consulted throughout the design process. During the design mission the design team held consultation sessions with MoA, Leskhozes, 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.

224. 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-specific, with women and men interviewed in separate gender groups, as well as together. 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 the identification of highly vulnerable community members (to prevent "elite capture" of the consultation process) to ensure the successful conduct of 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-vulnerability 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.

225. 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 women (54%) and 146 men (46%) of which 44% were officially young at 28 years of age or younger. As can be viewed from the results in annex 8, vulnerable groups were effectively consulted, following specific instructions by the design team and in compliance with the Adaptation Funds' ESP and GP. As can be seen from the income brackets in table 18, of the 350 people consulted 6% and 13 % of men and women respectively earned less than the equivalent of USD 27 a month; 30% and 35% of men and women respectively earned the equivalent of 27 – 54 USD a month; 32% (male) and 27% (female) 54-108 USD a month; 21% (male) and 15% (female) earned between USD 108 and 162 a month and 11% (male) and 10% (female) earned more than USD 162 a month.

226. The results of the questionnaire also 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.

227. There is a predominant awareness that poor 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 difficultly 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.

228. **Consultation process during implementation.** Both components 2 and 3 will require comprehensive consultation processes during project implementation. To help achieve this for component 2 the RRPCP-Adapt will implement a community social mobilisation programme including project awareness campaigns through local and online media. Initially an inception workshop will be conducted where the project will be presented to implementing partners and local beneficiaries who will be consulted and the targeting strategy further developed.

229. Local beneficiaries will be consulted through community consultations in village meetings and workshops. For component 2 a training programme will be provided that will also help facilitate dialogue among Leskhozes, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), forest and pasture experts, Pasture User Unions (PUUs), Water User Associations (WUAs) and other natural resource users. Forest and pasture stakeholders' meetings will be supported to promote information-sharing and focus on change management in the forest sector. Training sessions will be also provided to women on leadership, decision-making and participation in local institutions with a view to supporting women's further engagement in PUUs, WUAs and other community resource user groups. In alignment with AF Gender Policy, women and men beneficiaries will be consulted separately in all consultations and at times of day best suited to them; women beneficiary training will be available, and conducted by women trainers.

230. The BALI component 3 will have a specific, comprehensive and continuous consultation process for the 3,000 households. While the Community Development Alliance (CDA) will have its own social outreach programme, it will be closely integrated with the outreach programme for component 2. Initially the project will target the community champions (CC) and will be supported by the CDA NGO throughout the project cycle. CCs will be trained through the TOT programme resulting from output 1.1.1 and will be the focal points for the continuous community consultations. Additionally, each of the 3 BALI stages as described in section II – A will also require monthly coaching and workshops where the beneficiaries will be assessed for graduation. Following the lessons learned from the BALI pilot, the consultations for component 3 will not be gender-separated in a deliberate effort to promote gender equality. The women quota have been set at least 50%; men and women will be consulted together in an effort to promote community trust building, inter-gender cooperation through gender awareness raising.

231. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)[110] 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.

232. 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.

I. Justification for Funding

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

233. 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 pilot. 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

[110] 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

increasingly variable climate. The table below outlines the baseline and the alternative adaptation scenario that the Adaptation Fund will help materialise in targeted areas.

Table 7 Table showing the baseline and alternative project benefits.

Baseline Scenario	Adaptation Fund Impact
Component 1	
Climate change. 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. **Gender.** 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. **Knowledge management.** 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.	**Water vulnerability assessment.** 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 23 pasture management plans with the specific aim to help reverse the negative trends and land degradation and adapt to future changes in water availability. **Gender.** The project will learn from the innovative IFAD GALS / BALI pilot and design new BALI tools focused specifically on gender equality in alignment with the AF gender policy. The BALI training programme will upscale an innovative gender-transformative approach to developing alternative incomes. 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. The project will have a dedicated Gender Specialist and design a gender training programme to mainstream gender 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 members **Knowledge Management.** 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 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.
Component 2	
Climate change. 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	**Nurseries.** The AF project will improve Kyrgyz climate-resilience in adapting changing ecological zoning through the establishment of one spruce and one walnut nursery but also including Juniper, Willow 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

Baseline Scenario	Adaptation Fund Impact
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 Leskhozes and other sources. A lack of seed quality and training also reduces the survival rate of tree planting required to adapt to climate change. 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 2.6ºC, 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.	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. **Pasture Rehabilitation.** Through output 2.2.1 the AF will provide technical support and capacity building to directly support building the resilience of the climate-vulnerable rural poor by helping to identify the climate-vulnerable pastures for better pasture management and help restore the environmental services they disproportionately depend on. The scope of the CPMPs will be to 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. The CLPMP grant costs have been set at USD 34,000 which within the given budget can service around 23 PUU grants. This will in practice will likely vary during implementation be subject to variation as they are indicative competitive-based in nature. This means that each grant will be assessed on its merits, size of pastures, feasibility studies, environmental impact assessments etc. The restoration needs of some PUUs will be greater than others and therefore the stated budgets and number of possible PMPs will vary depending on demand. **Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment.** 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 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.
Component 3	

Baseline Scenario	Adaptation Fund Impact
Climate change 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. **Gender.** 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.	**BALI.** 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 building capacity to upscale and connect with other value chain actors. 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.

J. Sustainability

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

234. 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 Leskhozes extensively on sustainable pasture and forest management; and iv) gender-transformative business management skills.

235. 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 the AF project and forms 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.

236. **Website.** The project will as part of the Knowledge Management activities develop a website for communication of basic information about project features, updates on implementation and platforms for data management to maintain statistics. It will also function as 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. The continued use and accessibility of the website will be essential for knowledge sustainability, the long-term access to the knowledge generated from the AF project. To this end at the end of the project cycle, the website will be handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) that will have a dedicated budget for its operation and maintenance. This provision will help ensure that this invaluable tool will continue to be made available beyond the project cycle.

237. **Water stress monitoring system.** As part of output 1.2.1 the project will design a sustainable and cost-effective water stress monitoring system to provide baseline data on water availability and that will feed into the broader forest and pasture degradation monitoring system by the MoNR. As part of its sustainability, the project will train technical experts within the MoNR on the operation and maintenance of the water stress monitoring system. The system will be handed over to the MoNR at the end of the project, who will ensure appropriate budget and technical capacity is allocated for its operation and continued functionality.

238. **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.

239. 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 8 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
LMDP-II	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
	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

240. **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, with the project providing for an initial start-up market demand and will be self-sustaining thereafter given the government's increasing recognition of the importance of forest protection. The AF nursery business model will be focused on the production walnut forests that have extremely high environmental and economic value. From an environmental perspective, walnut forests that grow on steep slopes are important for soil and water protection and regulation. Soil runoff from deforested slopes was calculated to be 10.5 tonnes per hectare compared with virtually no runoff in areas covered by walnut forest. Walnut timber is also extremely valuable, particularly the walnut burl, the veneer from which is highly valued by furniture makers and famous for its use in dashboards in luxury cars.111 Central to the business model will be the training of local Leskhoze nurseries on planning (design and operational); standards of production spruce and juniper seedlings in addition to walnut seedlings, and support will include improved greenhouses. 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.

241. **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 upscale 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 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

111 https://www.profor.info/sites/profor.info/files/Walnut_Value_Chain_KyrgyzRepublic_0.pdf

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.

242. 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. As explained in detail in annex 4, the RRPCP-Adapt contains Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) that require risk assessments in line with the 15 Environmental and Social Principles (ESPs) of the Adaptation Fund. As these can only be assessed during implementation, the ESP risk assessments presented in this section and in annex 4 are with respect to the overall project and will provide a foundation for the continuous update of the ESMP that will report on the USP ESP assessments during implementation. The ESP risk assessment conducted for the design therefore doesn't fully account for the risks associated with the yet to be determined Unidentified Sub-Projects, although the USPs that will be designed by the PUUs, Leskhozes and BALI beneficiaries will closely adhere to the activities outlined in this proposal and will aim for similar minimal associated risk levels. The preliminary analysis presented in Table 9 – based on the planned parameters of the USPs – however flags specific ESP principles likely to require mitigation actions in the framework of ESMP Updates.

243. Notwithstanding the results of the detailed USP risk assessments, the ESP screening in annex 4 and summarised in this section, suggests that based on the information available, the project will have negligible negative socio-environmental impacts and raises only minor 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.

244. 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 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.

245. The environmental and social screening presented in the table below provides a brief overview of the risk identified. The risks and proposed mitigation measures are not detailed in this section, but exhaustively covered in the ESMP (annex 4). There are some minor risks, but mitigation measures have been integrated into the ESMP, for which RRPCP-Adapt is considered a category B project. 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. It is to be noted that, even where no further assessments or mitigation measures are considered at this point, regular supervision of the project by IFAD will ensure that, should unforeseen risks be identified through implementation, these will be duly assessed and reflected in the updated ESMPs that will be submitted to the Adaptation Fund along with annual PPRs.

Table 9 Overview of the ESP Risk Assessment

Adaptation Fund ESP Reference	Potential impact and Risks	Further Assessment and/or Mitigation required (Refer to annex 4: ESMP)[112]
ESP 1 Compliance with the law:	No risk identified. Following a detailed assessment as per section II – E of the National and Custom Union Laws and Technical Regulations applicable to Kyrgyzstan and in close cooperation with Kyrgyz national authorities, the RRPCP-Adapt proposal does not present risks to compliance with the ESP 1 for Compliance with the Law as defined in the AF ESP guidelines.	No
ESP 2 Access and equity:	A possible risk to access and equity may be posed by challenges to reforms by vested powers, poor governance, corruption, weak public institutions and lack of transparency. One of the major factors of the pastoral sector's poor performance in Kyrgyzstan is weak institutions at the national level responsible for ensuring policy and the regulatory framework, producing and transferring required knowledge, and providing technical support to pasture users. In addition, the lack of institutions at the local level to mobilize farmers to jointly govern communal resources and protect their rights leads to low productivity of the sector, and high incidence of poverty in mountainous livestock communities.	Yes
ESP 3 Marginalised and vulnerable groups:	The project will specifically target the marginalised and vulnerable by using and verifying official registry of social passport holders. Thorough 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. The project will also bring broad benefits to the marginalised and vulnerable groups in terms of improved management through the implementation of 23 Pasture Management Plans and 4,000 ha of afforestation, reforestation and forest enrichment in climate-vulnerable areas, which 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.	No
ESP 4 Human rights:	No risk identified. This project affirms the rights of all people and does not violate any pillar of human rights. The project will also work towards addressing some of the recommendations of the OHCHR Special Rapporteur recommendations.	No
ESP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment:	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 proposal does not include elements that are known to exclude or hamper a gender group based on legal, regulatory, or customary grounds. The proposal also does not maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or the consequences of gender inequality. The project actively pursues women participation in project activities and stakeholder consultation. The project has set a target to ensure that 30% of pasture committee members are women, and there is a potential risk that this target may not be met if specific strategies aren't deployed.	Yes
ESP 6 Core labour rights:	No risk identified. The project will not face constraints in ensuring respect for international and national labour laws and codes, for any work that may be carried out in relation to the project. This includes the eight International Labour Organization core labour standards ratified by Kyrgyzstan. The Project will ensure that workers' rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards.	No
ESP 7 Indigenous peoples:	No risk identified. There are no indigenous people in Kyrgyzstan.	No
ESP 8 Involuntary resettlement:	AF definition of Involuntary resettlement refers to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). None of the project activities involve any risk of involuntary physical displacement. The project may cause temporary economic displacement because of land restoration interventions (e.g. afforestation, rotational grazing, exclosures, etc.) associated with the temporary loss of access to assets (pastures and forest land) as they are protected for the purpose of regeneration in line with the CLPMPs or Lezkhoz afforestation plans. These risks have not yet been identified precisely as the contents of the CLPMPs and Lezkhoz afforestation plans are considered USPs.	Yes

[112] Subject to review per USP appraisal process.

Adaptation Fund ESP Reference	Potential impact and Risks	Further Assessment and/or Mitigation required (Refer to annex 4: ESMP)[112]
ESP 9 Protection of Natural habitats:	The nature of project interventions is unlikely to negatively affect natural habitats. However, it is not possible to assess risks associated with natural habitats as project sites and specific interventions under components 2 (CLPMPs and Lezkhoz plans) and 3 (BALI entreprises) have not yet been identified precisely. These are considered USPs.	Yes
ESP 10 Conservation of biodiversity	The nature of project interventions is likely to create the conditions for enhanced biodiversity. However, it is not possible to assess risks to biodiversity as project sites and specific interventions under components 2 (CLPMPs and Lezkhoz plans) and 3 (BALI entreprises) have not yet been identified precisely. These are considered USPs.	Yes
ESP 11 Climate change.	No risk identified. 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. 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.	No
ESP 12 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency.	No risk identified. 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.	No
ESP 13 Public health:	As per the health screening in Annex 4 the project has been determined to pose no potentially significant negative impact on public health. However, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, any project involving trainings, field visits or other activity requiring social interaction involves the risk of transmitting the virus, for which precautions in line with WHO guidelines have to be implemented.	Yes
ESP 14 Physical and cultural heritage:	The nature of project interventions is very unlikely to negatively affect physical or cultural heritage. However, it is not possible to assess risks as project sites and specific interventions under components 2 (CLPMPs and Lezkhoz plans) and 3 (BALI entreprises) have not yet been identified precisely. These are considered USPs.	Yes
ESP 15 Lands and soil conservation:	No risk identified. The RRPCP-Adapt project activities will primarily be focused on reducing land degradation and climate-vulnerability of forests and pastures through restoration. The project will bring improved environmental services with benefits in improved water management 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.	No

PART III: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Arrangements for project implementation

Describe the arrangements for project implementation.

246. **The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)** will have the overall responsibility for project management, together with the Ministry of Natural resources, ecology and technical supervision (MoNR) on behalf of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic. The project will work under the guidance of a Steering Committee formed by the following institutions: MoA (Chair of the SC), MoNR (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.

247. The Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU) and the Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS) will have the prime responsibility for implementation of 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

248. **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 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.

249. **Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS).** ARIS will have overall responsibility for all project implementation at the community level, focused on PUUs, Leskhozes / 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, MoA 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.

250. 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.

251. **The Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MoNR)**. The MoNR represents the institutional framework for the effective formation and implementation of a unified centralized state environmental, climate, nature protection policy and measures in the Kyrgyz Republic The Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic was recently established by

Presidential Decree No 425 as of October 12 2021 and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 263 as of November 15 2021. The MoNR is the authorized state executive authority that exercises leadership in forming and implementing state policy, coordinating management processes on environmental protection, climate and water resources, geology and subsoil use, environmental and technical safety (including chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear), nature management, carrying out state supervision and control on environmental and technical safety issues. At national level, the MoNR comprises the Department of Environmental Monitoring; Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Specially Protected Natural Resources; Department of state Regulation in the field of environmental protection and ecological safety; Environmental and technical supervision service.

PUU / Leskhoze Background

252. In the former Soviet Union, land was entirely state-owned. Cropland and pastures were administered and cultivated by state or collective farms, the Sovhozes and Kolhozes. 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 Leskhozes. After independence, Leskhozes remained state owned and under the countries' forestry administrations. These forestry administrations are now either part of ministries of agriculture or belong to governmental bodies, like the MoNR. Leskhozes 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 Leskhozes. The land held by Leskhozes is referred to, in the various country sections of this report, as the State Forest Fund. As Leskhozes comprise more than forests, the State Forest Fund also includes other land categories and is larger than the forest area under the Leskhozes.

253. 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 (ayıl 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 Leskhoze (overseeing designated State Forest Fund lands). Leskhozes, 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.

254. The areas of interest to pasture users include the land within their own PUU, the lands of other PUUs and the lands of Leskhozes. One PUU may have interest in grazing lands of one or more Leskhozes, 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 Leskhozes 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.

255. **Lezkhoz.** 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 Leskhozes 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 Leskhozes 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.

256. Leskhoz have the following legal functions and rights[113]:

- 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

257. **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.

258. **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.

259. 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. 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).

260. CLPMPs only apply to the lands controlled by the PUUs and includes aspects such as 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. In order to develop CLPMPs the RRPCP-Adapt will build the capacity of stakeholders on georeferencing and community mapping of natural resources and livelihood strategies. The CLPMP will comprise no-regret, nature-based rehabilitation and resilience improvement with a focus on climate-vulnerable areas to build climate resilience.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP) in target Leskhozes.

261. 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

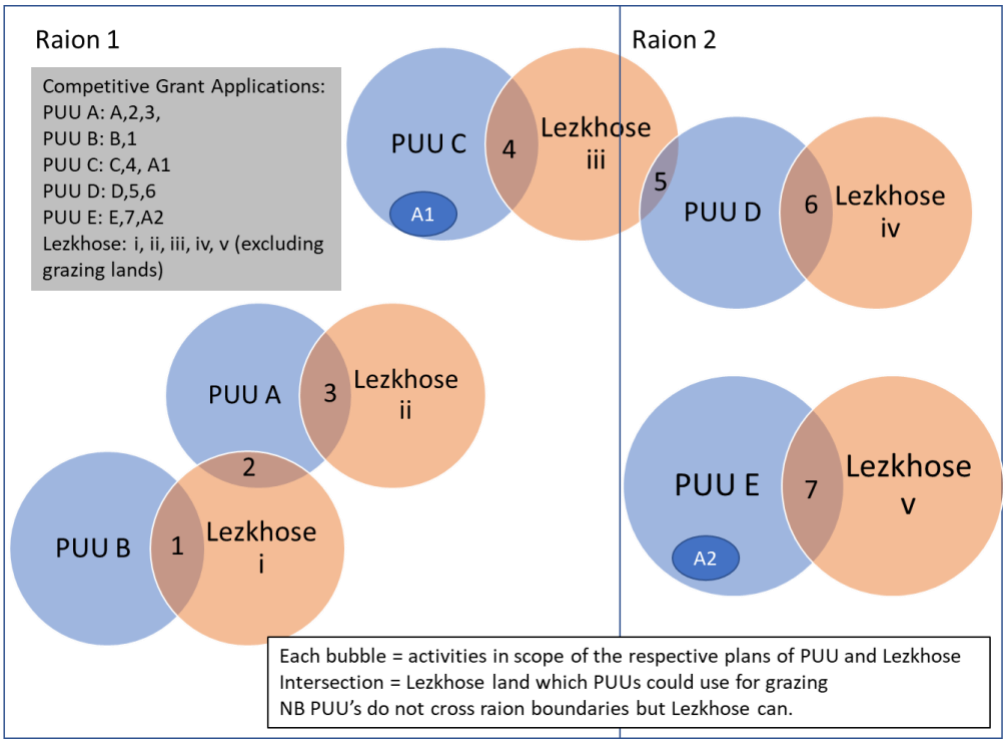
[113] Asyl Undeland (2012) The Development Potential of Forests in the Kyrgyz Republic.

resources (forest, pastures, water, agriculture land, etc.) within the leskhoz boundaries; (ii) preparation of INRMPs; and (iii) preparation of annual operational plans.

262. 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, spruce but also juniper, poplar, willow and others 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.

263. 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 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, Leskhozes on new arrangements for management and monitoring.

Figure 20 Sample representation of two districts/raions, showing the possible inter-relationship of activities between PUU and Leskhoze.[114]



264. **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 PMU will be responsible for the identification of the international consultant experienced in BALI / GALS; while the CDA 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

[114] In the example PUU B is active in its own lands and in Leskhoze i. PUU D is active in Leskhoze iv and Leskhoze iii, the latter of which is mostly in another raion. PPU A is active in two Leskhoze 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).

community champions and facilitators; provide continuous monitoring and evaluation and provide regular progress reports.

265. **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 in 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.

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

267. 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 at least 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

268. **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.

269. **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 RRPCP). 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.

270. **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.

271. **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.

272. **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 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.

273. **Accounting.** 1C accounting software will be used and 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.

274. **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[115], General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing[116], IFAD's Code of Conduct[117]) and applies to all recipients of IFAD financing.

275. **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. 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 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.

276. **External Audit.** IFAD promotes the use of internationally accepted auditing standards and requires the project to be audited according to International Standards on Auditing (ISA). IFAD requires the appointment of a private auditor for the purposes of auditing, 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.

[115] https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39438991
[116] https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39500875
[117] https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/40186603

- 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.

277. **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-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	▪ Unaudited: Prepare annual reports and submit to IFAD within 4 months of the end of the financial year-end. ▪ Audited: Submit audited financial statements within 6 months of the end of the financial reporting period. 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.
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)

278. **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-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-Adapt financial management arrangements such as accounting, budgeting, internal controls, flow of funds, financial reporting and the auditing practices.

