THE GEF/SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY

KYRGYZSTAN

Bishkek, 2006

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ACRONYMS

BD	Biodiversity
BPR	Biennial Program Report
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CC	Climate Change
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPMT	Central Program Management Team (For the SGP)
CPS	Country Program Strategy
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for international Development of the UK
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
IAS	Impact Assessment System
IW	International Waters
KM	Knowledge Management
LD	Land Degradation
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
LLM	Lessons Learned Meeting
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCs	National Coordinators
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPA	Nature Protected Area
NSCs	National Steering Committees
OPs	Operational Programs
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RBM	Result-Based Management
SGP	Small Grants Programme
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human rights
UNCBD	UN Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United National Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The rationale justification of geographical priorities of the GEF\SGP UNDP program in Kyrgyzstan

GEF/SGP has potential of influence in all 5 GEF focal areas in Kyrgyzstan: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants. GEF/SGP supports activity which has direct influence on global ecological benefits and uses ecosystem approach.

First, the existing network of protected nature areas (PNA) which are aimed to conserve natural ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan has been analyzed in order to find geographical focus of possible GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan interventions. According to the classification accepted by the International Union of Conservation of the Nature PNAs of the republic are under 4 categories (Fig.1of **Optional Annexes**).

I category – natural reserves *(zapovedniks)* common number of which is 8 and total area of 288 thousand hectares where any economic and other activities breaking natural development of natural complexes are forbidden;

II category- national natural parks (9 in total) with area of 276 thousand hectares, where the different kinds of protection (forbidden, recreation, and other) and using of natural complexes are established.
III category - nature monuments (caves, waterfalls, picturesque or unusual landscapes and etc.);

IV category – *zakazniks* (where is no exact translation of this term into English) or small reserves created for protection of some components of natural ecosystem. *Zakazniks* are subdivided into 5 groups: forest zakazniks -10, botanical - 23, hunting - 14, complex-2 and geological - 18. The total area of reserves in republic makes more than 325 thousand hectares.

The total area of nature protection objects makes 889663 hectares or 4, 45 % of the territory of the country.

The analysis shows, that all I category protected areas contain flora and fauna species being endemic or included in the International Red Book.

Protected areas of the II, III and IV categories do not contain such kind of species, or available information does not allow to make such conclusion. We selected the protected areas where, we can make conclusion, based on available information that species or ecosystems having global importance are the main objects of protection measures in the territory of these protected areas. Results are reflected in the Table 1 of **Optional Annexes.**

GEF/SGP should have impacts not only to global ecological benefits, but also on poverty reduction and communities' empowerment. The main leading principle of GEF/SGP is to reach the poorest, remote and isolated communities or, in other words, the most vulnerable communities. Therefore the definition of such communities and their location regards to protected ecosystems with biodiversity of global importance was our following step.

It is necessary to say, that Kyrgyzstan is the multinational country (Figure 2 of **Optional Annexes**). The national compound of Kyrgyzstan is formed by native and nonnative nationalities. The native nations (Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs) not make the minority but, on the contrary, the majority of the total population. According to proportion of native and nonnative nations Kyrgyzstan is similar to South Africa or Malaysia.

The country is officially bilingual: the Kyrgyz language is a state language, the Russian language is an official one. The Kyrgyz live everywhere (only in 5 administrative units they make less than half from

total population (see. Fig. 2.), Russians are mainly concentrated in city settlements in the north of the republic, Uzbeks – in the cities of the south of the republic. It is very difficult to say, that we have vulnerable groups in Kyrgyzstan regard to their nationality.

If we compare the data of poor families portion in the population of administrative units (Figure 3 and Figure 2 of Optional Annexes, it is not difficult to notice, that in the rayons where proportion of the Kyrgyz population is more than half, the portion of poor families (monthly income is less than 40 USD per capita) makes two thirds of total number of families.

Taking into account the necessity of including of poverty level in the process of determination of geographical focus for GEF/SGP intervention, it is possible to say that communities located next to the protected territories in the north of the republic are less priority in comparison with the same communities located in the south of Kyrgyzstan because of different poverty level.

Remoteness and disconnection of communities are the last criterions (only by sequence, but not by importance) which should be estimated for a justification of geographical focus. Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country. That's why the altitude above sea level and accessibility of the location are the primary factors, determining the remoteness and disconnection of communities.

We used GIS (Geographical Information Systems) technologies to evaluate these factors. The weighed average altitude of the territory and weighed average living altitude of permanent population (with the height step of 100 m) were computed for each administrative unit. Then normalization of the calculation results was conducted. Then normalized values were summarized. The calculated values of the territory altitude were multiply for 0, 5 because the altitude of the whole territory of administrative unit is not as important as altitude of settlements, where population permanently lives.

Remoteness and disconnection were taken into consideration as well. Remoteness was calculated by the distance from northern administrative rayons (Chui, Issykkul, Talas, and Naryn oblasts) to Bishkek. The distance was measured by the length of the highways connecting the centers of the greatest population density of the rayons with Bishkek. Measurement was carried out using a topographical map of 1: 500000 scale. For southern administrative rayons (Osh, Jalalabat, Batken oblasts) remoteness was calculated by distance to Osh city, which has the status of the second capital in Kyrgyzstan.

The disconnection was evaluated by opportunity to have all-the-year-round transport connection from the rayon to any of 4 geographical directions (North, East, South, and West). Each direction was given conventional weigh of 1. If the direction has seasonally connection only because of blocking roads by snow avalanches, mudflows, landslides and so on, the weigh is reduced to 0,5.

By the result of the calculations, 4 categories of the rayons regards to height above sea level, disconnection and remoteness were determined (Figure 4 of Optional Annexes):

I. High mountainous, most remote and isolated rayons (value 1,8-2,5)
II. Middle mountainous, relatively remote and isolated rayons(value 1-1,8)
III. Low mountainous rayons (value 0,7-1,0)
IV. Nearly plain rayons (value 0,4-0,7)

So, we have the list of rayons with the number of protected areas aimed to conserve ecosystems, containing globally significant species of flora and fauna (Table 1, Optional Annex) , we know the portion (%) of poor families in these rayons (Figure 3), national composition (Figure2) of the rayons, degree of remoteness, disconnection and altitude (Figure 4, values of calculated indicator).

For definition of the rayons the most fitting to GEF\SGP intervention requirements we carried out the procedure of normalization and weighing the all mentioned factors and one more criterion was added: the quantity of hectares of the forest and bush vegetation per capita of administrative unit population.

The factor of presence of the protected areas in the territory of administrative unit was evaluated by the sum of conventional points (Table1, Optional Attachment). Presence of a reserve - 8 points, national park- 4 points, forest and botanical reserve - 2 points, presence of geological, hunting, complex reserves and natural plots of species high concentration - 1 point. The weigh of the factors were determined by reasonable assumption that presence of a national park, forest zakaznik and botanical zakaznik in the territory of administrative unit can be equal to the effect of one state zapovednik presence. The more sum of points the more rayon fitting to GEF/SGP intervention.

The quantity of hectares of forest and bush vegetation per capita is obvious parameter: the more forests, the more biodiversity, and rayon are more fitting for GEF/SGP intervention.

Remoteness, disconnection and altitude above sea level these are very clear indicators. The more value, the more population is vulnerable. GEF/SGP intervention should be focused on the most vulnerable communities; it is one the main principle.

The portion of poor families is concerned to factors which are easy for interpretation as well: the more poor families, the more rayon vulnerable and GEF/SGP intervention is more justified.