Project Risks

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

Table 10 List of project risks and proposed mitigation measures

Risk	Initial Risk Assessment (H=high, M= medium, L= low)	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Final Risk Assessment
COVID -19: 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	The project will work to reduce COVID – 19 associated risks by following international and WHO 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	M

Risk	Initial Risk Assessment (H=high, M= medium, L= low)	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Final Risk Assessment
		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.	
Corruption and lack of transparency: Corruption and lack of transparency is prevalent in business and everyday life, weak professional knowledge and skills among the government administrators are some of the contributing factors, including the subjects of business development and social inclusion.	H	- The risk of corruption and lack of transparency will be mitigated by substantially raising awareness among the government officials and other stakeholders on these issues. - IFAD has established longstanding financial safeguard mechanisms and a zero-corruption tolerance that mitigates this risk. IFAD's Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption has been integrated into IFAD's legal framework (Project Procurement Guidelines[118], General Conditions for Agricultural Development financing[119], IFAD's Code of Conduct	M
Continuous challenge to reforms by vested powers. This risk involves conflict of interest where for example parliamentarians will be hesitant to pass laws aimed at reducing overgrazing in pastures. Resistance to reforms may pose a challenge to the implementation of the project.	M	- This is a general risk beyond the control of the project. IFAD however does have a good record of policy action aimed at better governance and more sustainable use of pastoral land. An example is the Pasture law of 2009 to which IFAD contributed to together with the World Bank. This law assigned control and management of pastures to the Pasture User Unions. - The project will continue to further the interests of the climate-vulnerable rural poor inter alia by ensuring long-term land leases hereby helping secure the interests of the most vulnerable; empowering the vulnerable women men and youth develop small businesses.	M
Poor governance and weak public institutions One of the major factors of the pastoral sector's poor performance in Kyrgyzstan is weak institutions at the national level responsible for ensuring policy and the regulatory framework, producing and transferring required knowledge, and providing technical support to pasture users. In addition, the lack of institutions at the local level to	M	The project incorporates various measures to assure good governance as indicated by overall operational accountability and transparency; financial management; procurement of goods and services; environmental governance; gender equality and mechanisms for complaints and remedies. The risk posed by poor governance will be mitigated to some extent by IFAD's anticorruption and good governance framework that will be applicable to the	M

[118] https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39438991
[119] https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/39500875

Risk	Initial Risk Assessment (H=high, M= medium, L= low)	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Final Risk Assessment
mobilize farmers to jointly govern communal resources and protect their rights leads to low productivity of the sector, and high incidence of poverty in mountainous livestock communities.		project. IFAD will deliver a training session to project staff on this topic during project start-up. The RRPCP-Adapt will actively engage in strengthening local organisations / committees through capacity building.	
Political instability: 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
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability: 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
Gender. 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. The project will implement the recommendations from the LMDP gender targeting by designing a programme to improve the gender awareness of the APIU and ARIS project staff.	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.

280. 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 underwent two distinct environmental and social risk screenings: i) through the social, environmental and climate assessment procedures (SECAP) of IFAD; ii) in accordance to the AF-specific 15 Environmental and Social Principle (ESP) screening presented in annex 4. Based on both screening methods, the project has been categorised as a category B.

281. Moreover, the recently created Ministry of Natural Resource Ecology and Technical Supervision (MoNR) within the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will, among other, oversee the management of environmental and social risks with the aim to align with the ESP and the GP of the AF.

282. The project has been identified to contain Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) that will require specific ESP screening during implementation and is explained in more detail in the ESMP in annex 4. Based on the available information, the proposal has conducted detailed ESP risk assessment in alignment with AF requirements that are summarised in section II – K and explained in detail in the ESMP in annex 4. Based on this assessment and subject to appraisal of the USPs, 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 avoid, appraise, track and mitigate risks/impacts in these areas.

283. 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 around 23 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.

284. Social risks will be reduced through the direct targeting of at least 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. 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

285. 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 fine-tuned 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.

286. **Selection Committee (SC).** All grant applications for the CLPMP, INRMP, under component 2 and the stage 3 BALI Grant Proposals 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 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 MoA, MoNR, RRPCP-Adapt Coordinator, Coordinator of ARIS and a representative of CDA.

287. **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.

288. **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-Adapt, 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.

289. **Approval.** The PUUs, Leskoze and BALI grants, will need to submit CLPLP, INRMP and BALI business plans respectively that comply with the Environmental and Social Principles (ESP) and have received the required environmental permits (see section II – E 'Environmental Permits'. 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. It was initially considered to blend the RRPCP-Adapt CLPMP Grants with IFAD funding, with the effect that the adaptation Fund would cover a larger number of CLPMPs. However, to ensure strict distinction between AF and IFAD funding and duly comply with the AF's full cost of adaptation reasoning, it is instead proposed to fully fund a smaller number of CLPMPs (23 CLPMPs, covering an estimated pasture area of 190,000 ha) through RRPCP-Adapt.

290. **Grant screening.** An overall pre-condition for PUUs, Leskhozes 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); (ix) 30% woman PUU membership. 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

291. 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 seed-grant proposals. BALI is designed to be flexible around the needs of the rural poorest and most vulnerable and the amounts of these seed-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 develop partnerships with larger actors as well as have access to either through individual loans or through developing synergies with other projects.

292. 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 economic 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 agricultural or related to agriculture as detailed in table 11, page 90, the list of eligible activities were successful

economic enterprises that resulted from the BALI pilot. 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.

293. Upon completion of stage 2, those participants who are interested will be trained how to develop partnerships and upscale. The third and final stage of the BALI programme will ensure that the small producers are upscaling, developing partnerships with larger producers, securing credit either independently or through other projects such as the IFAD RRPCP and the agreement with the Russian Kyrgyz Development Fund (RKDF) hereby increasing profits and sustainability beyond the AF project.

294. **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 grant applications will need to ensure compliance with the technical specifications as detailed in section II-E of the proposal and the types of activities in table 11 below.

Table 11 Grant Screening Criteria

#	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation	
1	Consistency of Grant Recipient with the target group and are either agricultural or agriculture-related as per table 11 below	yes	no
2	Consistency of investment proposal with the Environmental and Social Principles of the AF	yes	no
3	Application identifies relevant applicable law / technical regulation and states procedures for compliance.	yes	no
4	If applicable grant application includes relevant permit or declaration of conformity	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
7	Availability of environmental review document (if necessary)	yes	no
8	No tax liability for more than three months overdue by the applicant	yes	no
9	Lack of debt for servicing by commercial banks	yes	no
10	Grant Recipient has not previously received funds under the LP	yes	no
11	Proposed expenses for investment project comply with the established expenses type	yes	no

Table 12 Types of eligible BALI activities[120].

	Types of Eligible Economical Activities Resulting from the BALI Pilot
Agricultural Production	Greenhouses
	Planting and selling tulips
	Planting and selling new varieties of interior flowers
	Growing premium quality rice
	Vegetables (herbs, sugar beet, tomato, cucumber, cabbage, strawberries, potatoes)
	Poultry farm
	Organic fertiliser production and sale
Agricultural-related activities and services	Bakery shop
	Handmade bread and pasta
	Candies, fruit lollypops
	Canning capers
	Canning fruits and berries
	Canning garlic
	Canning jams from berries
	Canning milk products (suzmo - national dish)
	Drying fruits and distributing in an eco-package
	Dumplings and lagman (pasta)
	Kurut (national dish - dried yoghurt)
	Milk processing / cheese / yoghurt dried balls with apricot (Kurut)

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.

295. **Break-down of IE fees for the supervision of the M&E function.** In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation of projects will address all environmental and social risks identified during project assessment, and implementation. The annual project performance reports (PPRs) shall include a section on the status of implementation of any environmental and social management plan, including those measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks. The reports shall also include, if necessary, a description of any corrective actions that are deemed necessary. The mid-term and terminal evaluation reports shall also include an evaluation of the project/programme's performance with respect to environmental and social risks. Table 13 below breaks down the fee utilisation by IFAD for the M&E.

296. **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.

[120] List of eligible activities are the successful economic enterprises that resulted from the BALI pilot

297. 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.

298. 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).

299. **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.

300. **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.

301. **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.

302. **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.

303. **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.

304. **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.

305. **Baseline.** The RRPCP-Adapt will conduct a baseline in PY1 focusing 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.

306. **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.

307. **Terminal Evaluation.** A Terminal Evaluation (TE) 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.

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

Table 13 Budgeted Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

M&E Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe	Reporting format	Adaptation Fund Budget (USD)
Baseline	IFAD, APIU	PY1	Baseline Assessment	20,000 (covered by PEC)
Inception Workshop	IFAD, APIU	PY1	Inception Report	8,000 Covered by PEC
Field Visits and monitoring activities	IFAD, APIU	Bi-monthly	Progress Report	27,000 (covered by PEC)
Quarterly Reports	IFAD, APIU	Quarterly	Progress Report	15,000 (Covered by PEC)
Semi-Annual Progress Report	APIU	Semi-annual	Progress Report	5,000 (Covered by PEC)
Supervision missions	IFAD, APIU	Twice a year	Aide Memoirs and supervision reports	15,000 (Covered by IFAD IE fee)
Mid-Term Evaluation	IFAD, APIU	At mid-point of project cycle	MTR Report	20,000 (covered by IFAD IE fee)
Annual Adaptation Fund PPR support (external consultant)	APIU	Annual	Annual PPR	10,000 (covered by IFAD IE fee)
ESMP Report	IFAD / APIU / ARIS	Annual	Annual ESMP report	10,000 (covered by PEC)
Terminal Evaluation	IFAD, External Consultants	End of project	Terminal Evaluation	20,000 (covered by PEC)
Total				**150,000**

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.

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: To contribute to rural poverty alleviation in the country through increased climate resilience, incomes and enhanced economic growth in rural farming communities.	Number of persons with more resilient livelihoods		109,710 people will benefit (20,700 households) from improved incomes and more resilient livelihoods through adaptive management of pastures and forests.	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	• Good participation and involvement of local communities. • The interest of young people remains high throughout project implementation.
	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.	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	
	Number of CLPMPs Developed		23 Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans developed		
	Ha of of pastures sustainably managed (covered by CLPMPs)		190,000 ha sustainably managed to enhance climate resilience		
	Ha of land reforested, afforested and enriched		2,500 hectares afforested / reforested 1,500 hectares of forest enriched	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	
	Gender leadership mainstreamed into PUU committees		138 (30%) of PUUs committee members are women by the end of the project.	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations • Training programme • Attendance lists	
	Number of persons with increased incomes and diversified livelihoods		15,900 people will benefit (3000 households) from new climate-proof businesses, of which 1500 households (50%) will be women headed. 2,650 people (500 households) will benefit from forestry-related		

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
			businesses, of which 150 households (30%) will be women headed.		
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					
Output 1.1.1 A BALI training of trainers programme is designed and implemented to build the capacity of service providers.	A TOT programme developed and implemented for Community Champions.		One TOT is designed and implemented.	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations • Training programme • Attendance lists	Good participation and involvement of local communities
	A BALI awareness training module designed and implemented for RRPCP-Adapt, ARIS and CDA staff.		One BALI training module is designed and delivered.		
Output 1.1.2 Gender mainstreamed into RRPCP-Adapt	2 Training of Trainers programme are developed		TOTs are designed and implemented	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations • Training programme	Good participation and involvement of local communities
	Gender assessment conducted producing concrete strategies and good practices		One Gender assessment conducted		
	No. of PUU committee members in project area are women		At least 138 (30%) of PUUs committee members are women by the end of the project.		
Outcome 1.2 Knowledge Management					
Output 1.2.1 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.	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities
Output 1.2.2 RRPCP-Adapt lessons learned and disseminated	No. of knowledge-generating studies / research produced and disseminated		Baseline conducted	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports	Good participation and involvement of local communities
			BALI terminal study conducted		
			Farmer success stories collected; knowledge produced synthesised into knowledge products; video clips,		

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
			radio programmes, posters, leaflets produced and distributed.	• Mid-term and final project evaluations • KM products produced	
			Impact assessment produced		
	No. of policy awareness raising events		Workshops and awareness raising events for policy makers held		
Component 2 Climate-adaptive investments in forest and rangeland rehabilitation					
Outcome 2.1 Climate-smart afforestation and reforestation enabled					
Output 2.1.1 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.	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities
			1.5 million spruce seedlings produced per year in spruce forest areas. 400,000 walnut seedlings per year in walnut forest area but also poplar, willow and others		
Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced					
Output 2.2.1 Pasture management plans designed and implemented	No. of CLPLPs developed		23 Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans developed	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities
	Ha of of pastures sustainably managed (covered by CLPMPs)		190,000 ha sustainably managed to enhance climate resilience		
Output 2.2.2 Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment plans designed and implemented	Ha of land reforested / afforested		2,500 hectares afforested / reforested	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports • Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities
	Ha of forest enriched		1,500 hectares of forest enriched 500 households (2,650 people) will benefit, of which 150 households (30%) will be women headed		
Component 3 Climate-resilient alternative income development					
Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship promoted					
Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented	Bali programme implemented with a focus on women, youth and men from vulnerable households		3,000 beneficiaries of which at least 1,500 women. 900 (30%) will be young men and women	• Project M & E reports • Progress reports • Supervision mission reports • AF PPR reports	• Good participation and involvement of local communities.

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	in the most climate-vulnerable areas		Value chain assessment, prospecting and platforms implemented.	• Mid-term and final project evaluations • Attendance lists	• The interest of young people remains high throughout project implementation

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.	No. of CLPLPs developed	**Outcome 5:** 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	5,010,000
	Number of communities with reduced climate risk	**Outcome 6:** 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	3,407,063
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Outcome 2.2 Afforestation / reforestation enhanced and pasture land degradation reduced	Ha of forests reforested / afforested and enriched	**Output 5:** 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)	5,010,000
	Ha pastures made climate-resilient			
Outcome 3.1 Gender-transformative entrepreneurship promoted	Gender equality programme implemented with a focus on women, youth and men from vulnerable households	**Output 6:** 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	3,407,063

G. Detailed 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.

Outcome / Output	Out-put	Activity	Notes	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
Component 1		**Sub-Total Component 1**		**114,000**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**12,000**	**70,000**	**221,000**
1.1	1.1.1	**Total Activity 1.1.1.1**		**34,640**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34,640**
		International Consultant	• Undertake in-country missions (14 days @ USD 500/d) • Conduct research on the lessons learned and best practices of the GALS and BALI projects; • Develop case studies documenting the outcomes of the BALI pilot; • Design an implementation manual for the Service Provider; • Design and deliver a 6-day TOT-trainings for Community Champions • (total writing up time 20 days @USD 500/d).	17,000	0	0	0	0	17,000
		Workshops and meetings	Logistical costs of workshops to complete proposed activities	9,000	0	0	0	0	9,000
		Travel	Travel USD 2000x3, additional expenses USD 400; DSA 14 days @ around160/d	8,640	0	0	0	0	8,640
	1.1.2	**Total Activity 1.1.2.1**		**29,360**	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,000**	**0**	**36,360**
		International Consultant	• Produce a qualitative gender needs assessment of Kyrgyzstan; • Produce a gender gap analysis of the APIU and ARIS; • Design a Training of Trainer (TOT) programme to improve the capacity of the APIU and ARIS to reach out to women; • Design TOT module to mainstream gender awareness into the AF-funded PUU and Leskhoze training programmes • (international consultant 34 days @USD 500/d write-up / support throughout implementation; national consultant 1 country mission 8 days @ USD 300/d	10,000	2,500	2,500	2,000	0	17,000
		National Consultant	National Consultant 5 days write-up @ USD 300	2,400	0	0	0	0	2,400

Outcome / Output	Out-put	Activity	Notes	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
		Workshops and meetings	Logistical costs of workshops to complete proposed activities	6,360	0	0	0	0	6,360
		Travel international Consultant	1 country mission x 9 days @USD 500, travel USD 2,000, DSA 9 days @USD 160/d.	7,940	0	0	0	0	7,940
		Travel national consultant	DSA 8 days @ USD 130/d, d, additional expenses USD 120	2,660	0	0	0	0	2,660
1.2	1.2.1	**Total Activity 1.2.1.1**		**40,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**
		Local Consultancy	Produce baseline data on water availability in the climate-vulnerable pastures in Kyrgyzstan with a focus on pastoralists; Conduct an assessment on the impact of climate change and drought on water availability; Design a sustainable and cost-effective water stress monitoring system. Contract for public tender based on most competitive financial and technical proposals.	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
	1.2.2	**Total Activity 1.2.2.1 BALI end of project assessment**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60,000**	**60,000**
		Consultancy	Contract to conduct GALS / BALI specific end of project study depending on best offer (national / international technical and financial)	0	0	0	0	45,000	45,000
		Travel	Flights, DSA, travel expenses	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
		Workshops	Logistical costs of workshops to complete proposed activities	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
		Total Activity 1.2.2.2		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**50,000**
		Knowledge management	CCA and gender mainstreamed into policy activities; develop enhanced knowledge amongst policy makers, academia and practitioners on innovative strategies for promoting gender equality and climate-resilient and green investment in the rural areas, to enhance the outreach of the AF-funded actions. Activities include workshops, awareness raising material, leaflets, posters and may vary year on year as needed.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Component 2		**Sub-total Component 2**		**410,000**	**670,000**	**1,429,000**	**1,389,000**	**1,112,000**	**5,010,000**
2.1	2.1.1	**Total Activity 2.1.1.1 Establishment of tree nurseries**		**375,000**	**355,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**730,000**
		Training	Train Leskhoze staff to support the establishment of the two nurseries for the production diversified climate-resilient varieties of saplings 10,000 per site.	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000

Outcome / Output	Out-put	Activity	Notes	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
		Leasing land	Securing long term lease on public land 50,000 for each 10-year lease on 5 ha with road access	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	100,000
		Landscaping	Landscaping and construction works for greenhouses, shaded areas, offices and facilities, vehicle access & parking 80,000 per site	80,000	80,000	0	0	0	160,000
		Equipment	Specialized equipment 50,000 per site	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	100,000
		Office overheads	Computers, furniture 20,000 per site;	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	40,000
		Consumables	Consumables and stock 50,000 per site	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	100,000
		Greenhouses	Procurement and construction costs (material and labour) for greenhouses 55,000 per site	55,000	55,000	0	0	0	110,000
		Operational expenses	Operational expenses	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	100,000
2.2	2.2.1	**Activity 2.2.1.1 Training for Pasture Management plans**		**17,500**	**17,500**	**17,500**	**17,500**	**0**	**70,000**
		Training	The training contract to develop the training programme and manual will be subject to a competitive public tender. ARIS will be trained to conduct gender-sensitive outreach. Also ARIS will support the training around 23 PUUs for the design and implementation of CLPMP proposals. This will include GIS mapping, threat analysis, adaptation strategy, adaptation activities, management plan, and compliance with USP screening requirements, workshops, training, facilitation and expertise.	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	70,000
		Activity 2.2.1.2 CLPMP Grants		**0**	**280,000**	**280,000**	**240,000**	**0**	**800,000**
		CLPMP Grants	CLPMPs will be publicly and competitively tendered and will be screened for technical and financial proposals on their merits. The size and types of interventions will be dependent on demand and feasibility studies / needs. However an indicative amount of ~USD 35,000 for 23 CLPMPs (total rounded to 800,000) has been set to conduct restoration of riverine vegetation; measures to prevent soil erosion; mudslides and floods; water management measures to favour pasture resilience; livestock planning based on pasture carrying capacity; agroforestry activities. Depending on demand and cost number of CLPMPs and budget may vary.	0	280,000	280,000	240,000	0	800,000

Outcome / Output	Out-put	Activity	Notes	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
		Activity 2.2.2.1 ARIS Technical Training		**17,500**	**17,500**	**17,500**	**17,500**	**0**	**70,000**
		Training	Similar to output 2.2.1 the training contract to develop the training programme and manual will be subject to a competitive public tender. ARIS will be trained to conduct gender-sensitive outreach. Also ARIS will support the training around 23 PUUs for the design and implementation of CLPMP proposals as well as the forest enrichment grants in activity 2.2.2.2 below. This will include GIS mapping, threat analysis, adaptation strategy, adaptation activities, management plan, and compliance with USP screening requirements, workshops, training, facilitation and expertise.	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	0	70,000
		Activity 2.2.2.2 Leskhoze Grants		**0**	**0**	**834,000**	**834,000**	**832,000**	**2,500,000**
	2.2.2	Lezkhoze Grants	Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis the contracts will be awarded to the most successful bids that meets technical specifications with the required feasibility studies conducted. Afforestation and reforestation of forests will be for an indicative 2,500ha (@ USD 1000 per hectare), although this will vary depending on viable technical and financial proposals. Activities will include fencing and reforest patches of highlands/grassland between and around the remnants of forest, on roadsides, and extending forest margins.	0	0	834,000	834,000	832,000	2,500,000
		Activity 2.2.2.3 Forest Enrichment Grants		**0**	**0**	**280,000**	**280,000**	**280,000**	**840,000**
		Forest Enrichment Grants.	Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis and will be demand-driven with the contracts being awarded to the most successful bids that meets technical and financial specifications with the required feasibility studies conducted and relevant permits. They made available to support climate-vulnerable, rural poor households to enrich an indicative 1,500 ha of forests, build fencing and irrigation, planting / sowing a combination of selected varieties of (i) early-maturing (3rd year) to bear nuts; (ii) early-ripening to yield harvest in August; and iii) fruit trees iv) Poplar, Juniper, Willow and others.	0	0	280,000	280,000	280,000	840,000
Component 3		**Sub-total Component 3**		**30,000**	**844,253**	**844,253**	**844,278**	**844,279**	**3,407,063**
		Activity 3.1.1.1		**0**	**117,875**	**117,875**	**117,900**	**117,900**	**471,550**
3.1	3.1.1	GALS Facilitators	GALS facilitators 5x48 months @USD 700/month;),	0	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	168,000