National composition of administrative units is the most complicated factor for interpretation. Conservation of variety in different meanings is one of the corner stone principles of big GEF and GEF\SGP. Thus, the more multinational rayon the more rayon is fitting to GEF/SGP intervention. The particular coefficient of multinationality was used for calculations.

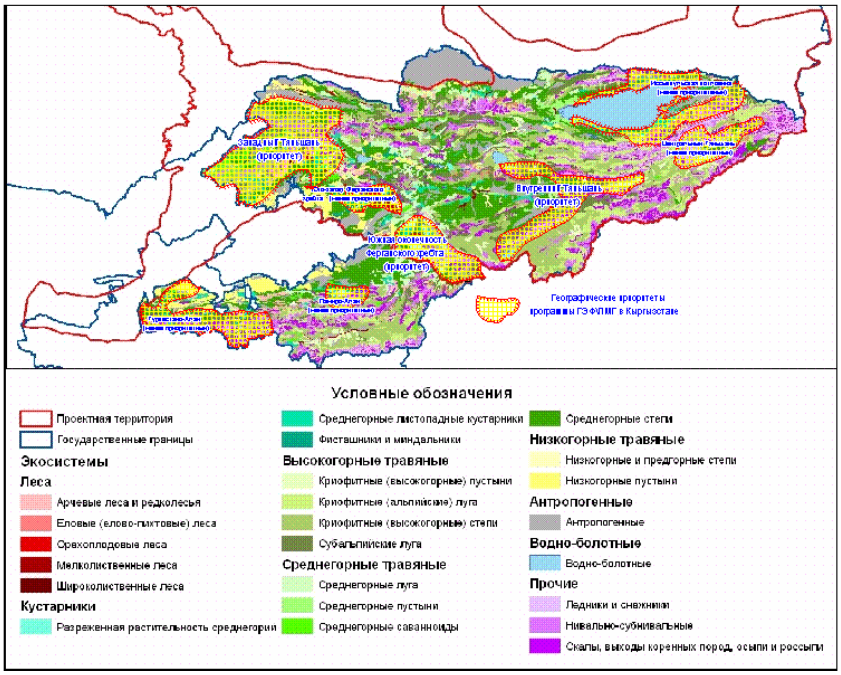
The standard statistical procedure of normalization (when the maximal value of parameter is 1 and other values are expressed as a portion of 1) applied for summation of the different parameters. The results of calculation are presented in the Table 2 of Optional Annexes: “Ranking of administrative rayons of Kyrgyzstan by the value of the indicator of GEF/SGP intervention conformity”

Three categories of rayons were selected based on value of the indicator of GEF/SGP intervention conformity: the most priority (value 2, 5-4), simple priority (value 2-2, 5), and non priority rayons (value less 2, Figure 5 of Optional Annexes).

Definitely, that administrative borders not always correspond to borders of ecosystems, therefore to determine finally the borders of geographical focus of GEF/SGP intervention we tried to combine the administrative borders with natural borders and ecosystems.

At the same time the location of protected areas were taken into consideration in order to include within geographical focus the maximum their quantity. Of course, administrative borders are important, but for ecosystems, the natural borders are more important therefore in some cases borders of geographical focus do not correspond to administrative ones (Picture 1.).

The are 8 areas where we can expect that intervention of GEF/SGP could really promote changes in the state of matters with global ecological benefits, poverty reduction and local communities empowerment. They are: Turkestan-Alay, Kyrgyzata-Fergana, Kulunata-Karashoro, Baubashata, Western Tienshan, Inner Tienshan, Central Tienshan, and Issykkul. According to decision taken by GEF/SGP National Steering Committee session on 23 February 2006 the following areas were recognized by the priority:



Picture 1. Ecosystems and geographical priority of GEF/SGP intervention if Kyrgyzstan

1. The most priority areas (the value of conformity indicator more than 2, 5):
   - Western Tienshan,
   - Inner Tienshan
   - Kulunata-Karashoro
2. Simple priority areas (the value of conformity indicator between 2, 0 and 2, 5):
   - Turkestan-Alay
   - Kyrgyzata-Fergana
   - Baubashata
   - Central Tienshan
   - Issykkul

The distribution of the grants for 2006-2007 years will be in accordance with established priorities: 50% to the most priority areas, 30% - to simple priority areas and 20%- to the rest of territory of Kyrgyzstan and projects which aimed to disseminate and enlarge accumulated experience, lessons learnt and up scaling of GEF/SGP projects in Kyrgyzstan.

Probably not everyone has a good cartographical source or experience to find in what priority area his or her settlement or project site is located. As a rule, for exact identification it is necessary to know names of oblast, rayon and an ayil otmet (an administrative unit of the lowest level). The table specifying what ayil otmet belongs to what priority area and what types of activity can be supported by GEF/SGP was created (Table 3, Optional Attachment) to facilitate identification. It is necessary to remember that some geographical areas do not coincide with administrative borders and names.

Regards to thematic orientation and priority, any project should pursue the strategic environment goal of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan – restoration and rehabilitation of natural forest and wood-shrubby ecosystems. We believe that increase of forested areas is a real sign and tool for sustainable development of the mountainous country.

I. Background Information and Analysis of Context – national and geographic/thematic levels

I.A. Economic and Political Situation

Since independence received in 1991 development of Kyrgyzstan was defined by available natural resources, relative high human capacity and combination of opportunities and problems inherited by former USSR. As a result, according to the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic data we have more than 2 million populations under poverty line and more than 50 thousand populations under the extreme poverty line of the 5, 1 million total populations for the year of 2006. Children death rate in developed countries makes six on one thousand; in Kyrgyzstan, this parameter is 5 times higher. More than 1 million people have no access to pure potable water and public health services are not accessible almost for 0.5 million people.

Nevertheless, the following positive moments of social development exist: increase of positive activity of a civil society, examples of successful cooperation of state and public structures. Mining and production of electricity energy are the basic export branches. Gross National Product is mainly formed by service and agricultural sector. The state supports development of small business and private enterprise, promotes expansion and diversification of paid services on internal and external markets.

This rational direction of economic policy was combined with increase of authoritative, antidemocratic tendencies in political sphere, which became the main reason of growing bureaucracy, inefficiency of the basic state institutes, large-scale corruption and nepotism that finally led to revolutionary events of spring 2005. All processes reviewed above have generated the current situation in Kyrgyzstan which is characterized by the following basic features:

- Poverty has been reduced but is still great;
- Macroeconomic stabilization has been achieved; however, we could not observe a long-termed stability: the economy is rather vulnerable from external and internal shocks; the problem of the external debt has lost a former acuteness but has not disappeared yet;
- New market oriented economic structure has been formed but there are still significant economic segments requiring further market reform and privatization;
- The country has launched to a trajectory of economic growth, however, its rates are not too high in comparison with other countries; long-term stability is under a serious question because of excessive dependence of economy on a situation in separate sectors (first of all, extraction of gold and hydropower production), and also on political and economic situation in neighboring countries;
- Many state bodies operate inefficiently and are struck with bureaucratism, corruption and nepotism; the social sector functionates almost in former volume, however, the quality of services became worse.

1.B. Environmental situation and GEF/SGP focal areas

The territory of Kyrgyzstan is located between heights of 401 m and 7739 m above sea level (Pobeda Peak). 40, 8 % of the territory is located at the height of 3000 m and higher. 23, 5 % of the territory of the country are above 3500 m and practically deprived. There is high-altitude zonality similar to natural zones on plains in high mountains. On plains zones are replaced for the space of thousands kilometers and in mountains they are griped in some tens of kilometers.

Biodiversity. By parameters of a biological diversity Kyrgyzstan takes an appreciable place in the world, being distinguished with high concentration of species of plants and animals and also with relatively undamaged state of natural landscapes and ecosystems. The republic is included into number

of 200 priority ecological regions of the planet. It is stipulated by relatively high concentration of flora and fauna species. So there are about 2% of world flora and 3% of world fauna in the country, whereas the area of Kyrgyzstan makes only 0, 13 % from a world land, and remoteness from ocean seas makes 5000 km where the greatest amount of species is concentrated.

Manmade factors (caused by human activity) are revealed in direct withdrawal of a biomass by cutting down trees and bushes, gathering medicinal and aesthetically attractive plants, hunting, fishery, pasturage, mowing. These activities are supplemented with pollution of the environment, destruction of habitat areas by an arable land, roads, settlements, mining enterprises, storage ponds, etc. So we can observe splitting up and reduction of habitats, decrease of species number and their reproduction. Extinction of species becomes usual.

The process of deforestation is especially dangerous. The forested area has been reduced by half for the last 50 years. Meanwhile not less than half of all species diversity of the country is concentrated in the forests (Fig. 6 of Optional Annexes).

Some species of plants and animals have already disappeared. Among them the wild pomegranate, the tiger, the red wolf, the otter. 65 plants, 18 insects, 3 fishes, 3 reptiles, 33 birds,13 mammals are included in the Red book of Kyrgyzstan (1986). This list requires addition. The number of the animals included in the Red Book (at the beginning of 2003) makes: the Tien-Shan argali - 2433, the maral - 294, the ounce - 469, the lynx - 1217, the bear - 386, the manul (Felis manul Pall.) - 204.

The unique nuciferous forests of Southern Kyrgyzstan have a special value. These forests are considered as one of world origin centers of cultivated fruit plants origin. From this point the forest massif represents the greatest value as a depository of huge genetic fund.

Wild-growing fruit plants of Kyrgyzstan are the wild relatives of cultivated plants representing the most valuable genetic material: the walnut, the apple-tree of Sivers, the Kyrgyz apple-tree, the Sogdian cherry plum, the pear ordinary, the pear of Korjinsky, the pear of Regel, the Tien-Shan cherry, the Magaleb cherry , the barberry, the almond ordinary, the Jungarian hawthorn , the Turkestani hawthorn.

Tendencies in natural resources transformation. Many ecosystems essentially degradated for the last years as a result of human activity . Drastic change of habitats and direct withdrawal of plants and animals from the nature have resulted in disappearance of some species (11 species) and have threatened existence of others (about 150 species).

The list of the most important tendencies in change of biodiversity of the republic regards to plant and animal associations, individual species and populations and importance of these changes for biodiversity protection is in the Table 4 of Optional Annexes.

The analysis of the reasons of biodiversity reduction has shown that the intervention of GEF/SGP can be effective in the following themes:

Forest ecosystems: regulation of grazing; change of livestock structure; use of renewable energy sources; planting local fast-growing trees as alternative to use natural forest wood; introduction of a community based forestry in the land belonging to local self-governance authorities.

Fauna of birds, big and medium mammals: encouragement of local traditions directed on protection of birds population (hunting birds), development of infrastructure of community based ecological tourism and national handicrafts as alternative to poaching activity;

Grassy formations: regulation and control of grazing; change of livestock structure; implementation of pasture rotation schemes and special measures on rehabilitation of pastures productivity (microreserves, sowing wild grasses, partial mowing and etc.); incentive for bulbous and herbs cultivation as alternatives to their uncontrollable picking and stocking up

Wetlands: regulation of grazing; change of livestock structure ; planting local fast-growing trees as alternative to use wood for heating and cooking; encouragement of national handicrafts based on sustainable use of these ecosystems' components (willow wicker-works, production goods made

of cane); development of infrastructure of community based environmental tourism, prohibiting the use of wetlands as a dump.

Local agrobiodiversity : assistance to develop small scale processing infrastructure (use of raw materials received from local disappearing grades); support in forming herds, flocks, the dog nurseries for re-selection work;

Use of aesthetic, recreational and informative, cognitive resources of biodiversity: creation of school microreserves, school patrols, issue of attractive manuals designed for children.

Emission of greenhouse gases and barriers on the way of renewable energy sources implementation. The Kyrgyz Republic as a developing country has no obligations on reduction of greenhouse gases. Emission of greenhouse gases is produced by the energy sector makes about 35 % of the total greenhouse gases emission.

One of the recommendations (The First National Communication of Kyrgyz Republic on Climate Change report " (Bishkek, 2003) for greenhouse gases reduction in the energy sector is to develop the legal mechanisms stimulating the consumers to save energy and increase a share of renewable energy sources. Besides lack of laws there are the following barriers to implement renewable energy sources: their high cost, long terms of recoupment, complexity of exploitation and construction, and also a low level of people awareness about ecological and socio-economic benefits of renewable energy sources application.

The portion of buildings and houses heating makes 13-30 % of the total greenhouse gases emission in the republic. Heating systems of houses and buildings being built nowadays, don't fully correspond to requirements of building standards on energy efficiency and energy saving. Barriers on a way of implementation are similar to barriers in sphere of energy production.

The share of transport sector, mainly automobile, is about third of general emission of greenhouses gases. The basic recommendations on reduction of greenhouse gases emission are toughening standards and strengthening their control, development of public transport, use of hybrid electromobiles.

Biofuel implementation (including biogas) as alternative to oil and diesel is not mentioned in recommendations as well as development of hybrid transport (petrol and electromobile), transport on only electric traction (cable cars, trolley buses), on muscular energy (bicycles, rickshaws) and development of a cartage. It is one of indicators of weak awareness (of even experts) about these technologies.

The share of the industry is about 4 % of greenhouse gases emission in Kyrgyzstan and recommendations in this sphere are not so significant. The agriculture's share in carbonic acid gas emission is 20 %. The basic source is agricultural rests burning and animal husbandry waste (manure). The basic recommendation on reduction of the emission is the implementation of biogas and compost technologies. For carbon absorption it is important to increase wood plantings and to restore wood areas. The national wood policy stipulates for the increase of wood areas of the republic up to 6 % for the period till 2025. Reforestation, increase of completeness of wood areas, increase of wood areas biological efficiency , reduction of illegal felling will provide for increase of CO_2 absorption 1,5 times. The possible potential of wood cultivation and reforestation in Kyrgyzstan makes about 1200 hectares.

The analysis of a situation around the greenhouse gases emission and implementation of renewable energy sources shows that intervention of GEF/SGP can render effective influence on the following directions:

-increase of woods completeness and restoration of the wood areas through regulation cattle pasture, change of a livestock structure , encouragement of gathering and processing of not wood products of a wood;

-increase of the population awareness and propaganda of energy effective building standards and standards of heating systems and heating devices;

-experiments on transfer of oven heating of the public objects which are on balance of institutions of the local government on combined heating with use biogas, helio, wind installations, thermal vertical heat – generator at change of existing practice of financing of expenses on heating and implementation of energy efficiency building standards;

-support of the innovations using renewed energy sources, for example, hydraulic rams , charpaleks (pumps, using the principle of Arhimed screw);

-support of efforts of institutions of local government on implementation of bicycle transport as element of public transport (bicycle lane, a network of hire of bicycles, bicycle rickshas).

International waters. Almost all rivers of Kyrgyzstan, can be considered as international waters (by GEF definition) because their drainage basins are located in the territory of the several countries. The quality of international and interior waters is far from excellent state.

Processes of etherification destroyed the important groups: seaweed, fishes. Wetland complexes in Chui valley have almost disappeared due to consumption waters to irrigation needs. The ecosystems of the lower current of the rivers degraded because of strong pollution. Lakeshores of Sary-Chelek, Issyk Kul, Sonkul, Chatyrkul are recognized as water objects of the international importance, but their ecosystems remain under a threat of degradation despite of declared protection regime.