Outcome / Output	Out-put	Activity	Notes	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
		Training	USD 34,000 refresher training of champions + study tour to the communities GALS/BALI) 45 champions+8 project staff, 2 times 3 days each.	0	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	34,000
		Travel	70,000 for M&E @ 5 Facilitators*48 months travel costs and per diems	0	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	70,000
		KM	Knowledge Management Products	0	3,125	3,125	3,150	3,150	12,550
		GALS catalyst workshops	transport costs of champions	0	3,375	3,375	3,375	3,375	13,500
			transport costs of Trainers' team	0	800	800	800	800	3,200
			Accommodation & meals	0	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	42,400
			conference room	0	750	750	750	750	3,000
			lunch, refreshments, water	0	5,975	5,975	5,975	5,975	23,900
		BALI workshops,	Transport costs of champions	0	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000
			transport costs of Trainers' team	0	800	800	800	800	3,200
			Accommodation & meals	0	13,250	13,250	13,250	13,250	53,000
			conference room	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
			lunch, refreshments, water	0	7,950	7,950	7,950	7,950	31,800
		Activity 3.1.1.2 Value Chain Platform		**30,000**	**26,378**	**26,378**	**26,378**	**26,379**	**135,513**
		Market Assessment	Value Chains and end market assessment	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
			Marketing prospecting campaign	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
		Value Chain Platforms	Workshops and hosting of events	0	21,378	21,378	21,378	21,379	85,513
			Transport (misc. expenses)	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
		Activity 3.1.1.3 Micro seed grants distributed		**0**	**350,000**	**350,000**	**350,000**	**350,000**	**1,400,000**
		Grant	Seed grants for stage two of the BALI programme; development and testing of micro / embryonic business ideas through USD 500 seed money for financial viability and gender equality benefitting 2,800 beneficiaries.	0	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	1,400,000
		Activity 3.1.1.4		**0**	**350,000**	**350,000**	**350,000**	**350,000**	**1,400,000**
		Grant	280 applications for USD 5,000 grant incentives to team up with other associations, forming cooperatives, and on forming business partnerships; develop business plans.	0	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	1,400,000
Total Project costs									**8,638,063**

Outcome / Output	Out-put	Activity	Notes	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
Project Execution costs									
Project Manager (full time)				18,322	18,322	18,322	18,322	18,322	91,610
Gender Specialist (full time)				13,087	13,087	13,087	13,087	13,087	65,435
Financial Manager (cost shared with other IFAD projects – 30% full-time equivalent)				3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	18,800
Procurement Specialist (cost shared with other IFAD projects – 30% full-time equivalent)				3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	18,800
M&E Manager (cost shared with other IFAD projects – 30% full-time equivalent)				3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	18,800
Communication Specialist (cost shared with other IFAD projects – 30% full-time equivalent)				3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140	15,700
Driver (full time)				5,235	5,235	5,235	5,235	5,235	26,175
Social Fund (17.5% of project's share of salaries)				8,936	8,936	8,936	8,936	8,936	44,680
Office running costs (cost shared with other IFAD projects – ~30% of share of utilities)				5,360	5,360	5,360	5,360	5,360	26,800
Travel expenses				5,026	5,026	5,026	5,026	5,026	25,130
Vehicles				9,005	9,005	9,005	9,005	9,005	45,025
External Audit				4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Inception Workshop, Baseline, & Terminal Evaluation				9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	48,000
CDA Project manager (50%)				0	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	57,600
CDA Accountant (20%)				0	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	28,800
CDA Program Specialist, PS (30%)				0	6,634	6,635	6,635	6,635	26,539
Subtotal				**92,991**	**121,225**	**121,226**	**121,226**	**121,226**	**577,894**
Total Project Costs				**646,991**	**1,647,978**	**2,406,979**	**2,366,504**	**2,147,505**	**9,215,957**
Project Cycle Management Fee									
Operational and Financial Management									170,000
Project Development and implementation support									313,000
Technical support and supervision									300,356
Total Project Cycle Management Implementing Entity Fee									**783,356**
Amount of Financing requested									**9,999,313**

H. Disbursement Schedule

Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

	Year					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total USD**
Total Project Costs	646,991	1,647,978	2,406,979	2,366,504	2,147,505	9,215,957
IFAD Fee	156,671	156,671	156,671	156,671	156,672	783,356
Total	803,662	1,804,649	2,563,650	2,523,175	2,304,177	9,999,313

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

See Annex 3 for milestones.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[121]

Ms Dinara Kutmanova Minister for Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision	Date*: 29 November 2021*

B. Implementing Entity Certification

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, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Implementing Entity Coordinator Tom Mwangi Anyonge *Director, OiC,* *Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG), IFAD*	
Date: 04 January 2022	Tel. and email: +39 06 5459 2519 t.anyonge@ifad.org
Project Contact Person: Nicolas Tremblay *Lead Regional Environment and Climate Specialist – Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, IFAD* +20 2 2549 3873*;* n.tremblay@ifad.org IFAD HQ focal point: Janie Rioux *Senior Technical Specialist (Climate Change), ECG Division, IFAD* +39 06 5459 2486; j.rioux@ifad.org	

[6.] 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.

Annex 1 Endorsement Letter

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ЖАРАТЫЛЫШ РЕСУРСТАРЫ,
ЭКОЛОГИЯ ЖАНА
ТЕХНИКАЛЫК КӨЗӨМӨЛ
МИНИСТРЛИГИ

720040, Кыргыз Республикасы
Бишкек ш., Эркиндик бульвары, 2
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МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ,
ЭКОЛОГИИ И
ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО НАДЗОРА
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

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29. 11 2021 № 01-мб/206

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 выступят Министерством сельского хозяйства Кыргызской Республики совместно с Министерством природных ресурсов, экологии и технического надзора Кыргызской Республики, реализующими агентствами являются Отдел реализации сельскохозяйственных проектов (ОРСП) и Агентство развития и инвестирования сообществ (АРИС).

С уважением,

Министр природных ресурсов,
экологии и технического надзора
Кыргызской Республики - Национального
уполномоченного органа
Адаптационного фонда от
Кыргызской Республики **Д. Кутманова**

TRANSLATION

Ref.01-mb/206
Date 29.11.2021

Adaptation Fund Board
through the Council Secretariat
Adaptation Fund
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Re: Support of the "Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project (RRPCP)- Adaptation component (RRPCP-ADAPT)

As the authorized body of the Adaptation Fund in the Kyrgyz Republic, we confirm that the aforementioned project design is in line with the National priorities of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the implementation of adaptation activities, aimed at reducing adverse consequences and risks, related to climate change in Kyrgyzstan.

In this regard, we will be glad to support a project design with the financial assistance of the Adaptation Fund in the amount of USD 10 million. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), where the executing agencies will be the Ministry of Agriculture together with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic and implementing agencies are the Agricultural Projects Implementation Unit (APIU) and the Agency for community development and investment (ARIS).

Sincerely,

D. Kutmanova

{signed}

Minister of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic - National Designated Authority from The Kyrgyz Republic on Adaptation Fund

Annex 2 IFAD BALI Pilot Fact Sheet

Business Action Learning for Innovation (BALI)[122]

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 heling 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.

[122] https://gamechangenetwork.org/methodology/business-action-learning-for-innovation-bali

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. 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-Adapt, ARIS and CDA staff.																				
	An awareness raising training module on the BALI approach for RRPCP-Adapt, ARIS and CDA staff designed and implemented																				
Output 1.1.2	TOTs designed and implemented to train APIU, ARIS, PUUs and forestry beneficiaries.																				
	Gender assessment conducted and provide support throughout implementation																				
Output 1.2.1	Water vulnerability assessment 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
Output 1.2.2	BALI terminal study conducted																				
	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	Training developed and conducted and PMPs designed and implemented																				
Output 2.2.2	Training developed and conducted afforestation / reforestation plans designed and implemented																				
	Training developed and conducted Forest enrichment plans designed and implemented																				
Component 3																					

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
Output 3.1.1	NGO Service Provider contracted																				
	BALI programme implemented																				
	Market assessment																				
	Value Chain platforms																				
	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

309. **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 122nd 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.

310. 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.

311. 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.

312. **Climate change.** According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report[123], 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[124], 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.

313. **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

[123]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,
[124] World Bank (2010) Marianne Fay, Rachel I. Block and Jane Ebinger (eds), Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

a significant concern and affects up to half the land in the country.[125] 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.

314. **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.

315. **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.

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

317. **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 targeted PUUs and in the Leskhoze 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.

318. **Component 2.** In component 2 the project will focus on climate-proofing overgrazed and degraded climate-vulnerable pastures through the implementation of 23 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 but also juniper, poplar, willow and others, this will support the country's long-term climate-resilience of its forests. 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.

319. 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

[125] USAID Climate Risk in Kyrgyz Republic: Country Risk Profile

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.

320. **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; the long-term BALI training and coaching programme will be aimed at raising awareness about gender equality, and mainstreaming it into households and communities. 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 upscale by partnering with larger business partners.

321. The RRPCP-Adapt will support the BALI participants with technical support on specific business activities, linking them up with mentors, programmes, successful businesses, existing actors and business associations that can support in product development through inter alia trainings, coaching, consultations, internships.

II. Screening and Categorisation.

i) Screening and Categorisation

322. RRPCP-Adapt is an environmentally positive project with few minor potentially adverse impacts. Following the environmental and social risk assessment detailed in section III below, the project corresponds to a 'category B' due to some minor risks for which mitigation measures have been taken. The following table provides a brief overview of the mitigation measures applied by the project to ensure compliance with the 15 Environmental and Social Principles, however not withstanding this assessment, the USPs will require full ESP risk screening during implementation.

Table 14 Adaptation Fund environmental and social checklist

Potential impact and Risks	Potential impact and Risks	Preventative and Mitigation Measures[126]	Residual risk[127]
ESP 1 Compliance with the law:	No risk identified. Following a detailed assessment as per section II – E of the National and Custom Union Laws and Technical Regulations applicable to Kyrgyzstan and in close cooperation with Kyrgyz national authorities, the RRPCP-Adapt proposal does not present risks to compliance with the ESP 1 for Compliance with the Law as defined in the AF ESP guidelines. APIU and ARIS have demonstrated their capacity, through past IFAD projects, to operate fully within the confines of Kyrgyz laws and regulations.	n/a	No
ESP 2 Access and equity: **Risk**	A possible risk to access and equity may be posed by challenges to reforms by vested powers, poor governance, corruption, weak public institutions and lack of transparency. One of the major factors of the pastoral sector's poor performance in Kyrgyzstan is weak institutions at the national level responsible for ensuring policy and the regulatory framework, producing and transferring required knowledge, and providing technical support to pasture users. In addition, the lack of institutions at the local level to mobilize farmers to jointly govern communal resources and protect their rights leads to low productivity of the sector, and high incidence of poverty in mountainous livestock communities. However, as demonstrated with the passing of the Pasture Law favouring the communal ownership and management of pastures by the rural poor, IFAD and its partners have the capacity to mitigate risks	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: - The Project will promote long-term land leases to guarantee sustained access to land and investments that result from the project for the climate-vulnerable rural poor. - Project targeting criteria is based on gender and age quotas - The project will advertise broadly through the mass media - Project planning and designing is done in consultation and agreement with vulnerable groups	Low

[126] Subject to review of the ESMP, per USP appraisal process.

[127] Subject to review of the ESMP, per USP appraisal process.

Potential impact and Risks	Potential impact and Risks	Preventative and Mitigation Measures[126]	Residual risk[127]
	associated with vested interests that may impede access to essential services and rights and the process of allocating and ensuring project benefits for the rural poor.	that may benefit from forestry and pasture activities as well as income generating activities. - The risk posed by poor governance will be mitigated to some extent by IFAD's anticorruption and good governance framework that will be applicable to the project. IFAD will deliver a training session to project staff on this topic during project start-up. - The RRPCP-Adapt will actively engage in strengthening local organisations / committees through capacity building. - IFAD will apply various measures to assure good governance as indicated by overall operational accountability and transparency; financial management; procurement of goods and services; environmental governance; gender equality and mechanisms for complaints and remedies.	
ESP 3 Marginalised and vulnerable groups:	The project will specifically target the marginalised and vulnerable by using and verifying official registry of social passport holders. Thorough 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. The project will also bring broad benefits to the marginalised and vulnerable groups in terms of improved management through the implementation of 23 Pasture Management Plans and 4,000 ha of afforestation, reforestation and forest enrichment in climate-vulnerable areas, which 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. APIU and ARIS have demonstrated their capacity, through past IFAD projects, to effectively reach out to vulnerable groups in the poorest areas of Kyrgyzstan.	n/a	No
ESP 4 Human rights: **No risks identified**	No risk identified. This project affirms the rights of all people and does not violate any pillar of human rights. The project will also work towards addressing some of the recommendations of the OHCHR Special Rapporteur recommendations.		No
ESP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment: There is a potential risk that the 30% target will not be met in the AF project.	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 proposal does not include elements that are known to exclude or hamper a gender group based on legal, regulatory, or customary grounds. The proposal also does not maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or the consequences of gender inequality. The project actively pursues women participation in project activities and stakeholder consultation. The project has set a target to ensure that 30% of pasture committee members are women, and there is a	- As detailed in the gender targeting section under I-A, the Project will apply the lessons learned from the previous IFAD project and recommendations have been fully integrated into output 1.1.2. - The AF project will raise awareness and train the APIU and government staff on the importance of gender equality. - Grant attribution for CLPMPs will be conditioned on respect of the	Low

Potential impact and Risks	Potential impact and Risks	Preventative and Mitigation Measures[126]	Residual risk[127]
	potential risk that this target may not be met if specific strategies aren't deployed.	condition of 30% of women in the pasture committee.	
ESP 6 Core labour rights:	No risk identified. The project will not face constraints in ensuring respect for international and national labour laws and codes, for any work that may be carried out in relation to the project. This includes the eight International Labour Organization core labour standards ratified by Kyrgyzstan. The Project will ensure that workers' rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards. APIU and ARIS have demonstrated their capacity, through past IFAD projects, to ensure respect for labour standards.	n/a	No
ESP 7 Indigenous peoples:	No risk identified. There are no indigenous people in Kyrgyzstan.	n/a	No
ESP 8 Involuntary resettlement:	AF definition of Involuntary resettlement refers to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood). None of the project activities involve any risk of involuntary physical displacement. The project may cause temporary economic displacement because of land restoration interventions (e.g. afforestation, rotational grazing, exclosures, etc.) associated with the temporary loss of access to assets (pastures and forest land) as they are protected for the purpose of regeneration in line with the CLPMPs or Lezkhoz afforestation plans. These risks have not yet been identified precisely as the contents of the CLPMPs and Lezkhoz afforestation plans are considered USPs.	All consultations for the design of CLPMPs or Lezkhoz afforestation plans will be participatory and based on principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Should a risk of economic displacement arise during the implementation of the project that would have detrimental impact on a specific group, 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, ensuring mitigation and compensatory measures are put in place and considered in the ESMP Update.	Low
ESP 9 Protection of Natural habitats:	The nature of project interventions is unlikely to negatively affect natural habitats. However, it is not possible to assess risks associated with natural habitats as project sites and specific interventions under components 2 (CLPMPs and Lezkhoz plans) and 3 (BALI entreprises) have not yet been identified precisely. These are considered USPs.	Should a risk to natural habitats be identified during the implementation of the project, IFAD will ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are put in place and considered in the ESMP Update.	Low
ESP 10 Conservation of biodiversity	The nature of project interventions is likely to create the conditions for enhanced biodiversity. However, it is not possible to assess risks to biodiversity as project sites and specific interventions under components 2 (CLPMPs and Lezkhoz plans) and 3 (BALI entreprises) have not yet been identified precisely. These are considered USPs.	Should a risk to biodiversity be identified during the implementation of the project, IFAD will ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are put in place and considered in the ESMP Update.	Low

Potential impact and Risks	Potential impact and Risks	Preventative and Mitigation Measures[126]	Residual risk[127]
ESP 11 Climate change. **No risk identified**	No risk identified. 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. 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.	n/a	No
ESP 12 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency.	No risk identified. 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.		No
ESP 13 Public health:	As per the health screening in Annex 4 the project has been determined to pose no potentially significant negative impact on public health. However, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, any project involving trainings, field visits or other activity requiring social interaction involves the risk of transmitting the virus, for which precautions in line with WHO guidelines have to be implemented.	The project will work to reduce COVID-19 associated risks by following international and WHO standards for the prevention of infection and raise awareness during all training and capacity building efforts, as detailed below.	Low
ESP 14 Physical and cultural heritage:	The nature of project interventions is very unlikely to negatively affect physical or cultural heritage. However, it is not possible to assess risks as project sites and specific interventions under components 2 (CLPMPs and Lezkhoz plans) and 3 (BALI entreprises) have not yet been identified precisely. These are considered USPs.	Should a risk to physical or cultural heritage resources be identified during the implementation of the project, IFAD will ensure mitigation and compensatory measures are put in place and considered in the ESMP Update.	Low
ESP 15 Lands and soil conservation:	No risk identified. The RRPCP-Adapt project activities will primarily be focused on reducing land degradation and climate-vulnerability of forests and pastures through restoration. The project will bring improved environmental services with benefits in improved water management 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.	n/a	No

ii) USP ESP Screening

323. Under component 2 and 3 the project will establish grant facilities for which it is not possible to identify precisely the associated environmental and social risks at the time of submission since the nature of the activities and/or the specific environment in which they will take place, cannot be known. As detailed in the AF compliance guidelines, such activities are consequently referred as Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs). In accordance with AF-USP guidelines IFAD will ensure that USPs in the RRPCP-Adapt will have the same level of ESP-risks identification and subsequent compliance comprehensively applied to all the USPs during implementation and to the same standards as at the time of submission. The processes and responsibilities for identifying environmental and social risks during implementation are presented in the table below.

Table 15 Table detailing the USP risk screening process and related roles and responsibilities

Output	Process for identifying USP ESP and GP risks and reporting[128]	Roles and Responsibilities
Output 2.1.1 Two tree nurseries designed and implemented.	• Technical assessments and feasibility studies conducted for the construction of the 2 tree nurseries where the AF ESP and GP risks are identified, assessed and mitigation measures proposed as required. • Feasibility study and 15 ESP risk assessment and mitigation measures reviewed for approval by the Selection Committee. • Hold gender-responsive public consultations • Plans that identify risks will not be approved. Should risks be inevitable, an appropriate Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy-compliant ESMP will be developed as part of the application to mitigate risks. • Implementation will be monitored for ESP and GP risk compliance and implementation of ESMP. • Main findings, consultations and applied mitigation measures will be reported in the annual ESMP report as per section V of the ESMP on page 139 of the proposal	**APIU / IFAD** to provide technical support to ARIS in the application of AF ESP requirements. IFAD will support APIU through the use of the IFAD (IE) fees to meet the ESMP and PPR reporting requirements to the AF. **ARIS** will conduct any feasibility studies required as well as environmental and social impact assessments. **Selection Committee** will review applications and screen them for ESP and national technical and legal compliance.
Output 2.2.1 Pasture Management Plans designed and implemented	• Training will be provided to ARIS and PUUs on ESP and GP risk identification and mitigation. • The requirements for ESP risk screening will be detailed in the call for proposal and ARIS will provide additional support for compliance. • Hold gender-responsive public consultations • Feasibility studies will be required for grant approval. The studies will include ESP and GP risk screening and identification and propose mitigation measures if inevitable. • All grant applications will be screened by the Selection Committee for ESP and GP risk compliance. Applications that do not comply with ESP and GP risk mitigation requirements will not be approved.	**APIU / IFAD** to provide technical support through IFAD (IE) fees to ARIS in the application of AF ESP requirements. IFAD will support APIU in meeting the ESMP and PPR reporting requirements to the AF. **ARIS** will provide direct support to the PUUs in the development of the Pasture Management Plans and in their submission to the Selection Committee. ARIS will provide technical support in the development of any feasibility studies required and in the development of ESMPs for

[128] All ESP and GP risk assessments will be in compliance with the AF guidance https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/GenderGuidance-Document.pdf and https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESP-Guidance_Revised-in-June-2016_Guidance-document-for-Implementing-Entities-on-compliance-with-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf

Output	Process for identifying USP ESP and GP risks and reporting[128]	Roles and Responsibilities
	• Pasture Management Plans need to include approved mitigation measures (if any), these will be monitored by ARIS, grant payment will be stopped should there be non-compliance. • All findings and consultations conducted for each Pasture Management Plan (USP) will be reported in the ESMP together with any required risk mitigation measures as per section V of the ESMP on page 139 of the proposal.	risk mitigation (if any is identified). **Selection Committee** will review all applications and screen them for ESP and national technical and legal compliance.
Output 2.2.2 Afforestation, reforestation and enrichment plans designed and implemented	• Training will be provided to ARIS and the Leskhozes on ESP risk identification and mitigation. • The requirements for ESP and GP risk screening will be detailed in the call for proposal and ARIS will provide additional support for compliance. • Hold gender-responsive public consultations • Feasibility studies will be required for grant approval. The studies will include ESP risk screening, risk identification and propose risk mitigation measures. • All grant applications by Leskhozes and climate-vulnerable, rural poor households will be screened by the Selection Committee for ESP and GP risk compliance, applications that do not comply with ESP risk mitigation requirements will not be approved. Applications will also need to comply with national environmental and social impact assessment requirements. • Plans by Leskhozes and climate-vulnerable, rural poor households need to include approved mitigation measures (if any), these will be monitored by ARIS, grant payment will be stopped should there be non-compliance. • All findings and consultations conducted for each USP will be reported in the ESMP together with any required risk mitigation measures as per section V of the ESMP on page 139 of the proposal.	**APIU / IFAD** to provide technical support through IFAD (IE) fees to ARIS / Leskhozes in the application of AF ESP requirements. IFAD will support APIU in meeting the ESMP and PPR reporting requirements to the AF. **ARIS** will provide direct support to the Leskhozes in the development of the INRMPs and in their submission to the Selection Committee. ARIS will provide technical support in the development of any feasibility studies required and in the development of ESMPs for risk mitigation (if any is identified). **Selection Committee** will review all applications and screen them for ESP and national technical and legal compliance.
Output 3.1.1 BALI programme implemented	• The BALI beneficiaries will be informed about the types of business activity categories that they can pursue. As described in the below these will be limited to agricultural and agricultural-related economic activities and services. The national technical standards and laws that will be applicable have been listed under section II-E as well as the compliance requirements. • All applications need to hold gender-responsive public consultations and demonstrate to the Selection Committee compliance with the 15 ESPs and GP and any relevant national laws for their selected type of business. Applications will need to present feasibility studies and impact assessments in their grant applications, demonstrate that public consultations have been held and assess risks and propose risk-mitigation measures.	**APIU / IFAD** to provide technical support in the application of AF ESP requirements. IFAD will support APIU in meeting the ESMP and PPR reporting requirements to the AF. **CDA** The CDA will provide ESP training to the beneficiaries to ensure grant application compliance. CDA will ensure that the businesses being developed fall within the prescribed agriculture-related categories describe in the proposal. It will also support the beneficiaries to identify and develop management plans for compliance plans with national

Output	Process for identifying USP ESP and GP risks and reporting[128]	Roles and Responsibilities
	• The Selection Committee will review applications and screen for both ESP and GP compliance and compliance with national laws ensuring all processes and approvals / permits have been obtained. Grant approval will be conditional on compliance with ESP risk screening and mitigation, national laws and technical standards. • All USPs, consultations and decisions will be reported in the annual ESMP to the AF demonstrating compliance as per section V of the ESMP on page 140 of the proposal.	technical specifications and laws. **Selection Committee** will review and screen all grant applications for compliance with ESP, review any feasibility studies that have been conducted and review any required ESMPs for applications with identified risks.