The main causes of the unsatisfactory quality of water resource are:

- Lack of capacities and extreme physical deterioration of sewage-purification facilities;
- Lack of sewage systems in settlements, especially in rural areas;
- Unsystematic expansion (with violation of existing sanitary norms) dumps of solid household wastes because of encouragement of squatter settlement around big cities;
- Violation of norms of motor transport maintenance and operation, causing distribution of mineral oil pollution of river and water objects through small irrigation (aryk) network ;
- Violation of sanitary norms by the population, the enterprises of the local industry, trade, public catering and consumer services;
- The limited technical capacities of municipal services to recycle, process and storage of industrial and household wastes;
- Degradation of state regulation activities on water protection;

The analysis of a situation in international waters focal area, shows, that GEF/SGP opportunities to affect essentially on the reasons of deterioration of the international waters are rather modest, because of the degradation sewage-purification facilities. Facility objects are not under GEF category of incremental costs and cannot be supported by GEF/SGP. Nevertheless, there are some activities which can be supported by GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan in this area:

- Preservation and protection of wetlands, as natural filters by prohibition of cattle grazing and using wetlands as dumps, encouragement of the national handicrafts based on sustainable resources of these ecosystems (willow whickering , production of goods made of reed);
- Development of community based ecological tourism infrastructure;
- Encouragement of introduction of bio-toilets by resorts and municipalities of Issykkul lake region
- Demonstration of opportunities of dry low-capacity sewage and waste collection systems

Land degradation. Reduction of arable lands fertility, productivity of pastures and forests are the main indicators of desertification in Kyrgyzstan. Desertification is caused by non sustainable human activity, such as excessive exploitation of lands, overgrazing, de-forestation and inadequate methods of irrigation. As a result more than 90 % of the total agricultural areas in the republic are exposed to

desertification. Small-scale agriculture prevails and that` why hinders introduction of proper agro technology.

The analysis of a situation in land degradation focal area, shows, that GEF/SGP intervention forms can be the same as for protection of woody and bush ecosystems and grassy formations: pasture regulation; change of structure of a livestock; introduction of a pasture and crop rotations, planting fast-growing of trees, as alternative against using of natural forest resources and as a way to lower the level of underground waters; introduction of a community based forestry in the lands belonging to self governance bodies.

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The Stockholm Convention was signed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on May, 17, 2002, and ratified just recently. In 2004 the project GEF/UNEP «Assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic in Preparation of the National plan of the Stockholm Convention Performance» started in the country. The inventory of sources of persistent organic pollutants was compiled and significant POP influence on of the population health was revealed. Existing national system for POPs control is mainly "paper based" because of lack of capacity of national institutions in wide sense: competence of staff, archaic equipment, ignorance and reluctance to follow accepted regulations.

Outcomes of environment situation analyses, thematic GEF/SGP focus in Kyrgyzstan, perspective vision of problems solving

It is obviously, that the same activity cans origin impacts in the several focal areas at the same time. Protection of forest ecosystem, possessing synergic effect, is one of such types of activity. Impact of forest ecosystem to all GEF/SGP focal areas is undisputable. Forests occupy about 4 % of territory of the country, but they play extremely important role in maintenance of ecological stability.

Prohibition of clearing and grazing in forests should be the one of the nearest tasks of national forest policy. It is necessary to reduce sharply truck road network close to the large forest massifs making its accessible for cartage only. The following activities compliment prohibitive actions:

- Support to programs of plantings of the fast-growing trees
- Introduction of alternative power sources, heat and energy saving technologies and constructions to ensure the population with timber and fuel in the territories close to forest massifs.
- Large-scale plantings in all territories favorable for tree growing.
- Incentives to creation of school forest areas, green patrols, public nature protection inspection. Development an educational network on the careful treatment to forests and trees, a wood.
- Introduction a principle: you do not cut a tree that was not planted by you
- Introduction and improvement of community based forestry
- Transparency of forest policy and participation of civic sector in taking decision process.

I.Ba. Relevant Environmental Conventions and Treaties

Kyrgyzstan has ratified 13 international ecological conventions and 3 protocols. Among them: the Convention on climate change and Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on Biodiversity Conservation, the Convention on Ozone Layer Protection and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depletion Substances, the Convention on Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention and etc.

The national programs and plans of action on climate change, biodiversity conservation, desertification, persistent organic pollutants, ozone layer depletion, biosafety were designed and are implemented to meet obligations under conventions mentioned above. All these activities received support of UNEP, UNDP, EC, the United Nations, GEF and other international structures.

I.C. Institutional and Governance Context

Basic principles of management of natural resources and environment are set out in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic according to which citizens of the country possess the right of access to the basic sources of life-support clean air, water, the ground and other resources. The current legislation adjusts protection and use of all kinds of resources: the grounds, waters, air, a biodiversity, and minerals.

The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry at the Government of Kyrgyz Republic is the basic national nature protection institution which implements state policy, manages reproduction and protection of natural resources and the surrounding natural environment, maintenance of ecological safety, and also coordinates activity of other institutions in this sphere. The Agency carries out own duties through the central and territorial bodies.

Municipalities and other local self-government institutions are responsible for regulation of natural resource use wildlife management in their own territories.

I.D.NGO/CBO Analysis.

The sector of the nongovernmental organizations actively participating in ecological activity was being gradually generated for years of independence. NGOs are easily opened and registered in the Ministry of Justice. Any citizen or group of citizens or legal non-government institution can be a founder or founders of NGO. For this moment there are more 6000 NGOs in the Kyrgyzstan. There is difficult to classify them according their activities, because most of them change their activity depending from donor support. Nevertheless, two groups of NGOs can be defined: NGOs permanently dealing with donors oriented to environmental issues and NGOs dealing with environment on occasional base. The total number of NGOs of two groups is about 300.

The term community-based organization (CBO) is not clearly defined. Sometimes CBOs are confused with bodies of local self-governance. In the specific Kyrgyzstan situation where are many small towns and villages, local NGOs might be considered CBOs. In this document, NGO will stand for widespread organizations (regional or national), while CBO and local NGO will stand respectively for community groups and local organizations. The law « About Jamaats » signed by the president of the Kyrgyz Republic on 21February, 2005 gives more less precise definition to the community based organizations.

Strengths of NGOs and CBOs

- Knowledge of local conditions and community mentality
- Knowledge of important community problems
- Preparation for social partnership
- Community focus, flexibility, non-bureaucratic nature
- Representation of the interests of local people
- Interest in final results
- Direct influence on target population

Weaknesses of NGOs and CBOs

- Weak involvement in environmental preservation activities
- Low qualification and environmental knowledge
- Insufficient access to information.
- Lack of state support
- Territorial limitations
- Weak legislative and normative basis
- Weak material and technical basis
- Weak coordination
- Lack of funding

- Little experience
- Weak involvement in decision-making, even at the local level

I.E. Poverty and Poverty Reduction

Population growth rate has serious consequences on natural resources such as water, forest, fossils, air, land. Housekeeping surveys shows, that poor households basically are heated by fire wood most part of which (53 %) just collected in nearby forests or bushes. About of 77 % poor households used coal or fire wood for heating and cooking in 2004. Less than 15 % poor households use the centralized methods of garbage collection.

Poverty level differs region by region. The highest level of poverty was observed in Batken (77,8 % of total population) and Naryn (66,3 %) areas in 2004. Less poor population lived in Chui oblast (21,7 %) and Bishkek city (16,5 %) in 2004, Table1 .