Screening for Component 3 BALI economic activity grants

324. The screening of the types of economic activities to be financed by the AF grants under the BALI programme in component three will be specifically within agricultural and agriculture-related production activities and services. The below table gives an indication as to which types of activities - within said agricultural definition - were popular and successful in the BALI pilot; this table will help guide implementation without being exhaustive. The beneficiaries will be informed of a) the types of eligible activity sector; b) the types of permissible activities, although new ones can be suggested within given limits; and c) the applicable laws / technical regulations and the compliance procedures as detailed under section II-E 'National Technical Standards and Environmental Policy'. Grant applicants will be required to follow the national procedures during the application submission. The Selection Committee will review the application and verify compliance with the appropriate laws and technical procedures. In the event that an applicable law or technical procedure is required that is not listed in section II-E of this proposal, the Selection Committee will inform the applicant of the relevant applicable law and technical procedures for compliance. The applicant will then be invited to amend the application ensuring compliance.

325. As detailed in section II – E the required 'Declaration of Conformity' for some activities can only be obtained once production has commenced and not before. In such cases the applicant will need to outline proposed measures for compliance with relevant laws and technical regulations and these will need to be followed up with a certificate of compliance when provided by the appropriate national authority and will not be a pre-requisite for grant approval.

Table 16 List of economic activities supported by Component 3

Agricultural Production	Greenhouses
	Planting and selling tulips
	Planting and selling new varieties of interior flowers
	Growing premium quality rice
	Vegetables (herbs, sugar beet, tomato, cucumber, cabbage, strawberries, potatoes)
	Poultry farm
	Organic fertiliser production and sale
Agricultural-related activities and services	Bakery
	Handmade bread and pasta
	Candies, fruit lollypops
	Canned capers
	Canned fruits and berries
	Canned garlic
	Production and canning jams from berries
	Canned milk products (suzmo - national dish)

	Drying fruits and distributing in an eco-package
	Dumplings and lagman (pasta)
	Kurut (national dish - dried yoghurt)
	Milk processing / cheese / yoghurt dried balls with apricot (Kurut)

III. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.[129]

Note: *The Environmental and Social Impact Assessments detailed in this section are relevant to those activities that can be identified and for which impact-assessments can be undertaken at the time of project submission to the Adaptation Fund. For procedures relevant to the Environmental and Social Impact screening and assessments for USPs, please refer to section ii) USP ESP Screening of this annex.*

Principle 1 Compliance with the law

The IE will ensure that the project will comply with applicable domestic and international law.

No risk Identified

326. Following a detailed assessment as per section II – E of the National and Custom Union Laws and Technical Regulations applicable to Kyrgyzstan and in close coaptation with Kyrgyz national authorities, the RRPCP-Adapt proposal does not present risks to compliance with the ESP 1 for Compliance with the Law as defined in the AF ESP guidelines.

Principle 2: Access and Equity.

Projects supported by the Fund shall provide fair and equitable access to benefits in a manner that is inclusive and does not impede access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. Projects should not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups.

327. **A possible risk** to access and equity may be posed by challenges to reforms by vested powers, poor governance, corruption, weak public institutions and lack of transparency. **IFAD will mitigate this risk** through applying its longstanding zero tolerance towards corruption and the application of its code of conduct. In order to ensure inclusive equitable access to benefits that do not impede 'access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights' IFAD will continue to use its high-level leverage and connections to pursue the interests for the most vulnerable as it did in 2009 by supporting the law that decentralised management control of the pastures to the Pasture User Unions.

328. The project will take a number of transparent steps to 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.

329. **Poor Governance.** One of the major factors of the pastoral sector's poor performance in Kyrgyzstan is weak institutions at the national level responsible for ensuring policy and the regulatory framework, producing and transferring required knowledge, and providing technical support to pasture users. In addition, the lack of

[129] AF Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-implementing-entities-compliance-adaptation-fund-environmental-social-policy/

institutions at the local level to mobilize farmers to jointly govern communal resources and protect their rights leads to low productivity of the sector, and high incidence of poverty in mountainous livestock communities.

330. The risk posed by poor governance will be mitigated to some extent by IFAD's anticorruption and good governance framework that will be applicable to the project. IFAD will deliver a training session to project staff on this topic during project start-up. RRPCP-Adapt will actively engage in strengthening local organisations / committees through capacity building. IFAD will also apply various measures to assure good governance as indicated by overall operational accountability and transparency; financial management; procurement of goods and services; environmental governance; gender equality and mechanisms for complaints and remedies.

Principle 3: Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups.

Projects supported by the Fund shall avoid imposing any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. In screening any proposed project, the implementing entities shall assess and consider particular impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups.

No risk Identified.

331. The project will specifically target the marginalised and vulnerable by using and verifying official registry of social passport holders. Thorough 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 they will learn to develop 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.

332. **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.

333. **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 23 Pasture Management Plans and 4,000 ha 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.

334. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Principle**[130]. All consultations will be based on FPIC principle.

Principle 4: Human Rights.

Projects supported by the Fund shall respect and where applicable promote international human rights.

No risk Identified.

335. This project affirms the rights of all people and does not violate any pillar of human rights. The project will also work towards addressing some of the recommendations of the OHCHR Special Rapporteur recommendations as detailed below.

336. The proposal does not include elements that are known to exclude or hamper a gender group based on legal, regulatory, or customary grounds. The proposal also does not maintain or exacerbate gender inequality

[130] 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

or the consequences of gender inequality. The project actively pursues women participation in project activities and stakeholder consultation.

337. 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.

338. 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 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.

339. 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-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[131]

Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men 1) have equal opportunities to participate as per the Fund gender policy; 2) receive comparable social and economic benefits; and 3) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process.

Potential Risk Mitigated: There was a potential risk that the 30% women quota will not be met in the AF project. This risk however has been mitigated by the measures taken to apply the lessons learned from the previous IFAD project by raising awareness and training the APIU and government staff on the importance of gender equality.

340. 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.

341. **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[132]. 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.

342. **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 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. [133]

343. **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[134.] 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

[131] The Initial Gender Assessment is available in annex 5
[132] Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.
[133] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2015): Concluding Observations (COB) on the 4th Periodic Report.
[134] See gender assessment in annex 5

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.

344. **Inclusion.** The project is aiming for a 30% women membership of the PUU committees, while previous IFAD projects have not been able to meet this target. There is a potential risk that the 30% target will not be met in the AF project. As detailed in the gender targeting section under I-A, the Project will apply the lessons learned from the previous IFAD project as detailed and recommendations have been fully integrated into output 1.1.2.

345. The project will also 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.

346. 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. They will also have access to economic services - extension, training, business activity - and the possibility of having "decent work".

347. 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 the 23 PUUs applying for AF Community Livestock Pasture Management Plans (CLPMP) and would result in the inclusion of around 138 women in decision-making roles. A further 30% (150) of the forest enrichment activities will also be women headed households. At least 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. The CDA NGO service provider tasked with delivering the BALI programme is a woman NGO operated by women for women equality. The AF project will raise awareness and train the APIU and government staff on the importance of gender equality and the philosophy of BALI.

Principle 6: Core Labour Rights.

Projects supported by the Fund shall meet the core labour standards as identified by the International Labour Organization.

No risk identified as the project will not negatively affect Core Labour Rights.

348. The project will ensure respect for international and national labour laws and codes, for any work that may be carried out in relation to the project. This includes the eight International Labour Organization core labour standards ratified by Kyrgyzstan. The Project will ensure that workers' rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards.

349. 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.

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

351. 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,

352. The RRPCP-Adapt project in consultations with national partners has 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).

353. 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

The Fund shall not support projects that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples.

No risk identified

354. As there are no indigenous people in in Kyrgyzstan, 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

Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimises the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.

355. **There may be inherent risks** associated with the temporary loss of access to assets (pastures and forest land) as they are laid fallow for regrowth. Or there may be others that cannot be anticipated at design stage. Any potential inherent risks associated with involuntary resettlement will be mitigated by the application of the FPIC principle and procedures as all consultations will be based on FPIC principle.

356. It is worth highlighting that involuntary physical displacement is not going to happen through the RRPCP-Adapt. The only (limited) risk is posed by for example economic displacement due to the temporary protection of forests and/or pasture, for the purpose of regeneration

357. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Principle**[135]. Any potential inherent risks associated with involuntary resettlement will be mitigated by the application of the FPIC principle and procedures as 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

The Fund shall not support projects that would involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.

358. As the project areas cannot be identified at the time of project proposal submission to the Adaptation Fund, a risk assessment cannot be satisfactorily undertaken. The risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESMP and USP provisions defined under the ESMP, Annex 4.

USP Considerations: It may be of assistance for the USP risk assessment to consider the below assessment to assist the USP risk assessment.

359. 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.

360. RRPCP-Adapt 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 laws on protecting protected areas.

Principle 10: Conservation of Biological Diversity.

Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.

361. As the project areas cannot be identified at the time of project proposal submission to the Adaptation Fund, a risk assessment cannot be satisfactorily undertaken. The risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESMP and USP provisions defined under the ESMP, Annex 4.

362. **USP Considerations:** It may be of assistance for the USP risk assessment to consider the below assessment to assist the USP risk assessment

363. Kyrgyzstan has two UNESCO biosphere reserves: Sary-Chelek and Issyk Kul and three RAMSAR sites: Issyk Kul, Son-Kol Lake and Chatyr Kul reserve.

[135] 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

364. **Sary-Chelek**[136] 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 (Pyrusspp.) and an understory of Prunus divaricata, abelia (Abelia curumbosa), exochords (Exochorda spp.) and juniper; steppe habitats; rocks and screes; water bodies.

365. **Issyk Kul**[137,138] 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 Issyl-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.

366. **Son-Kol Lake**[139] 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.

367. **Chatyr Kul**[140] 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.

368. The activities of the RRPCP-Adapt project will not likely negatively affect any of the UNESCO biosphere or RAMSAR sites as its activities will be complementary to the ecological characteristics of the sites. At the moment of design it is not known exactly where the project locations will be therefore conducting a risk assessment of this ESP during design is not possible. Some considerations useful of the risk assessing of USPs is that 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.

Projects supported by the Fund shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.

No risk Identified.

369. 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.

370. 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

[136] https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/aspac/sary-chelek
[137] https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/aspac/issyk-kul
[138] https://www.ramsar.org/wetland/kyrgyzstan
[139] https://www.ramsar.org/wetland/kyrgyzstan
[140] Ibid

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;
- 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

371. Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, the production of wastes, and the release of pollutants.

No risks identified

372. 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.

373. The project will furthermore upscale a gender-transformative small enterprises that will reduce the pressure stressors weighing on the pastures and forests and will be in full compliance with national and international laws and regulations as detailed in section II – E, including on the use and disposal of fertilisers. RRPCP-Adapt will also reduce soil erosion and the risk of flooding and mudslides that will be achieved through cost-effective and no regret nature-based measures. The PUUs and Leskhozes 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

Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.

374. **Possible risk** associated to COVID-19, although mitigation measures have been taken in compliance with WHO guidelines.

375. The World Health Organisation (WHO)[141] 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.

376. 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.

377. **COVID-19**. The project will follow all WHO COVID-19 water health and sanitation (WASH) guidelines.[142] 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.

378. Every precaution as outlined above will be taken throughout the AF 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. RRPCP-Adapt will review the COVID-19 situation during the inception workshop and the continency 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.	positive

[141] https://www.who.int/phe/en/

[142] 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
		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.	
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 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.	Positive.
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	Positive.

Determinants of health	Health Risks	Mitigation Measures	Impact on Health
		and better river management against flooding.	
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

379. Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should also not permanently interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.

380. As the project areas cannot be identified at the time of project proposal submission to the Adaptation Fund, a risk assessment cannot be satisfactorily undertaken. The risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESMP and USP provisions defined under the ESMP, Annex 4.

381. **USP Considerations:** It may be of assistance for the USP risk assessment to consider the below assessment to assist the USP risk assessment.

382. 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.

383. Projects supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that promotes soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.

No risk Identified.

384. 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

385. The EMSP will apply three layers of environmental and social safeguards in the screening of USPs for ESPs and compliance with the Gender Policy:

a) Adoption of general environment and social policy by the project as follows:

Policy Issue	Project Guideline
Compliance with the law	The project interventions will comply with relevant national environmental laws, policies and regulations.
Access and equity	The project will ensure equal access to training, equipment, infrastructure and services. Gender equity, integration of youth and environmental sustainability were pursued as key cross-cutting themes in the project design.
Marginalized and vulnerable groups	The Project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that could have a negative impact on marginalize and vulnerable groups.
Human rights	The project will ensure to respect and adhere to all the relevant conventions on human rights.
Gender equity and women's empowerment	The project recognizes the different impact that project investments might have according to gender, and will finance gender- responsive measures to address the needs and constraints of women and men, such as quotas to enhance women's opportunities in formal sector employment; investments in skill training, market information, and improved market access.
Core labour rights	The project interventions directly or indirectly supporting job opportunities will ensure relevant national labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards.
Involuntary resettlement	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that leads to or give rise to possibility of involuntary resettlement.
Protection of natural habitats	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that encroach in to any declared or proposed protected area of natural habitats or that result in the conversion of natural habitat to other purposes.
Conservation of biological diversity	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that negatively affects wild species populations and conservation status.
Climate change	The project will not fund in the target areas approaches and techniques that are not compliant with the adaptation priorities proposed by Third National Communication to the UNFCCC and other governmental documents.
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that overexploits, damages and/or degrades key resources such as freshwater, soil, vegetation cover, and agro-biodiversity such as local breeds and crop species and varieties.
Human Health	The project will not adversely affect human health in among other areas of income and social status; education; physical environment; social support networks; health services; land use; unsustainable farming; and water.
Physical and cultural heritage	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that displaces, damages, makes it inoperative and/or inaccessible any physical and human resource that is of historical or cultural significance.
Lands and soil conservation	The project will not fund in the target areas measures and technologies that increase the risk of land degradation.

386. **(b) ESMP and the national technical standards.** The ESMP will report how the USPs are complying with USP ESP risk assessment and the technical standards as outlined in section II-E 'National Technical Standards and Environmental Social Policy'.

387. **(c) ESP screening and ESMP preparation.** The ESP Screening and ESMP will be prepared and presented in the format included at the end of this appendix. Each of the ESP screening will undergo a two-layered screening process: (i) an internal process to ensure that the documents are prepared in conformity to the guidelines; (ii) A second screening will be undertaken by the respective Selection Committees for components 2 and 3.

Consultation

388. The current proposal is the result of two design missions that were conducted. The initial one in March of 2019 for the RRPCP-Adapt concept, and a full AF-dedicated RRPCP-Adapt design mission was conducted in June – July of 2020.[143]

389. **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.

390. 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.

391. 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 difficultly 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 agricultural production value chains such as greenhouse production, followed by honey and beeswax, handicrafts, post-harvest drying, agricultural processing (oil press); harvesting equipment etc.

392. 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 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[144]

393. 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.

[143] A full list of people met is available in annexes 6 - 8.
[144] Please refer to annex 11 for IFAD's GRM form.

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.

394. 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

395. 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.

396. 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.

397. The project will update the ESMP of the project with the following information for the USPs it has identified during the relevant reporting period. The updated ESMP will be attached to the PPR report:[145]

- A brief description of the fully formulated USP, with details on (i) the characteristics of the USP and (ii) the specific environmental and social setting in which the USP will be implemented. This information needs to be provided to an extent sufficient to appreciate the effectiveness of the risks identification that was carried out;
- The outcome of the ESP risks identification process, using the same structure as that of Section II.K, identifying risks according to each of the 15 ESP principles, justifying the risk findings, and showing that this is the outcome of an evidence-based and comprehensive effort;
- For each of the identified risks, a description of the subsequent impact assessment that was undertaken and the findings thereof, showing that the assessment was commensurate with the risks identified;
- The findings of the impact assessments, and the safeguard measures that have been formulated to avoid, mitigate or manage undesirable impacts;
- The updated detailed safeguard arrangements in the implementation component of the ESMP, identifying and allocating roles and responsibilities to implementation partners for the application of the ESMP. This should include an assessment or a confirmation of the required capacity and skills with the relevant implementation partners;
- Information on the consultations that were held on the risks identification and impact assessments outcome as well as on any proposed management measures, and how any feedback was responded to;
- Gender-disaggregation of the information used in the risks identification and subsequent safeguards actions;
- Information on disseminating information to stakeholders on the grievance mechanism.

[145] More detailed information is available under the format 1 and 2 templates below.

Implementation Schedule

398. 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

Cost for Screening and ESMP

399. 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

400. 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.	- 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. - Creation of maps identifying areas of interest within the project area. - Proposal of mitigation measures (if in project area). - Preparation of the report to accompany the PPR.
APIU / ARIS Field Staff (with support from Adaptation Fund Environment and Climate Specialist)	- Assist the Adaptation Fund Climate Specialist in identification of areas of interest and propose mitigation solutions. - Presentation of Screening and ESMP in the meetings of the village councils. Implementation of the ESMP at the village level.

Table 17 Consolidated ESMP

	Consolidated EMSP
ESP 1 Compliance with the law	**No risk Identified** Following a detailed assessment as per section II – E of the National and Custom Union Laws and Technical Regulations applicable to Kyrgyzstan and in close coaptation with Kyrgyz national authorities, the RRPCP-Adapt proposal does not present risks to compliance with the ESP 1 for Compliance with the Law as defined in the AF ESP guidelines.
ESP 2 Access and equity	**Potential Risk Mitigated** **A possible risk** to access and equity may be posed by challenges to reforms by vested powers, poor governance, corruption, weak public institutions and lack of transparency. **IFAD will mitigate this risk** through applying its longstanding zero tolerance towards corruption and the application of its code of conduct. In order to ensure inclusive equitable access to benefits that do not impede 'access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights' IFAD will continue to use its high-level leverage and connections to pursue the interests for the most vulnerable
ESP 3 Marginalised and vulnerable groups	**No risk Identified.** The project will specifically target the marginalised and vulnerable by using and verifying official registry of social passport holders. Thorough 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.
ESP 4 Human rights	**No risk Identified.** This project affirms the rights of all people and does not violate any pillar of human rights. The project will also work towards addressing some of the recommendations of the OHCHR Special Rapporteur recommendations
ESP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment	**Potential Risk Mitigated** There was a potential risk that the 30% women quota will not be met in the AF project. This risk however has been mitigated by the measures taken to apply the lessons learned from the previous IFAD project by raising awareness and training the APIU and government staff on the importance of gender equality.
ESP 6 Core labour rights	**No risk identified** The project will not negatively affect Core Labour Rights and will ensure respect for international and national labour laws and codes, for any work that may be carried out in relation to the project. This includes the eight International Labour Organization core labour standards ratified by Kyrgyzstan. The Project will ensure that workers' rights are respected at all times and upheld to international standards.
ESP 7 Indigenous peoples	Not Applicable

	Consolidated EMSP
ESP 8 Involuntary resettlement	**Possible inherent risks mitigated** There may be inherent risks associated with the temporary loss of access to assets (pastures and forest land) as they are laid fallow for regrowth. Or there may be others that cannot be anticipated at design stage. Any potential inherent risks associated with involuntary resettlement will be mitigated by the application of the FPIC principle and procedures as all consultations will be based on FPIC principle. Through the mitigation measures, Involuntary physical displacement will not happen through the RRPCP-Adapt. The only (limited) risk is posed by economic displacement due to the temporary protection of forests and/or pasture, for the purpose of regeneration.
ESP 9 Protection of natural habitats	**Risk cannot be determined at design stage** As the project areas cannot be identified at the time of project proposal submission to the Adaptation Fund, a risk assessment cannot be satisfactorily undertaken. The risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the USP provisions defined under section II-ii 'USP ESP Screening' of this ESMP Annex 4.
ESP 10 Conservation of biodiversity	**Risk cannot be determined at design stage** As the project areas cannot be identified at the time of project proposal submission to the Adaptation Fund, a risk assessment cannot be satisfactorily undertaken. The risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESMP and USP provisions defined under the ESMP, Annex 4.
ESP 11 Climate change	**No risk Identified.** 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.
ESP 12 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	**No risks identified** 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. The project will be in full compliance with national and international laws and regulations as detailed in section II – E, including on the use and disposal of fertilisers.
ESP 13 Public heath	**Possible risk** associated to COVID-19, although mitigation measures have been taken in compliance with WHO guidelines. Otherwise no risk identified.
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage.	**Risk cannot be determined at design stage** As the project areas cannot be identified at the time of project proposal submission to the Adaptation Fund, a risk assessment cannot be satisfactorily undertaken. The risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESMP and USP provisions defined under the ESMP, Annex 4.
ESP 15 Lands and soil conservation	**No risk Identified.** 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.