Table1.

Territorial distribution of poverty in Kyrgyzstan. A source: (National Statistical Committee. Survey of housekeeping budgets. Bishkek, 2004)

Administrative regions (oblasts)	Portion of poor population (%)	Poverty Depth	Poor severity
Batken	77.8	28.2	12.9
Jalalabat	50.1	12.8	4.6
Issykkyl	54.1	16.4	6.3
Naryn	66.3	23.7	10.9
Osh	57.0	14.2	5.3
Talas	51.3	15.7	5.9
Chui	21.7	6.0	2.5
Bishkek city	16.5	4.9	1.9
Kyrgyz Republic	45.9	13.2	5.2

I.F. GENDER EQUALITY

Existence of National Council on Women's Affairs, Family and Gender under the President of Kyrgyz Republic reflects the importance given to gender issues in the country. But There are 37 ministries and state agencies in Kyrgyzstan. 2 agencies (Pension Provision Fund and Agency on Migration) are headed by women. The parliament of Kyrgyzstan consists of 105 members. No one woman. Among 468 heads of local governments 23 women only. These figures show that there is a big differences between policy declaration and policy practice in the participation of women in decision making process.

Distribution of poverty among women is influenced with access of women to land resources because the main part of the poor population lives in countryside. The portion of women among farms owners makes hardly more than 4 %. And at the same time farms are headed by women, use only 8 % from the general area of all available arable land.

The average size of the used arable land, per family headed by women, makes 2, 5 ha in comparison with 3, 8 ha per average family. Up to 80% of family lands and the real estate is traditionally registered to the husband or parents of the husband.

Gender inequality has own features even in the poverty distribution. There are disproportionately more women in those spheres where a level of incomes is obviously below the poverty line: education sphere (73,9 %), public health services and the majority of the budgetary organizations (74,5 %), pensioners (62,5 %) etc.

The size of average salaries in "female" branches (as well as the size of pension) is twice lower than the minimal consumer budget. And even there women receive 20-22 % less than men : 89, 5 % (public health services and social services), 76, 9 % (education), 81 % (pension).

Women have less chances to find job in profitable sectors of economy because of duties related to taking care on children. About 68 % jobless (mainly of them are women, bringing up children or being in a maternity leave) live below line of absolute poverty.

About 25 % GEF/SGP supported projects are supervised by women in Kyrgyzstan. But quality of the projects, performance discipline are much higher in these projects than in the others. Preference is given to project proposals submitted by women if there is equity by other criterions on GEF/SGP sessions. Gender issues are considered as criterion during project proposal review stage.

Human rights. The Constitution of Kyrgyz republic endorsed the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. An Ombudsman's Office has been established to handle human rights related complaints independently. There is also a group of local and international civil society organizations that are engaged in observing the protection of human rights. Core human rights principles:

- Universality & indivisibility
- Interdependence & interrelatedness
- Equality & non-discrimination
- Participation & inclusion
- Accountability & rule of law

are ensured by GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan country strategy by including issues of vulnerable groups (population of remote areas and national minorities), gender and anticorruption.

I.G. Indigenous Peoples and/or marginalized communities

There is a concept of "native" nationality in Kyrgyzstan, but this is related to Kyrgyz people whose make the majority of the Kyrgyzstan population and the term "indigenous" by its entire meaning is inapplicable to them.

National minorities (Table 2) living in territory of the republic are descendants of forced migrants of the period of a recent Soviet history when during the Second World War part of Germans from the Volga region and a part of peoples of Caucasus, a part of Korean from the Far East have been moved to Kyrgyzstan, and population of some cities of Russia and Ukraine have been evacuated to Kyrgyzstan together with factories as well. Dungans (Chinese muslims) and Uigurs escaped and saved from the Chinese prosecution in the end of XIX and second half of XX century to Kyrgyzstan. Tzar Russia encouraged people from central parts of Russia and Ukraine to move to Kyrgyzstan in the beginning of XX century as well.

Table 2

National composition of Kyrgyzstan by 1 January 2005

Nationalities	**Kyrgyz**	**Uzbek**	**Russian**	**Ukranian**	**German**	**Tatar**	**Kazakh**	**Tajik**	**Azerbaidjan**	**Uigurs**	**Dungan**	**Korean**	**Turk**	**Others**
Portion of total population (%)	67,9	14,3	9,9	0,6	0,3	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,3	1,0	1,1	0,4	0,7	1,1

Uzbeks, Tadjiks, Kazakhs are referred to native nationalities and can be considered as minorities. If to take into account the geographical priorities determined above, Tadjiks and Uzbeks compactly live in the areas of "less priority" category (the Southwest of the Fergana ridge, Pamir-Alay and Turkestan-Alay). Kazakhs are concentrated in some places of Chui Issykkul regions. If Kazakhs are closer to Kyrgyz people in terms of their language, culture and their economic activities do not strongly differs from Kyrgyz (cattle breeders), Tadjiks and Uzbeks are agricultural peoples.

I.H.DONOR PROGRAMMING CONTEXT

The Kyrgyz Republic on a constant basis cooperates with the international organizations: World Bank, the Asian Bank of Development, the European Economic Commission of the United Nations, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development , United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization on Safety and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and others.

The Kyrgyz Republic since 1992 is a member of the European Economic Commission of the United Nations and accepts active participation in process " the Environment for Europe " and in preparation of the national review according to resources and opportunities of transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development in a context of the Agenda XXI. The Kyrgyz Republic since 2001 is a member of the Swiss Constituency GEF which includes all Central - Asian republics and Azerbaijan.

The Kyrgyz-Swiss Program of support of forestry contributes to development of national forestry sectors of the country within the framework of a bilateral agreement made between the governments of Switzerland and the Kyrgyz Republic

Links to the "big" GEF projects in Kyrgyzstan

GEF/SGP project KYRG-02-07 " Conservation of genetic fund of Issyk-Kul naked osman fish (Diptychus Dybowskii)" has received the further development and Association grantees of GEF/SGP has signed the agreement with the UNDP CO about realization of PDF-A for GEF MSP Project " Conservation of Endemic Ichtyofauna of Issyk-Kul ".

The most significant and fruitful connections have been established with the following projects and programs:

GEF/UNDP project: "Enabling the Kyrgyz Republic to prepare its first National Communication in response to its commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change"

The final reports of Kyrgyzstan GEF/SGP Climate Change projects were used as sources material in activities related to elaboration of the strategy directions of next phase of the GEF project. Experience of the projects supported by GEF/SGP received a wide audience, due to the actions which have been which have been carried out by GEF/UNDP climate change project. For instance, GEF/SGP grantees received an opportunity to tell about the projects at several seminars of a national level, Besides, the information about GEF/SGP projects has been placed in outreach materials prepared by the GEF/UNDP climate change project (posters, calendars, booklets).

GEF/WB project: "Biodiversity Conservation of Western Tien-Shan"

Connections with this project received organizational character. The scientific leader of this project is chairman of the GEF/SGP NSC, and NC and one of members of NSC were members of the GEF/WB project selection commission. Procedure of an assessment of the project proposal has been borrowed from GEF/SGP. Co - financing of the projects was not achieved because of a difference in approaches to the status of beneficiaries. GEF/WB project supported either the state organizations or the private persons.

GEF/UNDP event: " GEF Country Workshop Dialogue "

Information about GEF/SGP projects positive experience and approaches was included in the final declaration of the seminar. During GEF Country Workshop Dialogue site visits to nearest GEF/SGP project were organized. Following projects were visited by participants: KYRG 02-05, 02-18, 03-14.