Indicative ESMP Report Format

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 Social Risks; (b) Direct Social Impacts; (c) Indirect Social Risks; and (d) Indirect Social 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

401. 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.

402. 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.

403. 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

404. 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.[146]

405. 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[147]. 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.[148]

406. 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.[149]

407. 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 per 100,000 people was 106 for men and 13 for women - a significant increase over the last decade (Figure 9). Most people with alcohol addiction do not seek treatment and are not registered by medical institutions, so the official statistics

[146] UNFPA (2016) Gender in Society Perception Study – National Survey Results.
[147] Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.
[148] UNDP (2019) Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KGZ.pdf
[149] World Bank (2012) Gender Disparities in Endowments and Access to Economic Opportunities

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[150]

408. 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[151].

409. **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.[152] 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).[153]

Food and nutrition security

410. 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.[154]

411. 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

412. 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.[155] 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 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.[156]

413. **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,

[150] National Statistical Committee. (2010). "Employment and Unemployment: Results of the Integrated Household Survey 2009", Bishkek
[151] UNODC (2010) World Drug Report 2010.
[152] UNDP, 2015, Statistical Annex, table 10: Educational Achievements. p. 244; National Statistical Committee & UNICEF, 2015, p. 142.
[153] National Statistical Committee & UNICEF, 2015,p. 157.
[154] WFP https://www.wfp.org/countries/kyrgyzstan (accessed 2020)
[155] 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.
[156] Moldosheva, A. (2008). Violence against Women: Baseline Assessment. Bishkek: United Nations Population Fund

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.[157]

414. 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. [158]

Access to land.

415. 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[159]. 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.

416. 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[160], land is therefore often inherited by male siblings; women who divorce also have no rights to inherit land from their families.[161]

Poverty

417. 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[162]. 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,[163] of which 74% live in rural areas.[164]

418. 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 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.[165]

[157] UNFPA (2016) Gender in Society Perception Study – National Survey Results.
[158] Ibid
[159] 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.
[160] 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.
[161] Ibid, ref 142
[162] Asian Development Bank (2014) The Kyrgyz Republic Strategic Assessment of the Economy: Promoting Economic Growth.
[163] World Bank (2017) Kyrgyz Republic Economic Update No. 6
http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/727401517229479407/pdf/122978-NWP-PUBLIC-Kyrgz-no-6-add-series.pdf
[164] 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-kgz-2018-2022.pdf
[165] The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, (2017)

419. **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%.[166]

420. Gender inequality affects economic growth through several channels:[167] 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[168]; 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.[169] 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.[170]

Cultural Context of Gender Roles.

421. 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.[171] The perception of an egalitarian society changed into one where the working mother was largely replaced by conservative values were the women stays in the home and takes care of the family and men become the main breadwinners.

422. 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[172]. 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.[173]

423. 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 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.[174]

Gendered division of labour

424. 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[175] 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

[166] https://data.worldbank.org Accessed 2020.
[167] 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.
[168] Seguino, S. (2000), "Gender inequality & economic growth: Cross-country analysis" World Development 28(7), 1211-1230.
[169] Swamy, A., Azfar, O., Knack, S. & Lee, Y. (2001) "Gender and Corruption" Journal of Development Economics, 64(1):25-55.
[170] 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.
[171] Commercio, M.(2014). The Politics and Economics of Retraditionalization. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Post-Soviet Affairs. 31 (6). pp. 529–56.
[172] 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.
[173] UN Women/UNFPA. 2016. Gender in Society Perception Study: National Survey Results. Bishkek.
[174] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). (2015). Concluding Observations, CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/4. http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fKGZ%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en
[175] National Statistics Committee (2014), "Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek.

79% between 2009 and 2019;[176] notably, women's labour force participation fell from 64.5% in 1991.[177] 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.[178] This situation, coupled with a widening gender wage gap for women in employment, contributed to increased income poverty for women.

425. 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.[179] 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.[180] 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.[181] 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.

426. 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.[182] 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.[183] Women spend double the amount of time per day on childcare compared with men.

Gender-Based Power Structures.

427. 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 to take care of the house and children and that it is the man that should have the final say in the household.

428. 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[184]. 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[185] 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.[186]

429. 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

[176] https://data.worldbank.org Accessed 2020.
[177] Tamar Khitarishvili (2016), Gender inequalities in labour markets in Central Asia, UNDP
[178] Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.
[179] Asian Development Bank (ADB) (2005), "The Kyrgyz Republic: A Gendered Transition, Country gender assessment 2005".
[180] 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
[181] 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".
[182] Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012b. Part 2, situational analysis: FAO (2016) National Gender Profile of Agricultural Livelihoods – Kyrgyz Republic.
[183] 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.
[184] 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 .
[185] National Statistical Committee. (2018). "Employment and Unemployment: Results of the Integrated Household Survey 2017", Bishkek.
[186] Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

2016."[187] 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.[188]

430. 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.

431. 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.[189]

432. 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.

433. 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.

CEDAW

434. 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.[190] 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 4th such report in 2015.

435. The Concluding Observations (COB) on the 4th Periodic Report for Kyrgyzstan observed that:

436. 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

[187] 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.
[188] Ibid
[189] Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic 2010, Section 2, Article 16, p. 8.
[190] 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

date, the State party has not taken sustained measures to modify or eliminate discriminatory stereotypes, negative traditional attitudes and harmful practices.

437. 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.

438. Below is a table summarising the relevant laws, strategies and the gender analyses.

Document	Gender Analysis
Law	
Law on amendments to the Law on the election of deputies to ayil keneshe (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 . 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. Article 65. In case of premature termination of a deputy's authority, his or her mandate shall be transferred to the next registered candidate: 1) among female candidates, in case of termination of the powers of a female deputy; 2) among male candidates, in case of termination of the powers of a male deputy.
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

Document	Gender Analysis
	and men in family relations, equal personal and property rights and obligations.
Strategies and Policies	
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.
Governance Structures	
National Council for Gender Development	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. 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.
Gender Focal Points (GFP)	There is a network of gender focal points (GFPs) appointed within each ministry, government agency, and local and municipal authorities. 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.

Differentiated Climate Change Impacts on Gender

439. 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.

440. 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.[191]

441. 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.[192] Evidence also indicates that male farmers have better access to water for irrigation during times of drought. [193]

442. 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[194]. 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[195]. This gender imbalance is even more prevalent at higher levels of decision-making. In the Ministry of Natural Resources (MoNR), 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.[196]

Gender-Related Issues Raised from Community Consultations.

443. Community consultations were held within the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic, however with support from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), 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 MoA, Leskhozes, 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.

444. 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

[191] FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic
[192] 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
[193] FAO. 2016. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods - Kyrgyz Republic
[194] United Nations Environment Programme - UNEP. (2016). Third National Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
[195] United Nations Development Programme - UNDP. (2013). Climate Profile of the Kyrgyz Republic in in Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.
[196] State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry. http://www.ecology.gov.kg/: in Asian Development Bank (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Country Gender Assessment.

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.

445. 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.

446. 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. 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 difficultly 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 activities 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.

447. 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.

448. 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 23 PUUs; there are on average 20 members per PUU committee meaning the project will aim for around 280 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 18 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.	• CDA, ARIS, APIU will be trained in BALI gender equality programme. • 30% of the Selection Committee (SC) will be women. • A gender equality BALI programme is developed and Community Champions trained.	PY 1	APIU, ARIS, CDA	41,000
Output 1.1.2 Gender mainstreamed into RRPCP-Adapt	• APIU project staff will receive gender outreach training and gender training will be mainstreamed into all RRPCP-Adapt PUU and Leskhozes training programmes. • RRPCP-Adapt will target 30% of targeted PUU committee members to be women (138 women). • 30% of forest enrichment beneficiaries will be women-headed households.	PY 1	APIU, ARIS,	30,000
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	3,380,000

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	myles.mcdonagh@silvalytics.com
Ms. Cholpon Alibakieva	14/5/2020	Project Manager **GEF.** Sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions" (2014-2020), GEF **GCF.** Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands (CS-FOR) in the Kyrgyz Republic" (2020-2027)	F	FAO/GEF/GCF	Cholpon.Alibakieva@fao.org
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	edith.koshkin@giz.de
Ms. Inna Punda	14/5/2020	Agribusiness Specialist	F	FAO	inna.punda@fao.org
Ms. Junko Nakai	14/5/2020	Targeting Specialist	F	FAO	junko.nakai@fao.org
Ms. Abdymalik Egemeberdiev	15/5/2020	Director General	M	Association of Pasture Committees "Kyrgyz Jaiyty".	pasturekj@gmail.com +996 550 500002
Ms. Avazkan Ormonova	19/5/2020	Director	F	Women Rights NGO – Demilgeluu, Ishker Ajaldar (Business, initiative women)	http://www.diakg.org/ initwomen@gmail.com
Mr. Bakirov	19/5/2020	Deputy Director	M	Department of pastures, livestock, fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture	DPJR@mail.ru, +996 701 880 337
Mr. Mamytbekov Maksatbek	19/5/2020	Deputy Director	M	Department of pastures, livestock, fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture	Maksatbek@rambler.ru, +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	juma52@mail.ru, +996 771 186 778
Mr. Marat Sagynbaev	20/5/2020	Regional coordinator	M	Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)	MSagynbaev@aris.kg;
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: bkaldybaev@aris.kg
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: bdjumaeva@aris.kg
Mr. Umut Raimov	4/6/2020	Climate Change Specialist	M	ARIS	e-mail: URaimov@aris.kg Tel: +996 551 102 566
Ms Asel Kuttubaeva	15/6/2020	Project Manager	F	Community Development Alliance (CDA)	kuttubaeva@gmail.com
Ms Linda Mayoux	26/6/2020	International GALS / BALI expert	F	Gamechange Network	gamechangenetwork@gmail.com

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	Signature
1	Baiseitov R.	Specialist livestock	wheat	1	Cattle – 2 Horses - 4	28	M	
2	Shamuratov A.	livestock	Wheat, sainfoin	4	Cattle – 3 Sheep and Goats - 10	65	M	
3	Omurov B.	livestock	Wheat, sainfoin	2	Cattle – 2	62	M	
4	Aliev T.	shepherd		2	Cattle – 8 Sheep and Goats - 30	52	M	
5	Sidikov Sh.	Specialist village	Wheat, potatoes	2,15	Cattle – 5 Sheep and Goats - 8	65	M	
6	Kouchumanov K.	veterinarian	Wheat, potatoes	1,5	Cattle – 8 Sheep and Goats - 12	59	M	
7	Abdraimov S.	shepherd	Sainfoin	50	Cattle – 5	25	M	
8	Nurakunov M.	shepherd	Wheat	1	Cattle – 12	49	M	
9	Kudiberen Azimbek	deputy	Sainfoin	1,5	Cattle – 2	21	M	
10	Tashiev Z.	taxes	Sainfoin	2,56		59	M	
11	Aidarbekov E.	shepherd	Wheat, sainfoin	1,7	Cattle – 3 Sheep and Goats - 50	28	M	
12	Tuleberdiev J.	accountant	sainfoin	1,6	Cattle – 5 Horses - 3 Sheep and Goats - 30	53	M	
13	Toktorov A.	shepherd	sainfoin	1,5	Cattle – 6 Horses - 6 Sheep and Goats - 20	22	M	
14	Alibekov B.	shepherd	sainfoin	1	Horses - 15	28	M	
15	Cherinbaev R.	the chairman	Wheat	1,45	Cattle – 6 Sheep and Goats - 18	42	M	

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	Signature
1	Abdikalikov U.	businessman	sainfoin	0,24	3	26	M	
2	Abdikerimov A.	businessman	wheat	0,20	4	41	M	
3	Ajibaev A.	businessman	Wheat, sainfoin	0,20	2	46	M	
4	Aziret uulu Alimbek	businessman	sainfoin	0,12	5	36	M	
5	Aktanbaev J.	shepherd	sainfoin	0,08	-	39	M	
6	Amanbekov B.	shepherd	Wheat, sainfoin	0,5	10	46	M	
7	Bakirov J	farmer	sainfoin	0,4	3	27	M	
8	Dosmuratov Z.	farmer	sainfoin	0,5	6	42	M	
9	Zarilbai uulu Ulan	farmer	barley	0,44	3	20	M	
10	Zurpukarov E.	farmer	barley	0,6	-	32	M	
11	Kadirbaev N.	farmer	sainfoin	0,5	8	42	M	
12	Kubatov K.	farmer	sainfoin	0,5	8	35	M	
13	Sultanov Zulumbek	shepherd	Wheat	0,25	6	54	M	
14	Sultanov Sagin	shepherd	sainfoin	0,5	11	50	M	
15	Tokobaev N.	shepherd	sainfoin	0,5	2	41	M	

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	Signature
1	Akmatov A.	driver	Barley	-	2	25	M	
2	Sajivadiev A.	farmer	Barley, alfalfa	15	17	41	M	
3	Bolikbaev	tractor driver	Barley, alfalfa	8	8	53	M	
4	Omuraliev B.	agronomist	Barley, alfalfa, кукруза	10	12	41	M	
5	Aurov K.	agronomist	Barley, alfalfa, wheat	13	3	61	M	
6	Alimkulov K.	farmer	-	-	32	23	M	
7	Matubraimov A.	accountant	Barley, alfalfa	4	2	27	M	
8	UbadulaevM.	welder	-	-	3	24	M	
9	Isakov A.	farmer	alfalfa	0,45	25	24	M	
10	Turdubaev B.	economist	-	-	16	60	M	
11	Atchabarov O.	Veterinarian	maize	0,20	8	65	M	
12	Almamatov K.	Store-keeper	-	-	2	26	M	

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	Signature
1	Dolubaev B.	retired	Retirement pension	-	-	60	M	
2	Aidarov J.	farmer	agriculture	1,6	-	52	M	
3	Tagaibekov N.	farmer	barley	2,5	1	24	M	
4	Akjolov K.	farmer	alfalfa	10	4	23	M	
5	Asanbaev M.	farmer	alfalfa	10	6	40	M	
6	Dadakov R.	Village head	alfalfa	10	4	50	M	
7	Maxmadiev T.	Head of peasant farm	Barley, beetroot	8,5	4	55	M	
8	Dadkov R.	farmer	alfalfa	10	4	28	M	
9	Toktogulov	farmer	agriculture	3	5	45	M	
10	Amir uulu Kiaz	farmer	alfalfa	7	6	23	M	
11	Isakov Bolot	farmer	Alfalfa, barley	22	30	26	M	
12	Isakov Marat	farmer	alfalfa	10	10	39	M	
13	Dadkov	farmer	alfalfa	1,5	3	28	M	
14	Jumaev Nurlan	shepherd	livestock	0	0	42	M	
15	Risaliev Jenishbek	Toast master, Chair of Pasture Committee	livestock	2,25	15	58	M	
16	Sargachaev Temirbek	shepherd	livestock	7	5	55	M	

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	Signature
1	Sooronbaev O.	shepherd	livestock	0,7	9,08	25	M	
2	Mamashev B.K	Specialist in energetics	Barley, sainfoin	2	2	27	M	
3	Torokulov	shepherd	Sainfoin, maize	4,5	8	64	M	
4	Akbarov Kumar	shepherd	Sainfoin	0,6	2,9	40	M	
5	Isabaev N.	shepherd	Sainfoin	0,7	8,5	57	M	
6	Osorov Risbek	shepherd	maize	1	12	57	M	
7	Abdumaev A.	Specialist in energetics	Sainfoin	2,21	24	20	M	
8	Saparbek uulu O.	farmer	Sainfoin	4	25	25	M	
9	Aidarov K.	farmer	Sainfoin, maize	0,27	15	50	M	
10	Abdimajitov	farmer	Sainfoin	1	12	57	M	
11	Abjigulov T.	shepherd	Sainfoin	0,78	4	59	M	
12	Momunkulov B.	shepherd	Maize	0,41	4	56	M	
13	Mametov J.	shepherd	Sainfoin	1,3	12	28	M	

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	Signature
1	Ibraimov U.	Administrative manager	Alfalfa	3	5	25	M	
2	Namazov M.	unemployed	Alfalfa	1	-	21	M	
3	Nurmambetov R.	Farmer, shepherd	Alfalfa	3,5	10	64	M	
4	Usmanov E.	farmer	Alfalfa	3	13	20	M	
5	Janaliev	Farmer, shepherd	-	0	10	39	M	
6	Abdraxmanov	охрана	Alfalfa	3	-	48	M	
7	Djamgurov M.	PUU member, taxi driver	Alfalfa	3	12	24	M	
8	Seitaliev T.	PUU member	barley	2	10	56	M	
9	Cherikov O.	Street cleaner	Alfalfa	3	2	56	M	
10	Nogoibaev N.	unemployed	Alfalfa	1,5	3	52	M	
11	Asanbekov K.	PUU member, Farmer	Alfalfa	3	10	42	M	
12	Ibraimov	Farmer, shepherd	Alfalfa	3	9	27	M	
13	Shamshiev	guard	Sainfoin	2,5	10	56	M	
14	Toktonaliev	Village head, PUU member	Wheat, sainfoin	3,6	17	49	M	
15	Eshpaev T.	PUU member, Farmer		4,2	9	40	M	

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	Signature
1	Tumanov J.	Chair of Pasture Committee	apricot, apple tree	10	5	21	M	
2	Mamtov S.	gardener	cherries, apricot	30	20	45	M	
3	Polotov S.	gardener	apricot, apple tree	3	6	62	M	
4	Tomaev I.	gardener	apricot	1,32	4	58	M	
5	Musaev Abdiashim	gardener, shepherd	apricot	3,7	8	23	M	
6	Satibaldiev Aijigit	gardener	apricot, apple tree	1,2	10	25	M	
7	Tumanov R.	Livestock farmer	-	2	30	42	M	
8	Joldubaev M.	Livestock farmer		2	7	25	M	
9	Toichiev Toktogul	gardener	greenhouse	1,7	-	53	M	
10	Saparov Kurbanbek	Entrepreuner	leather	2	-	59	M	
11	Momunov Erali	gardener	greenhouse	0,04	-	27	M	
12	Sadirov Gufran	agriculture	greenhouse	2,5	-	41	M	
13	Jarkinbaev K.	migrant	salary, retirement pension	0,12	1	34	M	
14	Nurbanov Abdirasul	gardener	apricot	0,17	-	45	M	
15	Asamidinov Nurgazi	shepherd	apricot	2	20	24	M	
16	Isaev R.	shepherd	apricot	1	12	45	M	

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	Signature
1	Eshimbekov Nurali	economist	Maize, vegetables	0,25	10	20	M	
2	Urkunbai uulu Nurali	economist	Maize	0,3	10	20	M	
3	Chinsilov Addis	technician	Maize, Apple	0,32	10	25	M	
4	Kamchibekov T.	shepherd	Maize, plums	0,15	10	50	M	
5	Kerimkulov Mar	retired	Alphalpha, vegetables	0,6	-	22	M	
6	Dobulbekov K.	Livestock farmer	Maize, Apple, cplums	0,15	8	48	M	
7	Mamitbekov B.	farmer	Cucumbers, tomatoes	0,12	-	46	M	
8	Musabek u B.	Livestock farmer	Maize, plums	1	5	25	M	
9	Imanaliev M.	Bee keeper	Plum, strawberry	0,3	10	21	M	
10	Osmonbekov K.	farmer	Plum, strawberry	0,3	10	28	M	
11	Chinarbek uulu Janarbek	shepherd	maize	0,5	20	28	M	
12	Nurbek Kalkanov	Livestock farmer	Apple	0,12	10	53	M	
13	Dooranov Risali	Livestock farmer	Alphalpha, maize, garden	0,2	9	27	M	
14	Aidaraliev Almazbek	farmer	Vegetables, fresh herbs (greens)	1	5	26	M	
15	Toktoraliev Erkinbek	Livestock farmer	maize, garden	1	8	55	M	

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	Signature
1	Mamaev A.	Executive secretary	farmer	Rented – 0,45 Owned – 0,35	6	58	M	
2	Jeentaev K.	farmer	corn	Rented – 0,80 Owned – 0,90	2	61	M	
3	Kadlenov A.	Head of registry and examination department	farmer	Rented – 1,5 Owned – 1,8	3	20	M	
4	Dadabaev J.	farmer	wheat	0,84	3	64	M	
5	Bekmamatov A.	retired	wheat	0,8	4	24	M	
6	Turunbek uulu A.	Librarian, secretary	corn	0,5	4	23	M	
7	Babashev A.	observer	-	-	3	60	M	
8	Eshaliev M.	electrician	alfalfa	7,2	-	58	M	
9	Abdikaparov U.	handcraftsman	alfalfa	0,32	4	20	M	
10	Anarbaev U.	handcraftsman	alfalfa	0,12	-	26	M	
11	Baimamatov	driver	barley	0,5	4	26	M	
12	Abduraimov A.	retired	Wheat, corn, barley	13	6	73	M	
13	Turdumamat K.	Entrepreuner	Wheat, corn, barley	5	8	28	M	
14	Akushov A.	Tax officer	Barley, alfalfa	0,34	6	52	M	
15	Orunbaev M.	veterinarian	-	-	12	60	M	
16	Arzikulov U.	Driver	-	0,4	-	28	M	

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	Signature
1	Bilalov A.	Chair of PUU	agriculture	10	15	62	M	
2	Abdijalilov J.	farmer	agriculture	7	5	54	M	
3	Ismailov X.	Worker for watering	salary, retirement pension	0	0	80	M	
4	Kialbek Joomart	unemployed	corn	0	0	28	M	
5	Taalaibek	businessman	Turkey farm	13	300 turkeys	26	M	
6	Tomonov U	businessman	Carpet washing	0,8	0	26	M	
7	Taalaibekov O.	Refining factory “Djunda electric”	Salary, milk	0,13	5	26	M	
8	Isakulov A.	Administrative manager in school	salary	-	-	55	M	
9	Mamirov M.	businessman	Sawing furniture	0,4	0	27	M	
10	Bilimov G.	farmer	milk	2	5	28	M	
11	Abilbekov A.	veterinarian	agriculture	4	3	25	M	
12	Bekmuratov B.	farmer	milk	10	10	27	M	
13	Djumaliev B.	veterinarian, farmer	Large and small cattle	9,5	350 small cattle	40	M	
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	Signature
1	Kaipov Abdikarim	Shepherd	livestock	5	37	54	M	
2	Matishov Melis	Veterinarian	livestock	-	4	57	M	
3	Kultaev Karim	Deputy of village council	Farmer, livestock	9,42	11	61	M	
4	Jilkibaev Mamat	Private veterinarian	livestock	0,8	2	60	M	
5	Kokkozov A.	Farmer	livestock	6	51	24	M	
6	Raimjanov E.	Shepherd	livestock	2,12	42	53	M	
7	Bakit uulu Aktil	entrepreuner	farmer	1,2	4	21	M	
8	Jakulov Askarbek	PC member	livestock	1,28	2	23	M	
9	Djumaev Stalbek	Deputy of village council	Farmer, livestock	5	5	24	M	
10	Kabirov Ahmatbek	Veterinarian	livestock	2	8	68	M	
11	Sirgabaev Kilich	Accountant in Water Users Union	Accountant	0,8	1	24	M	
12	Kaldibaev Baks	PC member	livestock	3	5	58	M	
13	Nurbaltaev Alimbek	Shepherd	livestock	1,5	61	53	M	
14	Satibaldiev N.	farmer	livestock	5	54	51	M	
15	Joldoshev Ernist	Shepherd	livestock	6,28	6	23	M	

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	Signature
1	Ajinaev K.	Livestock farmer	wheat	10	38	58	M	
2	Asekov A.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	5	20	28	M	
3	Mukanbetov D.	head of village	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	12	25	49	M	
4	Baibosunov A.	Livestock farmer	potatoes	1	10	62	M	
5	Jenishov N.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	5	26	28	M	
6	Abdiev A.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin, potatoes	4	18	40	M	
7	Esekeev O.	Veterinarian	Wheat, potatoes	3	10	56	M	
8	Baigoshkoev E.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, potatoes	3	17	24	M	
9	Sherogeldiev E.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, potatoes	5	9	28	M	
10	Joldubaev E.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	2,5	4	24	M	
11	Taalaibek S.	Livestock farmer	potatoes	2,5	9	20	M	
12	Ashubaev M.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	3	19	21	M	
13	Tulebaev A.	Livestock farmer	potatoes	1,5	6	43	M	
14	Tumenbaev A.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	1,32	10	40	M	
15	Supataev J.	Livestock farmer	Wheat, sainfoin	1	20	25	M	

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	Signature
1	Aytbaeva Sh	Deputy AK	Agriculture/alfalfa, barley	0,096	Cattle-2	59	F	
2	Toktosunova K.	village health committee	Agriculture/corn, alfalfa	0,030	small cattle-5	57	F	
3	Orjoeva G	Chief accountant	Agriculture/apple	0,025	small catlle-3	59	F	
4	Ajibaeva G	accountant	Agriculture/ wheat	0,025	small catlle-3	53	F	
5	Bahadyr k G	Housewife	Agriculture/wheat	0,05	-	24	F	
6	Koilubaeva G	Social specialist	Agriculture/alfalfa, barley	0,060	-	47	F	
7	Murzabaeva G	learning	Agriculture/barley, alfalfa	0,054	small catlle-10	48	F	
8	Abdykadyrova A	farmer	Agriculture/potato	0,025	small catlle-15	26	F	
9	Almanbetova	Housewife	Agriculture/potato	0,070	small catlle-6	62	F	
10	Asrankulova Ch	Seller	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	small catlle-15	51	F	
11	Murzaimova N	Wool processing	-	-	-	20	F	
12	Uzakbay k O	Seller	=	0,030	-	27	F	
13	Erkinbekova J	teacher	-	-	-	26	F	
14	Toktobolot k J	Kindergarten teacher	-	-	-	26	F	
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	Signature
1	Tagaibek k P.	PK accountant	agriculture	5	35	23	F	
2	Tuybaeva T	teacher	Agriculture/tomato, cucumbers	0,03	0	25	F	
3	Hojomuratova B.	teacher	agriculture	0,02	0	24	F	
4	Asanbay k.B	nanny	Agriculture	0,025	2	26	F	
5	Utrakeeva S..	pensioner	Agriculture/potato	0,02		59	F	
6	Chonbagyshova	housewife	Agriculture/tomato, cucumbers	0,06	1	50	F	
7	Tursunbek k.K	AO/ inspector	животноводство	0,015	5	27	F	
8	Choenova R	teacher	Animal products	0,05	2	56	F	
9	Divenko S	farmer	Tomato, potato	2	0	21	F	
10	Nazarbekova M	farmer	hens	0,06	6	23	F	
11	Voytenko N.	Chair of village health committee	agriculture	0,016	2	56	F	
12	Nurjanova E	AO specialist	agriculture	0,08	0	54	F	

IFAD – Female Focus Group

Attendance list: Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project - Adapt

Community (village / town / region / association): Kurshab PUU, Uzgen disrtict, 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	Signature
1	Dolonbaeva D	teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,032	Cattle-2	47	F	
2	Tatieva M	teacher	Agriculture/ alfalfa	0,045	cattle-3	43	F	
3	Toroeva M	teacher	Agriculture/barley	0,025	catlle-4	42	F	
4	Karimova S	salary	-	1	-	20	F	
5	Sabitbekova G	salary	Agriculture/barley	0,030	5	26	F	
6	Bekeeva Z	salary	-	0,032	-	60	F	
7	Kenjebeva J	salary	Agriculture/barley,	0,032	small catlle-3	56	F	
8	Abdyrazakova B	salary	Agriculture/corn	0,026	-	51	F	
9	Joldosheva	farmer	Agriculture/ sainfoin	0,060	small catlle-15	59	F	
10	Madambekova D	teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	catlle-2	28	F	
11	Ergasheva E	Housewife	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	0,050	Cattle- 4	21	F	
12	Aytibaeva	Housewife	-	0,037	Cattle- 3	65	F	
13	Karimova	Housewife	Agriculture/corn	0,026	catlle-2	55	F	
14	Moidunova	Housewife	-	0,032	catlle-2	27	F	

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	Signature
1	Temirkan K. Z.	unemployed	milk	have	3	28	F	
2	Adilbekova D.	unemployed	Private business	have	-	22	F	
3	Isabekova G.	Housewife, agriculture	Milk	2	2	20	F	
4	Matkazieva A.	Housewife	milk	10	2	27	F	
5	Tashtanova	Housewife	Milk	8	1	23	F	
6	Djuraeva	Housewife	milk	12	4	21	F	
7	Rahimova	Housewife	Milk	-	1	43	F	
8	Yusupova A.	Housewife	milk	-	1	50	F	
9	Jayloobaeva T.	farmer	Milk	5	1	32	F	
10	Kadyrova K.	farmer	milk	5	5	45	F	
11	Ibragimova K.	farmer	Milk	4	4	23	F	
12	Gulmahmadova M.	farmer	milk	-	2	25	F	
13	Shamova S.	Housewife	Milk	have	2	25	F	
14	Haydarova K.	Housewife		have	-	21	F	
15	Myrzapaeva B.	farmer	milk	2	3	22	F	

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	Signature
1	Zulkainarova A	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa corn	0,052 –own 2,5 -rent	Cattle-15, small catlle-16	57	F	
2	Makanova	farmer	Agriculture/corn	0,03	Cattle-4	29	F	
3	Jusupbekova	Farmer	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,084	-	24	F	
4	Japaralieva	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,75	Cattle-6, small catlle-20	44	F	
5	Kokoeva S	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,060	-	22	F	
6	Mathadirova S	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,090	Cattle-4	48	F	
7	Jorokulova J	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,070	Cattle-4	22	F	
8	Nasirdinova N	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	Cattle -1	42	F	
9	Kainazarova	Teacher	Agriculture/corn	0,070	Cattle-3	44	F	
10	Zulpidin k J	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,05	Cattle-2	25	F	
11	Kulbaeva N	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,040	Cattle-4	45	F	
12	Taalaybek k S	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa -	0,031	Cattle-6	28	F	
13	Ismailova A	Teacher	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,06	Cattle-5	45	F	
14	Jarkulova	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,021	Cattle-1	48	F	
15	Issakulova	farmer	Agriculture/alfalfa corn	0,073	Cattle-3	41	F	

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
1	Mambetova E.	PK accountant	raspberry	0,015	4	65	F
2	Saibekova A	PK member	agriculture	0,06	4	54	F
3	Toktomusheva M	PK member	agriculture	5,40	4	52	F
4	Djumakova M	librarian	agriculture	0,06	3	44	F
5	Omuralieva G.	АДК	agriculture	3	6	29	F
6	Temirbek k J.	housewife	agriculture	3	4	27	F
7	Ishenalieva K.	Nurse	agriculture	3	6	28	F
8	Asyralieva N	nurse	agriculture	5	0	51	F
9	Djamangulova	techie	Agriculture/barley,milk	3	2	50	F
10	Jumakova G	nurse	milk	0,08	6	29	F
11	Sharshenbek k N	economist	agriculture	1,2	3	29	F
12	Urkunbaeva	housewife	raspberry	0,03	5	54	F

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	Signature
1	Tagaymuratova	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,015	Cattle-1	43	F	
2	Turanbaeva K	teacher	Agriculture/apricot	1	cattle-2	51	F	
3	Abdysalamova K	Teacher salary	Agriculture/apricot	1	catlle-1	51	F	
4	Akmatova K	salary	-	-	-	20	F	
5	Sadyrova B	farming	Agriculture/strawberry	0,030	catlle-1	46	F	
6	Jamalova	farming	Agriculture/apricot	1,032	catlle-1	60	F	
7	Begaly k.A	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,020	-	23	F	
8	Adylova G	Wool processing	Agriculture/apricot	-	-	43	F	
9	Babaeva R	seamstress	Agriculture/apricot	-	-	28	F	
10	Djaynakova A	Water canal	salary	0,030	Small catlle-2	42	F	
11	Tadjibaeva Sh	salary	Agriculture/apricot	0,015	-	27	F	
12	Kamalova G	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,010	-	23	F	
13	Urazaly k N	farming	Agriculture/apricot	0,015	-	27	F	
14	Kenjebay k N	Water canal	Agriculture/apricot	-	-	23	F	
15	Alymova H	Housewife	Agriculture/apricot	0,035	Catlle-2	52	F	
16	Shaydullaeva J	salary	Agriculture/apricot	1,5	Catlle-2	30	F	
17	Yrysbek k.A	Farmer	Agriculture/apricot	1	-	27	F	

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	Signature
1	Osmonova N.	farmer	agriculture	0,030	15	54	F	
2	Kamchybekova S	housewife	Agriculture	0,056	20	61	F	
3	Narbaeva Ch	housewife	agriculture	0,040	15	44	F	
4	Stalbekova T	farmer	Agriculture/corn	0,035	2	20	F	
5	Mamakova A..	librarian	Agriculture	0,020	2	49	F	
6	Soburbekova N	Social specialist	Agriculture/ corn	0,035	2	20	F	
7	Alimbekova G	Private entrepreneur	Honey and beeswax	0,050	50	40	F	
8	Samaganova I	Private entrepreneur	Agriculture/ corn	0,020	8	25	F	
9	Satylganova Ch	Private entrepreneur	Agriculture/ corn	0,020	7	28	F	
10	Omurkulova J	farmer	Animal/ Agriculture	0,050	10	28	F	
11	Ratbekova	housewife	Agriculture	0,015	-	28		
12	Atambekova A	housewife	Agriculture	0,005	2	20	F	
13	Smanova N	farmer	Agriculture	0,060	35	44	F	
14	Turgunbaeva A	teacher	Agriculture/ corn	0,050	20	24	F	
15	Akmatova N	housewife	Agriculture/ corn	0,020	4	26	F	

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	Signature
1	Jumabaeva O	farmer	Agriculture/wheat	0,050	4	55	F	
2	Mamaeva A	village health committee	Agriculture/wheat	0,040	3	54	F	
3	Durusmatova E	AO Investment department	Agriculture/barley	0,040	4	20	F	
4	Mamatova C.	village health committee	Agriculture/barley	0,020	3	27	F	
5	Matnazarova J	village health committee	Agriculture/alfalfa	0,050	4	48	F	
6	Mashirapova N.	PC member	Agriculture/barley	0,040	3	49	F	
7	Jaanbaeva M	farmer	Agriculture/barley	0,020	2	52	F	
8	Akkozova Z	farmer	Agriculture/wheat	0,030	4	56	F	
9	Musabekova J	Pasture user	Agriculture/barley	0,030	4	32	F	
10	Ismailova A	PC member	Agriculture/wheat	0,020	3	25	F	
11	Orunbaeva M	Pasture user/wool processing	Agriculture/wheat	0,030	4	26	F	
12	Orunbaeva K	Pasture user	Agriculture/barley	0,030	5	56	F	

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
1	Tashbaeva V	village health committee	agriculture	1	3	27	F
2	Mashaeva A	deputy	Pension	0,025	3	74	F
3	Mamajanova D	village health committee	agriculture	0,092	4	26	F
4	Mamytova C.	Women's council	Pension	1,28	5	68	F
5	Ajymatova	Women's council	Agriculture	3	4	54	F
6	Abdrahmanova	PC member	agriculture	1,28	3	65	F
7	Nazirova B	village health committee	salary	0,024	-	50	F
8	Kasymova J	village health committee	agriculture	0,080	4	22	F
9	Azimova G	village health committee	salary	0,032	5	26	F
10	Abdrazakova N.	village health committee	salary	-	3	23	F
11	Maatova G	village health committee	salary	1,20	-	54	F
12	Tilekeeva A.	PC member	agriculture	0,048	1	46	F
13	Tashbaeva V	PC member	agriculture	1	1	20	F
14	Tashieva A	village health committee	Land lease	0,068	-	20	F
15	Israilova B.	PC member	Pension	1,12	-	60	F

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	Signature
1	Abykeeva G	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/potato	0,034	Cattle-3	25	F	
2	Mirbekova E	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/potato	1,5	cattle-6	21	F	
3	Sapanat k G	Housewife	Agriculture/potato	2	small catlle-12	20	F	
4	Begalieva J	Housewife	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	1,20	small catlle-9	29	F	
5	Bolotova N	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	1,46	Cattle-2, small catlle-5	46	F	
6	Kydyrgycheva A	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/ wheat ,potato	3	3+3	42	F	
7	Sultanbaeva A	Teacher	Agriculture/barley, wheat	4	Cattle-7, small catlle-10	37	F	
8	Akmatbaeva K.	Teacher	Agriculture/potato	1	Cattle-5, small catlle-8	44	F	
9	Orozakunova I	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/alfafa, wheat	4	Cattle-7, small catlle-5	52	F	
10	Istambaeva J	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/ wheat ,potato	1,20	small atlle-9	49	F	
11	Esekeeva J	Animal husbandry, plant crowing	Agriculture/alfalfa,barley	1,60	Small Cattle-8	26	F	
12	Orozakunova N	farmer	Agriculture/ wheat ,barley	2,60	Small Cattle-18	27	F	
13	Kulanbaeva N	salary	Agriculture/potato	1,50	catlle-2	21	F	
14	Jaylobekova A	farmer	Agriculture/wheat, potato	3,80	catlle-3	20	F	
15	Alseitova A	farmer	Agriculture/wheat, potato	3	Small catlle-13	44	F	

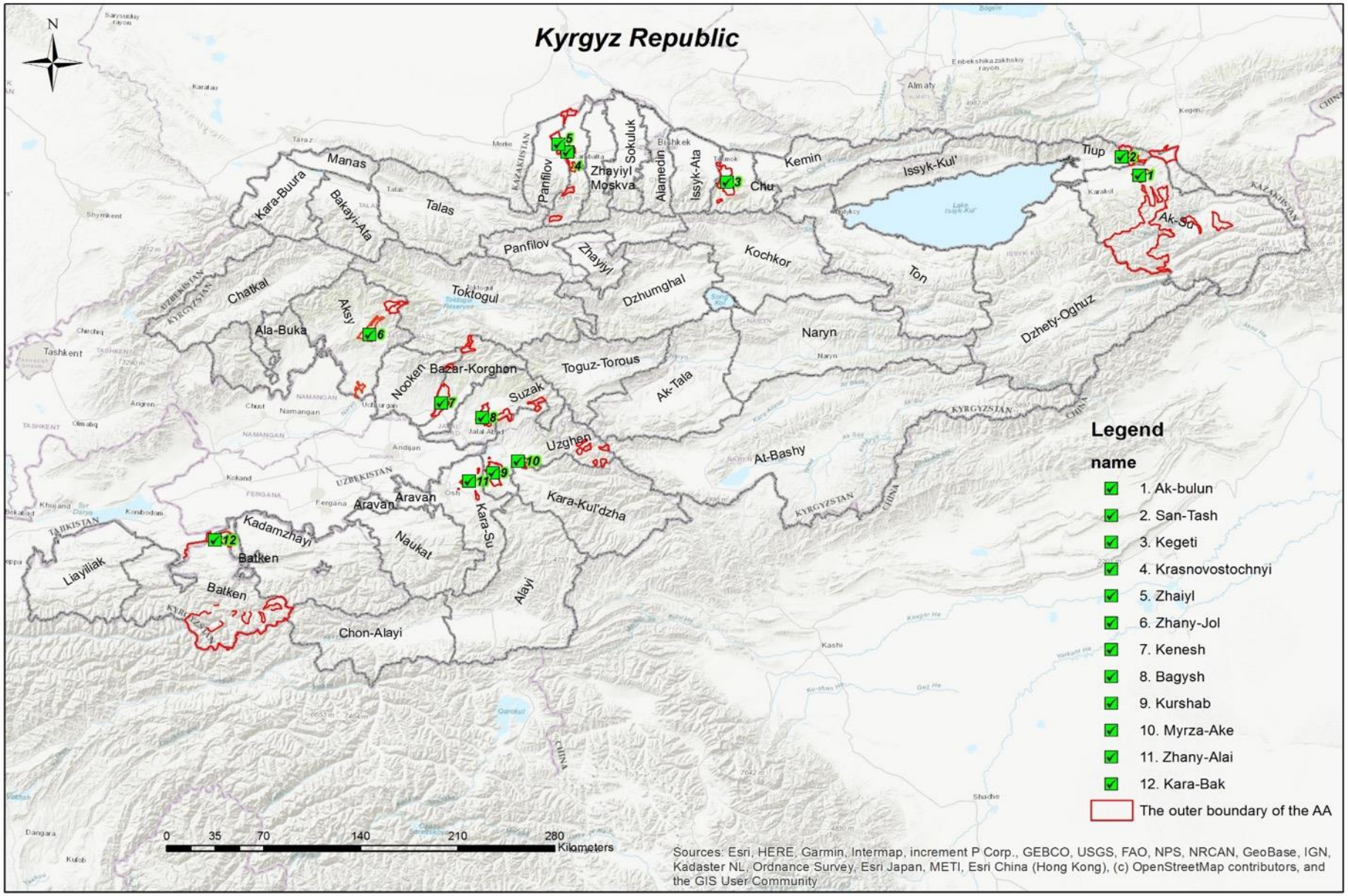
IFAD – Female Focus Group

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

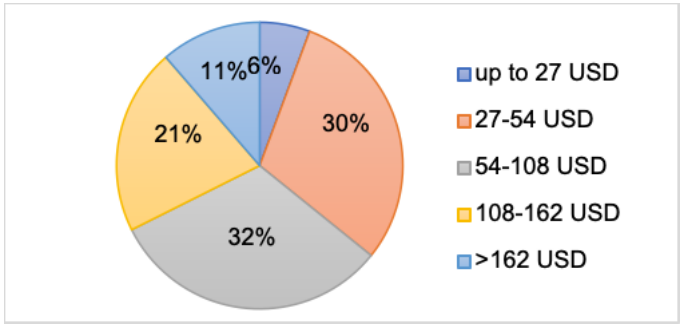
#	Name	Profession / Main source of income	Type of crops production	Ha of land owned or rented	Number of livestock owned (cattle)	Age	Male / Female	Signature
1	Jeldenbaeva Rahat	Teacher	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,020	Cattle-7, small catlle-20	29	F	
2	Alieva G	Teacher	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,020	Cattle-4, small catlle-25	40	F	
3	Jyrtakova B	Teacher	Agriculture/ barley potato	0,084	Cattle-2,	48	F	
4	Kadyrakunova G	Teacher	Agriculture/barley	0,020	Cattle-5, small catlle-15	22	F	
5	Abdykalykova A	Teacher	Agriculture/potato	0,029	Cattle-2, small catlle-15	29	F	
6	Tezekchieva N	housewife	Agriculture/potato	0,020	Cattle-6, small catlle-15,hans	41	F	
7	Shonoeva G	housewife	Agriculture/potato	0,020	Cattle, small cattle-3	27	F	
8	Asanova B	farmer	Agriculture/barley	1,70	Cattle -4	47	F	
9	Berikbaeva J	housewife	Agriculture/barley	0,029	Cattle-3, small catlle-10	24	F	
10	Duyshonbek k E	PC member	Agriculture/wheat	1	Cattle-5, small catlle-10	25	F	
11	Usenova A	housewife	Agriculture/barley	0,070	Cattle-1, small catlle-6	25	F	
12	Jantaeva G	Teacher	-	-	-	39	F	
13	Erkinbaeva D	farmer	Agriculture/barley	2,70	Cattle-2	42	F	
14	Ibraeva M	Pasture user	Agriculture/barley	2,50	Cattle-4, small catlle-20	51	F	
15	Sulaimanova A	farmer	Agriculture/barley	1,16	Cattle-3, horses-4	46	F	