GEF/UNDP project: «National Capacity Self assessment for Its Commitments to the Global Environment Conventions".
Interaction with thes project was ensured by inclusion of chairman of NSC, one member of NSC and grantee in the structure of the experts who have prepared Thematic Review, and also by inviting NC to working meetings.

GEF/UNEP project: "Enabling the Kyrgyz Republic in Preparation of National Action Plan of Stockholm Convention on POPs Implementation"
NC and grantees were invited to the seminars which were carried out by this project.

GEF/UNEP//UNU/CDE PDF-B project: " Sustainable Land management (SLM) in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains - an Integrated and Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia " GEF/SGP NC was included in the NSC of this project. UNU and CDE have expressed interest to cooperate with the program of small grants by developing and executing the full-scale project. The opportunity of implementation of small grants component to the full size GEF project opens.

II. GEF SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY

II.A. SGP Programming 'Niche'

There are several programs working at community level and NGO in Kyrgyzstan. They are: Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, USAID, Central - Asian Mountain Program (CAMP), the German Society of Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the program of rural investments of World Bank (ARIS). UNDP office in Kyrgyzstan has huge experience of creation of community based organizations and work at a local level.

Creation of Environment Unit in UNDP CO in the middle 2004 created very good preconditions for connection with other GEF projects implemented in the country. However, there is a fear, that GEF/SGP can lose the individuality, and will be considered by others partners and donors as component of UNDP CO country programme portfolio. GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan sees the own independent role in ensuring of global ecological benefits through local initiatives, but poverty reduction and capacity building of the most vulnerable communities GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan sees in cooperation with other donors.

The new situation which has arisen with RAF implication, demands new approaches to institutionalize GEF/SGP in the country. It is supposed, that GEF/SGP strategy will be directed to consolidation of partnership with UNDP CO, but not on integration of the program in UNDP CO Country Programme Document. Simultaneously, GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan, using necessity of the coordination of positions between UNDP CO Environment Unit, representatives of other GEF implementing agencies and the national institutions working in environment sphere , will aspire to strengthen the own GEF/SGP independent value.

II.A.1. Goal and objectives of the operational country program strategy for 2006-2008.

The programme will concentrate on production a number of specific outcomes that respond to the situation analysis presented in Part 1. These outcomes are associated with a number of outputs and activities, all of which have been derived through strategic logical framework (Logical Framework Appendix II-1).

Outcome 1. Reach of SGP to address global environmental problems in the ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan containing the major part of whole country biodiversity spectrum having world importance

The analysis project portfolio shows, that GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan in 2002-2005 was concentrated on the activity promoting preservation and reproduction of kinds of wood plants, having global value. This approach is reasonable, because wood and bush ecosystems are habitats for many kinds of mammals, insects, reptiles, birds, fishes included into International or National Red Book. Nevertheless, wood and bush ecosystems occupy 4,5 % only of territory of Kyrgyzstan. There are probably two ways to overcome this shortcoming:

1. Introduction to " wood and bushes restoration" projects much more activities focused on protection and reproduction of "non wood " species of world importance
2. Encouragement of projects covering wetlands, meadow, semi desert landscapes

Output 1: Biodiversity projects portfolio keeps optimal balance between different species of world importance

Activities:

1.1. Facilitate interactions and cross learning between former and acting grantees, applicants, new and former NSC members to provide assistance to local communities in problem identification and project proposal formulation in accordance with outline of project portfolio;

1.2. Establishment of working links between National Environment Monitoring Datum and projects indicators;

1.3. Introduction and promotion of "landscape" approaches among stakeholders

Responsibility: National Coordinator and NSC members.

Outcome 2. Country programme implements project portfolio that incorporate new GEF OPs and fits to priority areas

GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan has already supported several projects in Land Degradation (LD) focal area and one project in POPs focal area only . LD expert was included in NSC. Nevertheless, there is a problem of misunderstanding by grantees the necessity of LD and IW projects` links to GEF/SGP focal areas. These links are quite visible in wood and semi steppe ecosystems. But pastures and arable lands are the most degraded areas located in non wood ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan .

There are not so clear casual relationships between landuse activity and biodiversity conservation in such ecosystems. The projects ensuring decrease of soil erosion rate and desertification by restoration of wood and bush vegetation, containing species of world importance are the most popular among grantees.

The main obstacle for project initiation in LD and IW focal area is low level of grantees' knowledge and absence of data showing influence of natural soil fertility to CO_2 absorption ability and to reduction of the international waters pollution.

It is possible to say, that the problem of absence of data (or baseline information) is a problem for IW is the same as for LD focal area. State monitoring service has no capacity to control IW used by population. Realization of projects in this focal area very strongly depends on a level of expertise of the organization carries out the project.

Output 2. Capacity created to address new focal areas in a systematic and strategic manner within integrated portfolios

Activities:

2.1. Prepare guidelines and toolkits for each focal and thematic area, preferably in both local languages (Russian and Kyrgyz);
2.2. Demonstration and capacity building projects are linked to protected areas (state reserves, national nature parks, zakazniks);
2.3. Conduct thematic workshops on specific project clusters as appropriate in the frame of policy and practice study and network creation projects.
2.4. Review NSC composition to ensure participation by experts in all focal areas, including IW
2.5. Strengthen expertise of NSC members: oblast exchange visits, facilitation of their participation in activities implemented by other environment programmes;

Responsibility: NC, NSC members.

Outcome 3. Management capacity and national ownership of country programme maintained and strengthened

GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan is managed by NSC, consisting of 11 members, and by GEF/SGP office consisting of NC, PA, AA and driver. Staff number is optimal if the tendency be continued to transfer part of the management functions to GEF/SGP Grantees Association.

It is supposed, that GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan will continue to support the activity directed on capacity building of NSC and GEF/SGP Grantees Association to be enough for placing GEF/SGP in GEF/SGP Grantees Association as National Hosting Institution during Phase 4. Capacity building will be encouraged by delegation of powers on monitoring projects, elaboration of project proposals, carrying out policy study, increases of examination and knowledge management.

Placing GEF/SGP in NHI seems to be the most expedient way strengthening sense of national ownership and empowering grantees by linking them to more resources and making them less dependent on GEF/SGP funds.

During OP2 GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan relations with UNDP CO developed successfully within the partnership frame. Since 2004, new synergy opportunities have been opened because of creation of environment unit in the UNDP CO. The synergy demands willingness from UNDP CO to co-finance and clear understanding that GEF/SGP is not considered as a part of UNDP CO core functions. Very important also that UNDP CO helps to develop the links between SGP and other GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies at country level.

Output 3.1. Managerial capacity and national ownership of the programme enhanced

Activities:

3.1.1. Elaboration of detailed guidelines for NSC members to track long term impact, results and policy influence
3.1.2. Facilitation of UNDP CO clear understanding of necessity in synergy with SGP and advocacy of advantages of placing the programme in GEF/SGP Grantees Association serving as NHI
3.1.3. Clarification roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines to UNDP CO based on updated Operational Guidelines.

Responsibility: NC, NSC members, GEF/SGP Grantees Association

Output 3.2. Results, lessons learned, and good practices defined, tracked, documented, and communicated.
Activities:

3.2.1. Include critical baseline and project results and impact information (project format, database, annual report)
3.2.2. Conduct ex-post project study and disseminate its findings if there is no evaluation mission in 2007;
3.2.3. Undertake studies of grant-making in the identified geographical focus areas;
3.2.4. Based on results of ex-post project study, to track and document longer-term results, impacts, and sustainability of completed projects as part of standard M&E procedures;
3.2.5. Institute systematic networking with earlier grantees and project partners to help to track long-term impacts;
3.2.6. Facilitate M&E and analysis of impacts and lessons learned by working with specialized NGOs and research institutions developing and applying cost-effective methodologies to track benefits and impacts

Responsibility: NC, NSC members supported by expert consultants.