Annex 7 Map of consultation locations



Annex 8 Consultation Results

Table 19 Monthly Income for Male (left) vs Female (right)



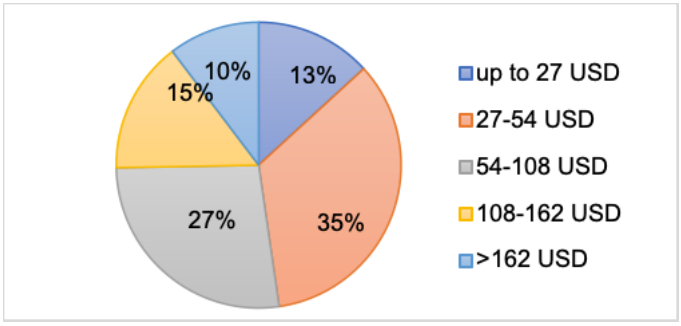


Table 20 Types of male forms of income in %

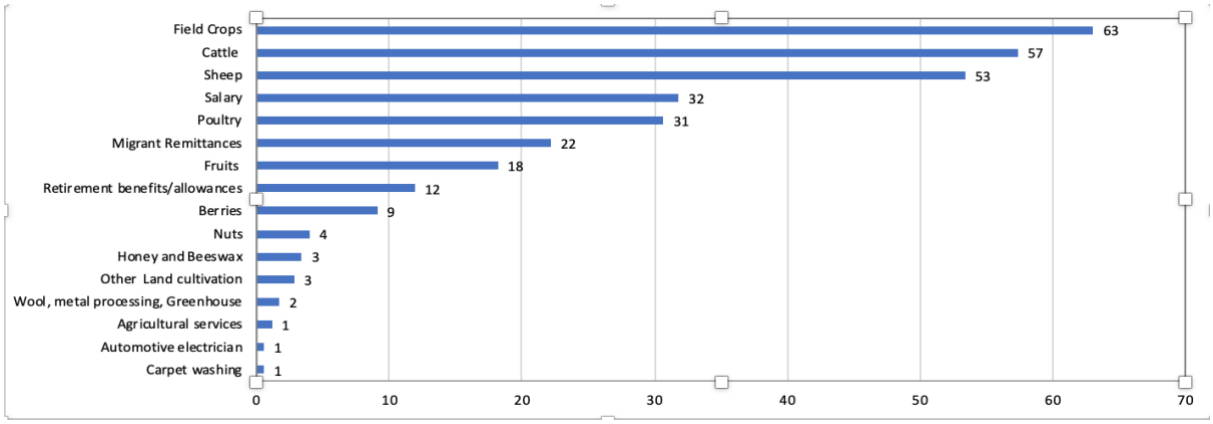


Table 21 Types of female forms of income in %

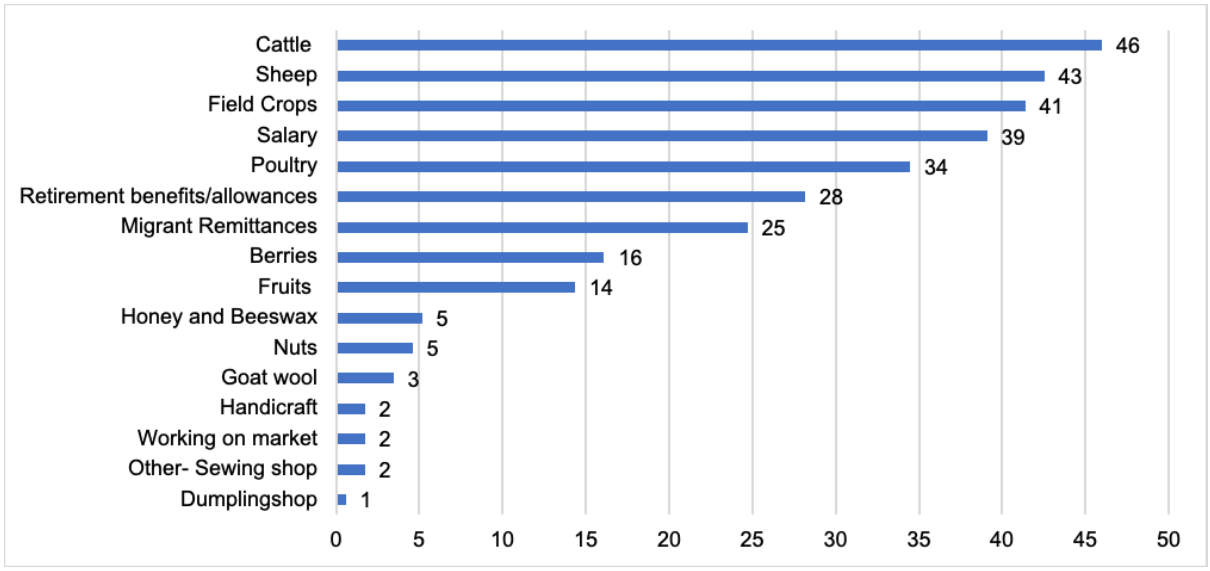


Table 22 Perception of access to water as a problem in % (men and women)

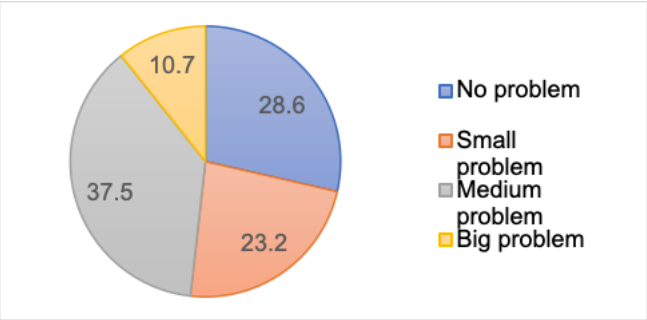


Table 23 Main water problems in % (men and women)

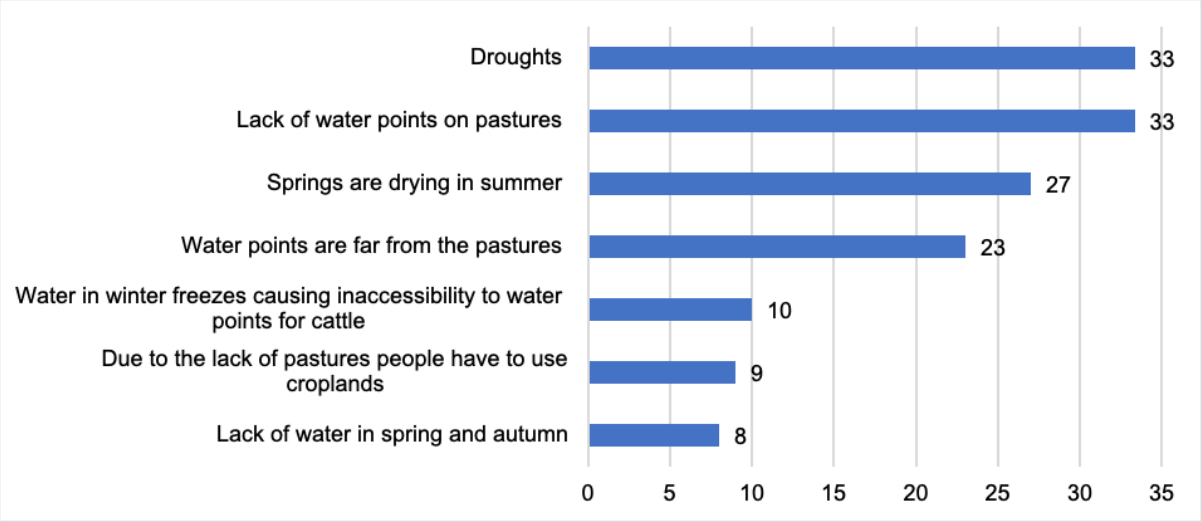


Table 24 Perception of climate change impact in % (men and women)

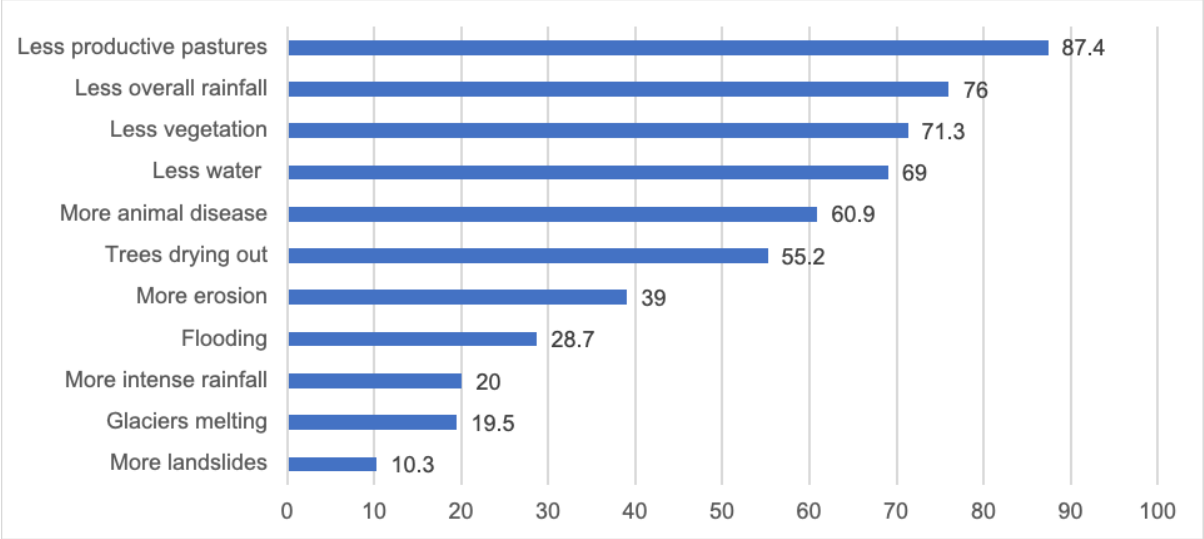


Table 25 Main issues for women in %

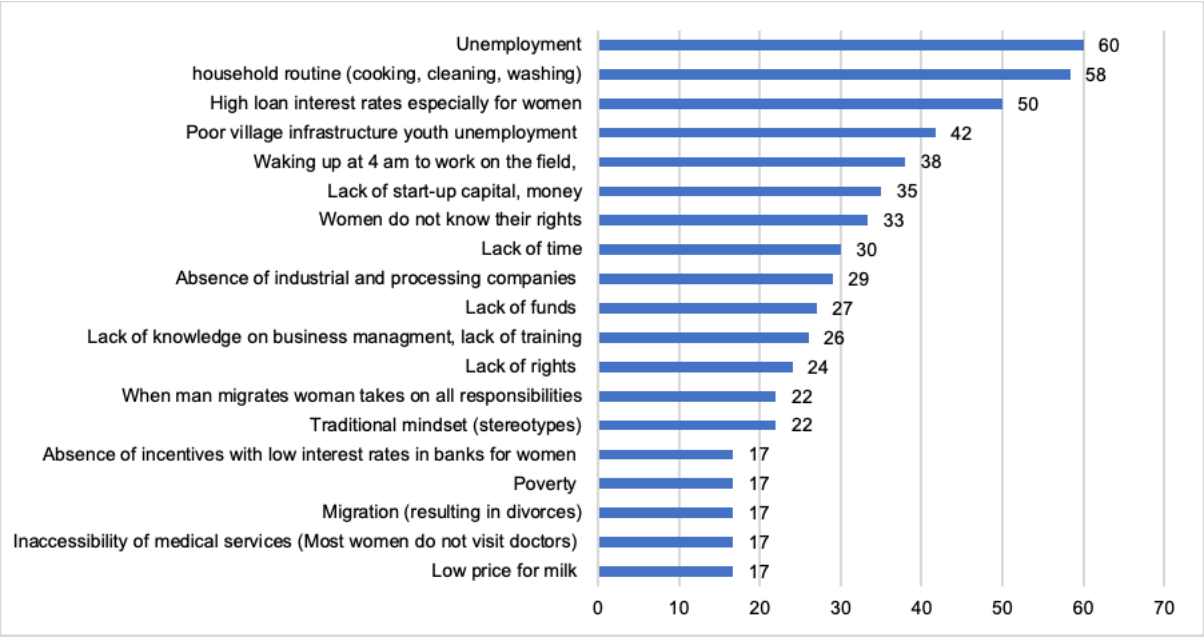


Table 26 Main issues for youth in %

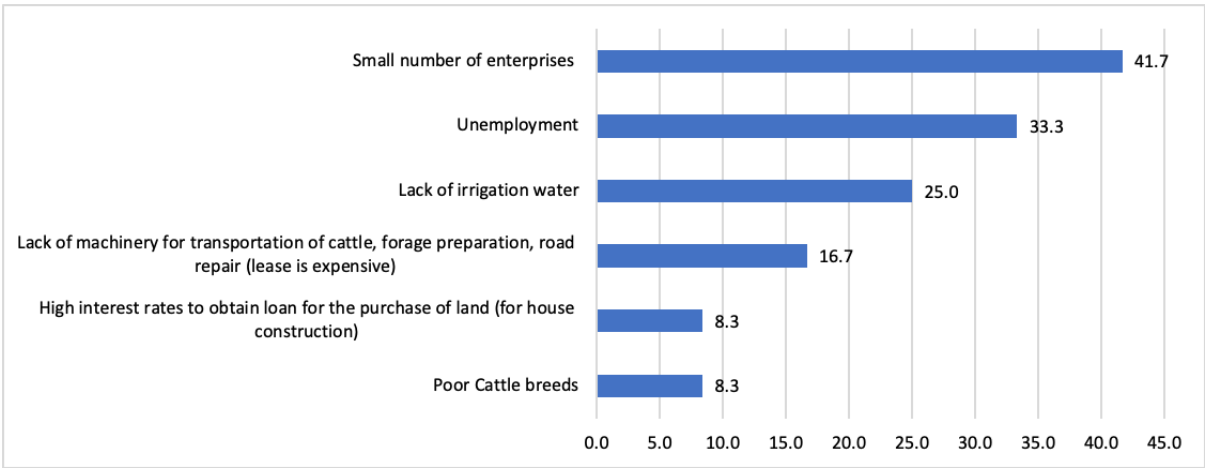


Table 27 Main issues for men in %

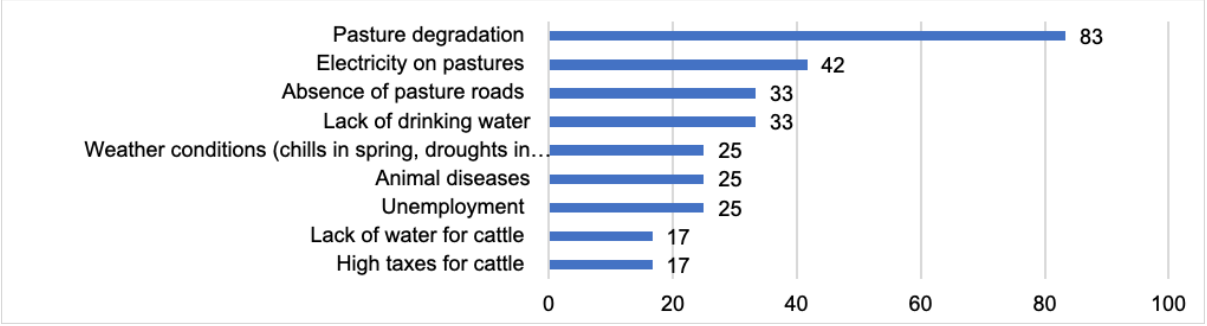
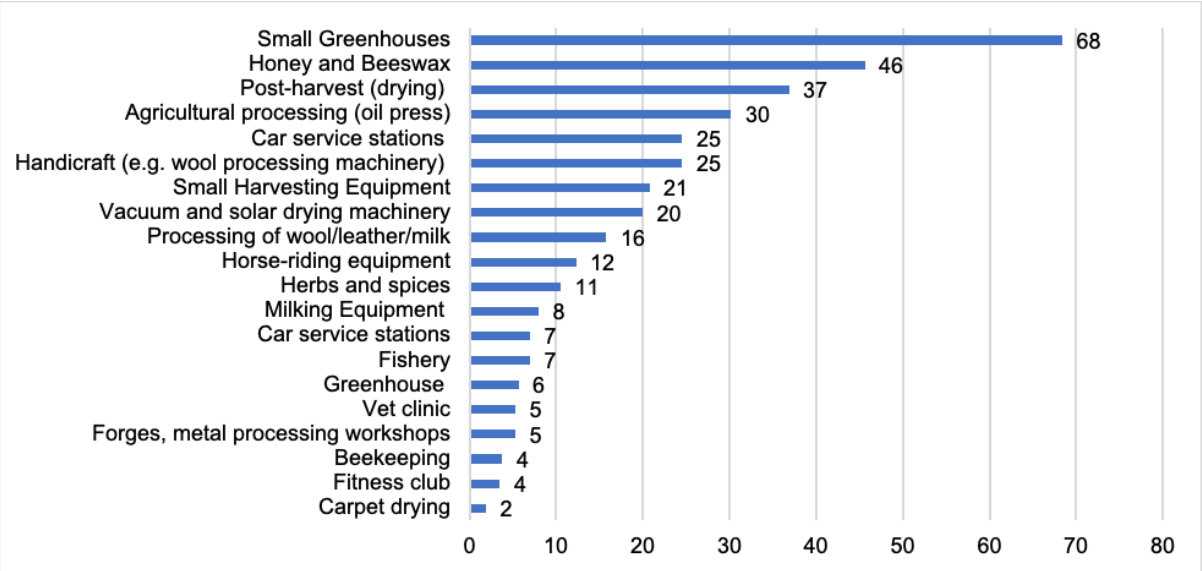
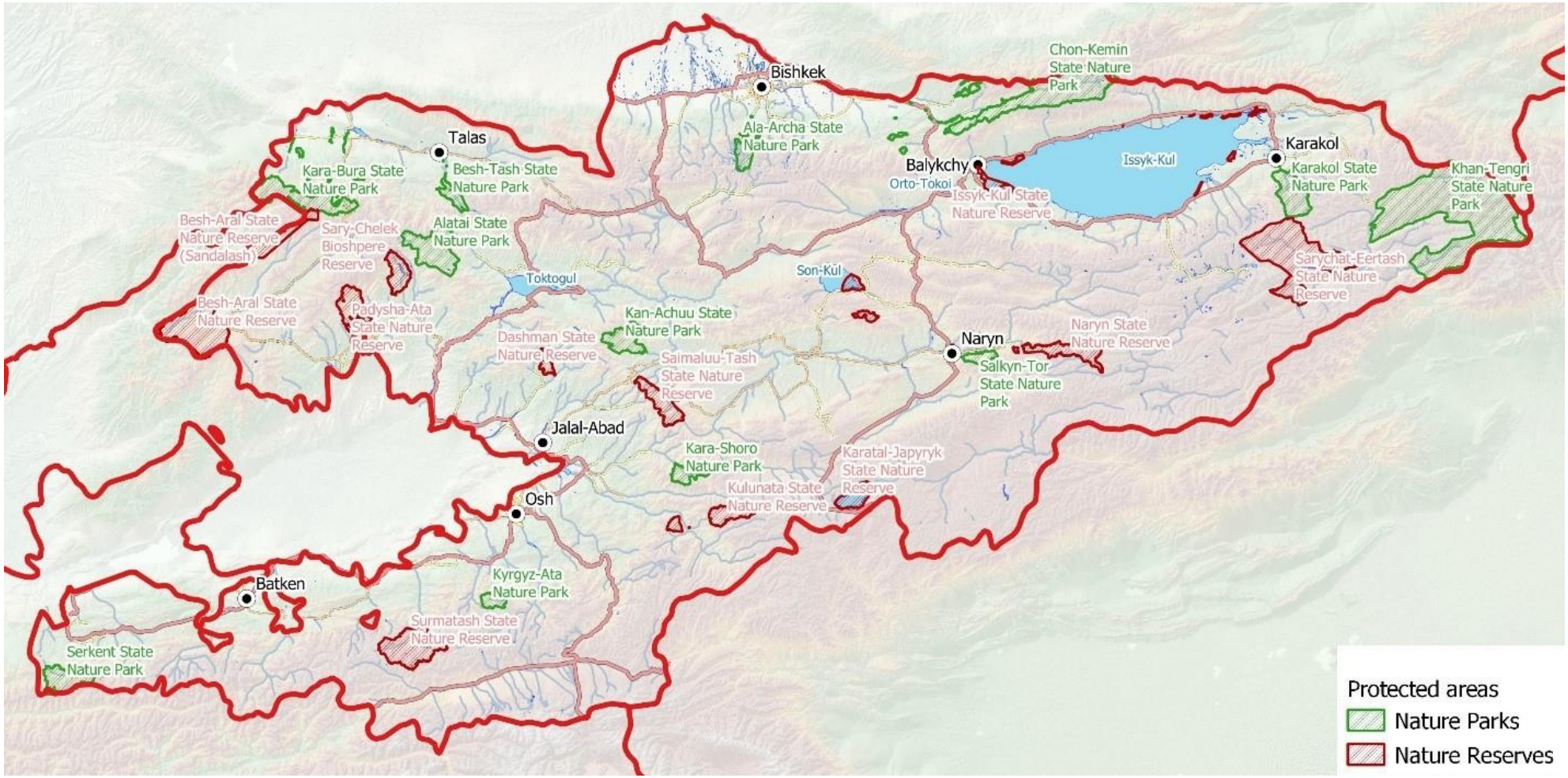