Output 3.3. Partnerships with GEF Implementing/Executing Agencies established

Activities:
3.3.1. Promote involvement in different donor coordination mechanisms (under auspices of UN resident coordination system, like UNDAC).
3.3.2. Creation of donor/partner forums, co-sponsored by UNDP CO and GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan, that bring international and national donors, NGOs, and foundations to the table along with interested government agencies and the private sector.
3.3.3. Document and disseminate examples of fruitful collaboration and partnerships with WB and UNEP projects

Responsibility: NC and UNDP CO focal point

II.B CPS RESULTS: IMPACTS, OUTCOMES AND OUPUTS

It is expected, that impacts of the programme strategy in 2006-2007 to environment; poverty reduction, achievement of MDGs, capacity building will be as follow (Tables 3,4):

II.C. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and the reporting will be based on results and indicators determined in section II.b CPS results: Impacts, Outcomes and Outputs. It is supposed, that will be three levels of monitoring:

- Monitoring of operational strategy of the programme
- Monitoring projects cluster in the priority areas included in geographical focus of the program of the country
- Projects monitoring

Monitoring of operational strategy of the programme
Indicators: Indicators: according to expected outcomes and outputs of operational strategy (II.A.1).
Baseline data: CPS for 2006-2007, Annual Performance Report
Baseline data: CPS for 2006-2007, Annual Performance Report
Source of data: records, minutes, correspondence, archive
Methods for data collections: analyses
Monitoring Frequency: 1 per year
Format of monitoring result presentation: written report
Responsible party: NC
Format of monitoring result discussion and taking decisions: expended NSC session
Data of conduction: Beginning of calendar year

Table . 3. *IMPACTS*

Environmental impacts by GEF focal areas	**Poverty reduction impacts and contributions to the MDGs**	**Empowerment impacts**
Biodiversity		
Protection activities strengthened and manmade load reduced on: A) The unique remaining for such extent massifs of **natural nuciferous forests** (priority geographical areas of Western Tien- Shan, Baubashatinskij, Kulunata-Karashorinskij), B) **Desert, steppe and semi steppe ecosystems, and unique ecosystems of coniferous and pistachio forests** (priority geographical areas Turkestano-Alai, Kyrgyzata-Fergana, Baubashatinskij, Kulunata-Karashorinskij) C) **Forest ecosystems from coniferous species and grassy ecosystems** (priority geographical areas: Western, Internal, Central Tien-Shan, Issyk-Kulskij) D) **Wetland ecosystems** (priority geographical areas: Internal Tien-Shan, Issuk-Kulskij)	Additional sources of the income have appeared; new workplaces have appeared; opportunities of marketing of new goods and services created; made to the MDG 1, MDG 7, MDG 3, MDG 6	The amount of registered jaamats and NGO in local municipalities, adjacent to protected territories increased; Jaamats and NGOs became tenants of the land plots; Jaamats and NGOs became the active side in cooperation with administrations of protected territories, with the population and local self-government institutions; the population owned new skills and even occupations
Climate change		
Greenhouse gases emission reduced by: A) Introduction of the hybrid heating systems and demonstration of these results at a national level (in all priority and less priority geographical areas GEF\SGP geographical of Kyrgyzstan) B) Introduction of biogas and compost technologies and demonstration of these results at a national level (in all priority and less priority geographical areas except for Internal and Central Tien-Shan) C) Decrease of cost and constructional barriers on use of renewable energy sources (priority geographical areas of Turkestano-Alai, Kyrgyzata-Fergana, Baubashatinskij, Kulunata-Karashorinskij)	Some types of expenses on heating, medical treatment reduced; new workplaces have appeared; contributions made to the MDG 1, MDG 7, MDG 3	The amount of registered jaamats and NGO in local municipalities, adjacent to protected territories increased; energy sources diversified; the population has seized new skills and even professions; New technical decisions and financial schemes introduced
International Waters		
A) Recreational pollution of waters of the object having the international importance (Issykkul focus area, lake Issykkul) reduced in some plots B) Pollution of waters of the international river basins (Turkenstno-Alai, Kyrgyzata-Fergana, Baubashatinskii geographical areas) reduced in some plots	Additional sources of the income appeared; new jobs created; opportunities of marketing improved and expanded; facilities for providing new services and production of new goods created; contributions made to the MDG 1, MDG 7, MDG 6	The amount of registered jaamats and NGO in local municipalities, adjacent to protected territories increased; the population seized new skills and even occupations; of awareness level in sphere of personal hygiene and sanitary increased

Land Degradation		
A) Natural productivity of pastures and rangeland plots (Kulunata-Karashorinskij, Western Tien-Shan, Baubashatinskij. Turkestano-Alaiskij geographical priority areas) restored, B) The forest areas (Turkestano-Alai, Kyrgyzata-Fergana, Western Tien-Shan, Kulunata-Karashoro, Baubashata geographical areas) restored and improved C) Plots in barren areas restored or stabilized (Kulunata-Karashorinskij, Baubashata geographical areas)	Profitableness of traditional kinds of activity increased; the infrastructure for alternative or supplementing economic activities created; contributions made to the MDG 1, MDG 7,	The amount of registered jaamats and NGO in local municipalities, adjacent to protected territories increased; Jaamats and NGOs became tenants of the land plots; jamaats and NGOs became the active side in cooperation with administrations of protected territories, with the population and local self-government institutions; the population seized new skills and increased a level of own safety from natural disasters
POPs		
A) The level of public and local population awareness increased in the same geographical focus areas as for IW areas: object having the international importance and international river basins (Issyk-Kul B) Pollution of waters of the (Turkenstano-Alai, Kyrgyzata-Fergana, Baubashata)	Infrastructure for alternative or supplementing economic activities created. Contributions made to the MDG 1, MDG 7, MDG 6	Jaamats and NGOs became more aware about POPs risk and called self governance bodies and government structures to execute their duties related to POPs and implementation of ratified Stockholm convention