Table 28 Entrepreneurial wishes (men and women) in %



Annex 9 Protected Areas in Kyrgyzstan

Figure 21 Protected Areas in Kyrgyz Republic



Annex 10 Climate Vulnerability, Population, Livestock Density and Poverty Maps

Figure 22 Population density per km^2 in climate-vulnerable PUUs

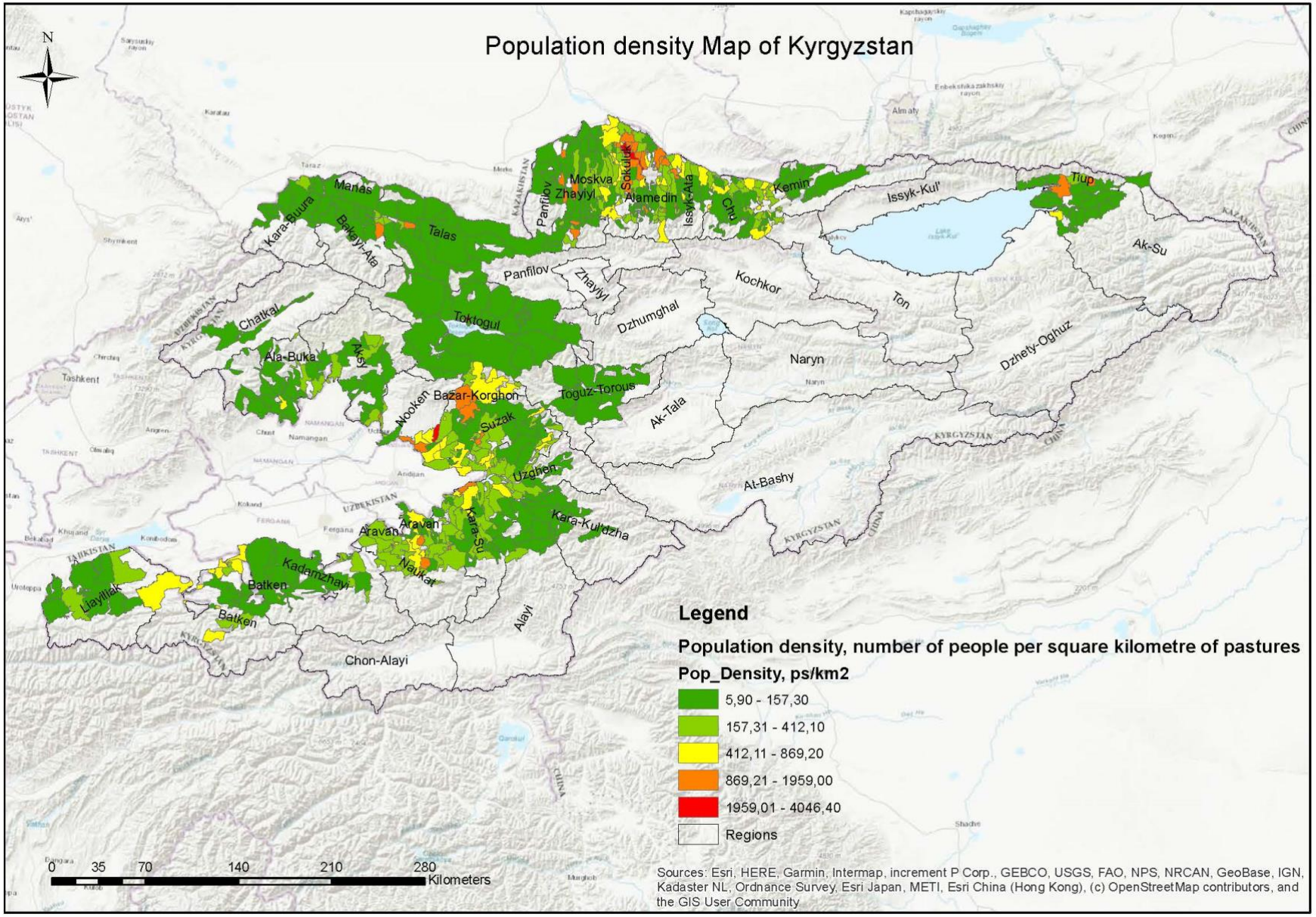


Figure 22 Poverty map per region for climate-vulnerable PUUs

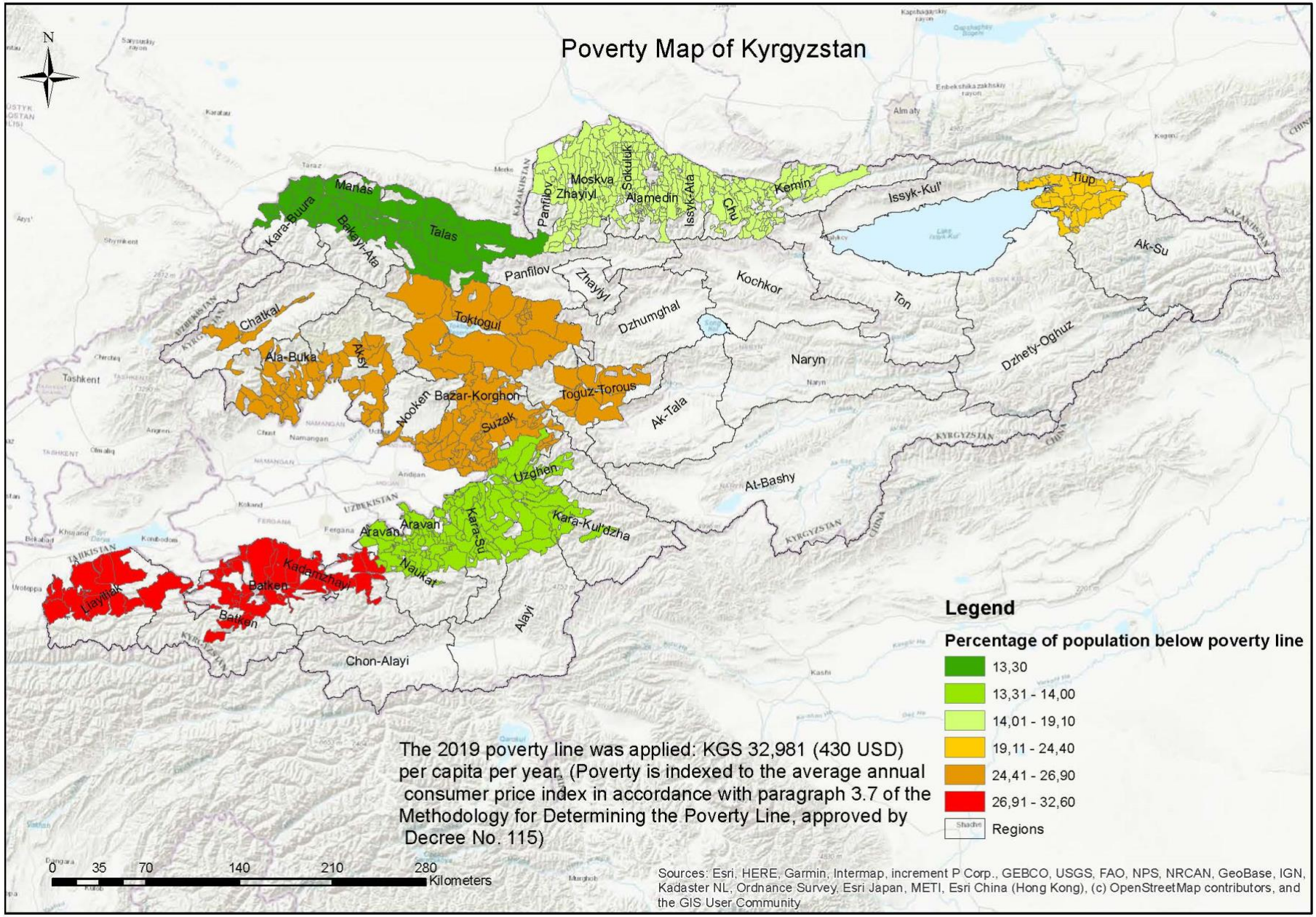
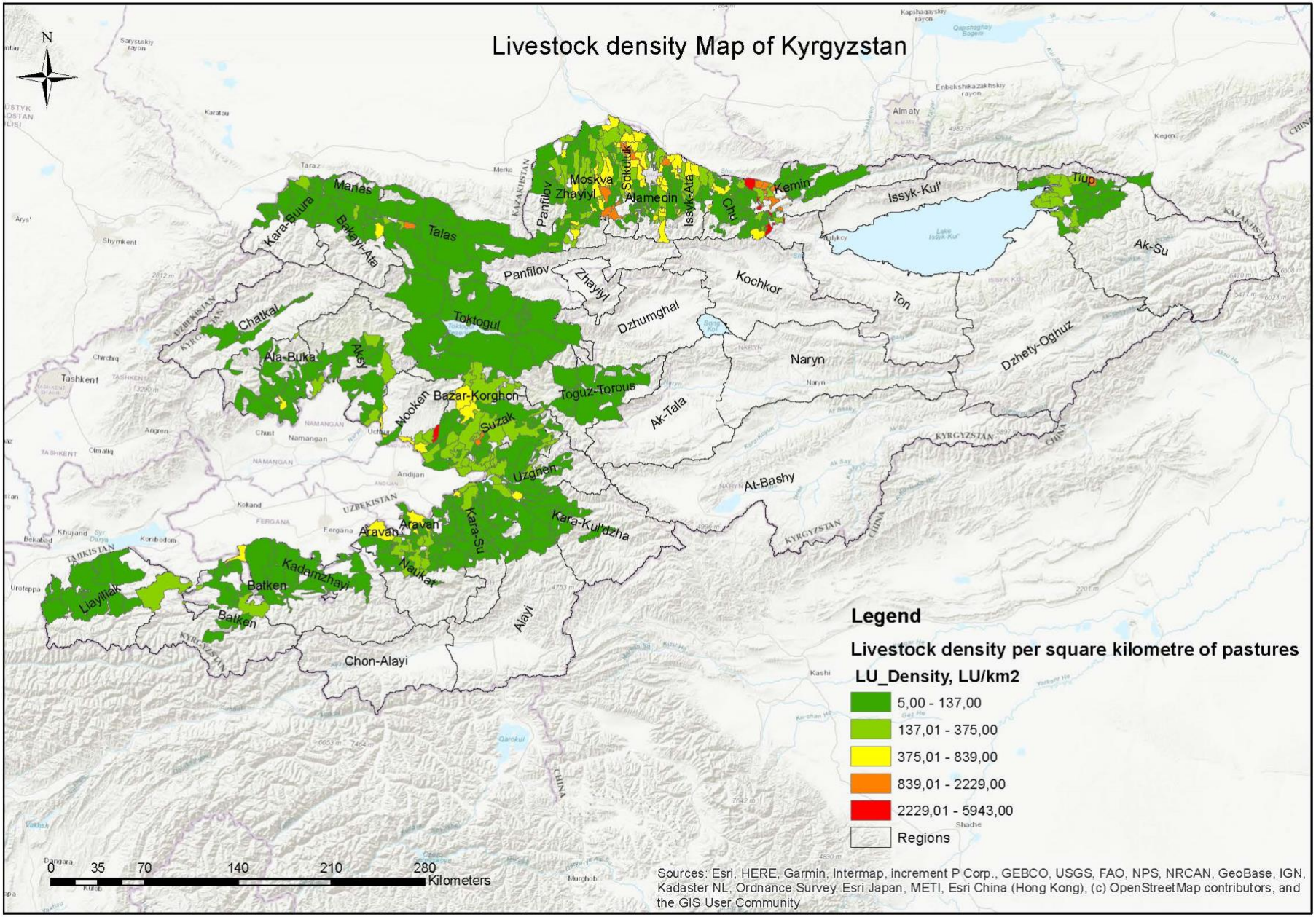


Figure 23 Estimated Average Livestock Unit Density per km2 in climate-vulnerable PUUs



Annex 11 Grievance Redress Mechanism Form

Investing in rural people**D 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)

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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 (1st Complainant)

Signature and Date (2nd Complainant)

The filled in form shall be returned to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org

Annex 12 RRPCP-Adapt Organigramme

Figure 24 RRPCP-Adapt structure

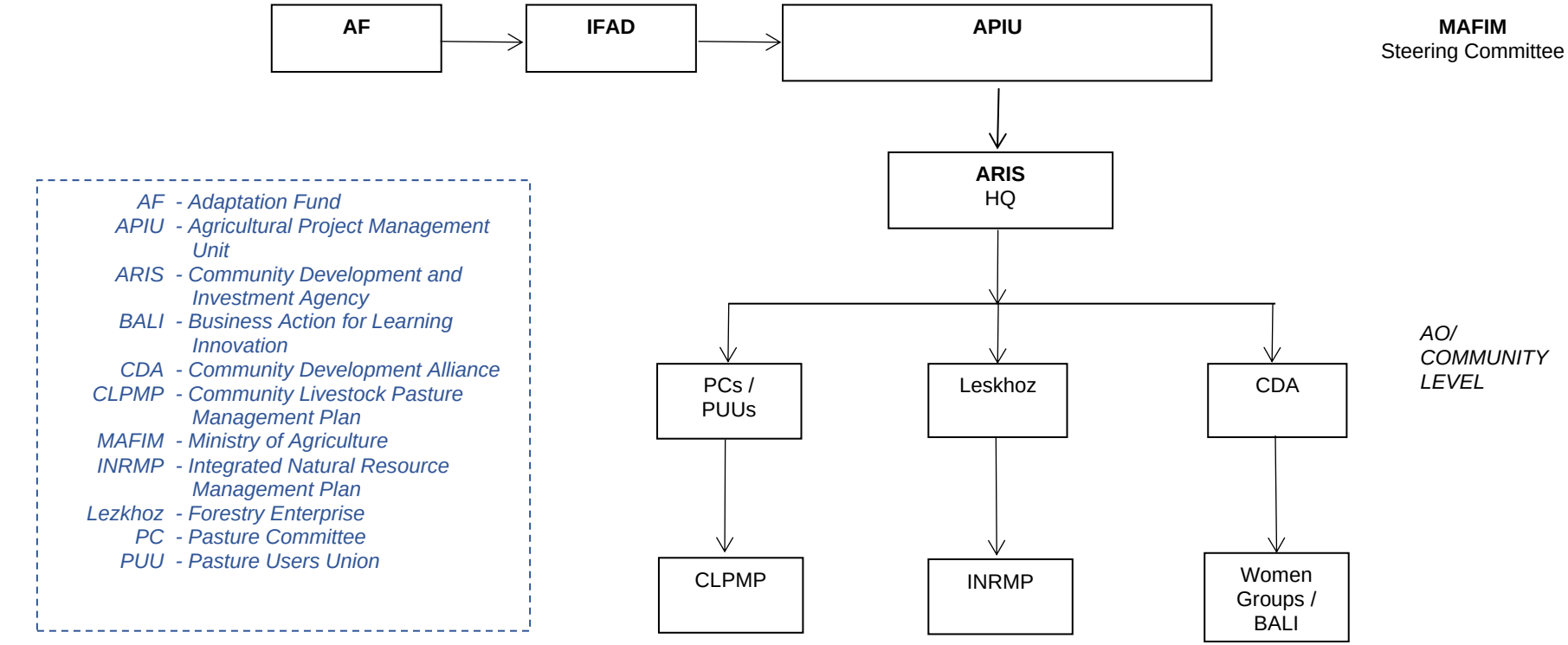
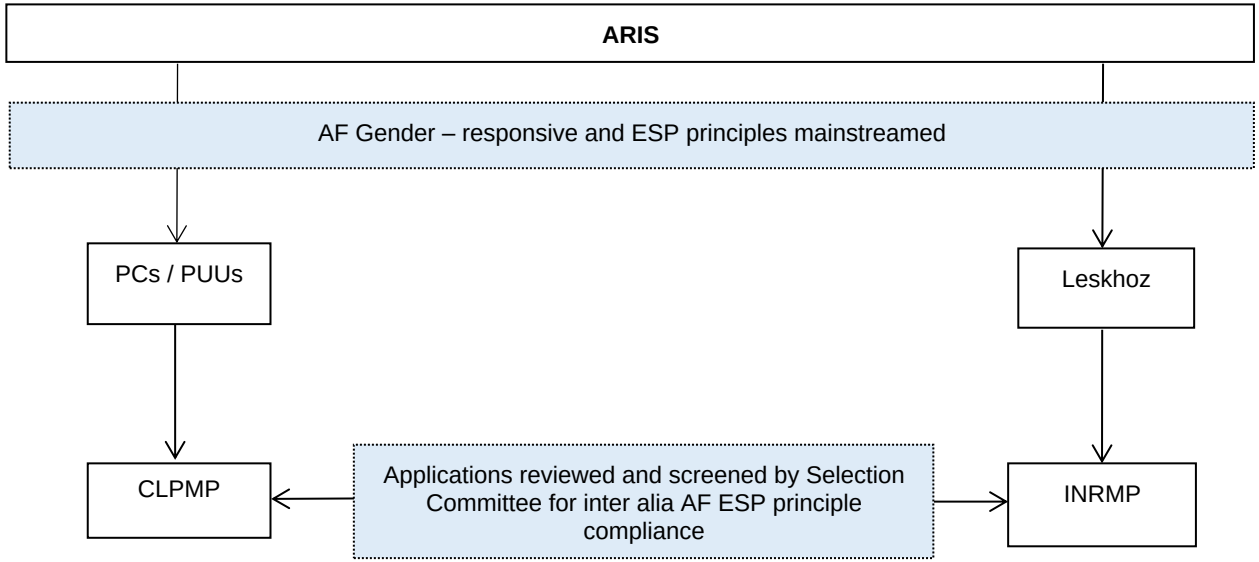


Figure 25 CLPMP & INRMP Organisational Structure

ARIS - Community Development and Investment Agency
CLPMP - Community Livestock Pasture Management Plan
INRMP - Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan
Leskhoz - Forestry Enterprise
PC - Pasture Committee
PUU - Pasture Users Union



Annex 13 CLPMP and INRMP Timeline

CLPMP and INRMP Development and Implementation Timeline