TABLE. 4. OUTCOMES

Impact types	Outcomes	Indicators (quantative and qualitive)
Environmental	The rate of manmade pressure increase on natural ecosystems in 8 priority regions is slowed down by empowering local communities in natural resources management and protection.	An area of lands, covered by project activity, amount of species that have global importance, which are listed by and are under umbrella of one or another regime of protection and reproduction. Calculated characteristics of the decrease of the emission of greenhouse gases, volumes of the pollution of the international waters
Biodiversity (A,B, C, D)	A. Annual rate of increasing of areas, that used as tillage or pasture around buffer nuciferous woods zone reduced or at least stayed at previous level. B1. Rate of natural bush vegetation decreased. B2. Annual rate of increasing of areas, that used as tillage or pastures in the zones of pistachio and coniferous woods reduced or at least stayed at previous level. C1. New types of protection appeared in the areas which already had been protected. Places of unprotected growing of endemic species of coniferous plants revealed and identified, in the territory of aiyl otmets belonging to geographical focus. C2. Monitoring of using of high mountain ecosystem natural resources increased. D. The new forms of protection in the already protected plots implemented, the unprotected plots of wetlands in the territory of the aiyl okmets were identified	A,B) Ratio of areas of different using types in the territory of aiyl otmet. C,D) Amount of groups, people implicated in the monitoring and the protection activity additionally to the government employees and the employees of self governance bodies; area of protected or monitored plots outside of the borders of state protected areas.
Climate change (A,B, C)	A). Different types of the hybrid heating devices tested and recommended for different climatic zones. B). The experience of the use of biogas and compost technology in Kyrgyzstan well known for the representatives of self governance bodies, leaders of protected areas, directors of schools, leaders of NGOs and jamaats. C) New or little known in Kyrgyzstan technical and financial scheme tested.	A, C) Quantity of tested devices, schemes, and a number of ones recommended for implementation . B) Ratio between amount of personally entrusted brochures; a number of participants attended the seminars, number of participants in the visits to the total number of heads of aiyl okmets, principals of schools, leaders of NGOs and jamaats.
International Waters (A,B)	A) The new or little known in Kyrgyzstan technical methods of the waste utilization tested, the best ones implemented and sustainable B) The rate of speeding up erosion in the eroded areas of international river basins reduced.	A) Quantity of tested devices, schemes, and a number of ones recommended for implementation . B)Ratio of areas of different using types in the basin
Land Degradation (A,B, C)	A) The scientifically based regulations of pasturing and pasture rotations revived and implemented in some plots. B) The speed of a yearly increase in the areas, utilized under the tillage and the pastures in the zone of forests was slowed down or at least remains at the previous level. C) An increase of the eroded land was slowed down	A)The area of the regulated and rotated pastures B,C) Ratio of areas of different using types in the basin Ratio of areas of different types using the pond.
Poverty reduction impacts and contributions to the MDGs	A) The poverty level into aiyl okmet, where projects GEF\SGP would be realized, at least would not increase or shift to the average level of poverty (if it is not below) in entire administrative district. B) The contribution, at least, to MDG 7,6,1 is obvious.	A) Poverty level survey data collected by government structures B)Available statistics data
Empowerment	Increased capacity of local communities and bodies of self governance in the sphere of nature protection actions and sustainable development.	Number of created NGO and CBO (jamaats); number and the size of the objects, which are manage by NGOs and CBOs, the number of

		decisions accepted by local and national authority by with some participation of NGOs and CBOs; number of NGO and CBO members, elected or appointed for positions in government and self governance structures, educational and academic institutions; evidence of the creation of NGO and CBOs network (number of associations, forums, regularly published electronic and printed publications).

Outcome types	**Outputs**	Indicators
Environmental		
Biodiversity (A,B1,B2, C1,C2, D)	1. Pasturing and grazing regulations implemented 2. Changes in of livestock herd structure. 3. Fast growing species of trees were planted and the renewable sources of energy are used as alternative to the use of natural forest resources. 4.Community based forest management tested in the lands, belonging to local authorities. 5.Infrastructure that supports the traditional national forms of hunting, ecotourism, home craft based on sustainable use of components ecosystems as an alternative to poaching activity; 6. Pasture rotations introduced in pilot plots. 7.Methods on the restoration of pastures (micro seeding plots, the sowing of wild grasses, partial mowing and etc.) were tested 8.Cultivation of bulbous and medicinal plants were stimulated as alternatives to their uncontrollable collection and to storage. 9.Declared prohibition of using wetland as the dumps was practised 10. Conservation and expansion of the areas of the occupied by the local disappearing types of agricultural plants and species of domestic cattle ; 11. Herds, flocks, canine nurseries for the re- selective work on the restoration of characteristics of native races founded. 12.Creation of school micro-preserves and publication of environment oriented text-books specialised on the children's audience were published. 13. Creation of infrastructure that facilitate the deeper processing of the non- timber products of forest as encouragement to the refusal from such actions like using wood from the natural forest and pasturing of cattle in the forest plots	1.Number of the regulated hectares of the pastures, where pasturing 2. Livestock herd structure data 3.Number of the hectares of matured trees after 3-4 years of planting 4.The number of signed agreements and area covered by agreements 5. The number of jobs, a number of serviced clients, the volumes of the marketed production, the number of cases of poaching 6.Number of hectares. 7. The number of micro seeding plots, the area of the sowed grasses, a number of cattle on the improved pastures, the area of the improved pastures. 8.Number of hothouses, greenhouses, nurseries, the sales 9.Number of the resolutions accepted, a number of the fines, penalties. 10. Number of hectares, production volume 11. Number of farms, nurseries, livestock 12.Number of micro-preserves, patrols, appliances, their edition. 13. Production volume, the reduction of livestock of cattle, the consumption of wood from the outside sources.
Climate change (A,B, C)	1.Forest crop density have increased and became close to natural density; 2. Awareness of local population about the energy-effective construction standards and the standards of heating systems and devices have increased . 3.Transfer of the stove heating of public objects (bath, school, hospital and so forth.) to	1. Available data of forest inventory (regular inventory is conducted once per 10 years) 2.The number of participants in the seminars, a quantity of constructed heating systems by own means in accordance

	the hydride heating systems with the use of the renewed sources of energy and energy-saving technologies were tested 4. Changes in the existing system of the payment of energy consumption by community and municipal objects were tested 5. Support of innovations concentrated on use of renewable sources of energy (for example, hydraulic ram, charpalek, which uses principle Archimedes screw); 6. Support of efforts of the self governance bodies to introduce of bicycle transport as the element of public transport (cycling roads, the network of the rental of bicycles rent stations, cycle rickshaws)	with the standards. 3. Number of the objects became hybrid and their capacity. 4. Number of experiments, a quantity of objects transferred to new system. 5. Number of established devices, a quantity of orders for the production and installation 6. Number of municipalities which supported initiative, extent and the characteristic of the bicycle infrastructure.
International Waters (A,B)	1. Protection of coastal and river plain wetlands serving as natural cleaning filters by the prohibition of pasturing and use of wetlands as the dumps have increased . 2. The rates of cuttings down and draining of the wetlands have reduced . 3.Understanding among adult population the value of wetlands as the source of the additional income, which can be obtained by: the sustainable use of components of these ecosystems (wicker-work, the production items of reed), the development of the infrastructure of the community based ecological tourism have deepen. 4.Recreational zones equipped with dry closets and their maintenance supported by payments to renovation and exploitation of dry closets. 5. Introduction of the dry small volume systems of the utilization of solid and sewerage withdrawals in some plots	1-2.Number of groups, people involved in the monitoring and the protection activity. 2. Number of the agreements about the long-term lease of wetland, their areas. 3. Production volume and number of services providede, the area lands are under sustainable use. 4. Number of bio-toilets, attendance, the economic indicators 5. Number of introductions, the ratio of successful to the unsuccessful examples.
Land Degradation (A,B,C)	1. Regulation of cattle pasturing have been introduced 2.Changes in the structure of livestock herd 3. Plantation of fast growing, anti erosion (with long rootage and drought-resistant) species of trees and bushes were planted. 4.Community based forest management have been tested in the territories which belong to communities and self governance bodies 5.Renewable sources of energy are used as alternative instead of natural forest wood.	1.Amount the hectares of the pastures, where pasturing is regulated. 2. Data about the structure of livestock herd. 3. Area of land covered by matured trees after 3-4 years of plantation 4.Number of agreements between forestry ranges communities and self governance bodies and area covered by the agreements 5. Number of installations, the number of permissions to the billet of wood for the heating in the natural forests
Poverty reduction outcomes and contributions to the MDGs (A, B)	1.Number of the unemployed people has reduced, as result of new activities. 2. The rights of lasting lease or ownership of the means of production have appeared (land, forest, the objects of infrastructure) 3. Temporary jobs (during the realization of project) and permanent ones (after the project finish) have appeared 4. Food ration have expanded and diversified 5. The sanitary-hygienic conditions have improved. 6. Access to the irrigation and drinking water has improved. 7. The level of catarrhal diseases has decreased.	1. Number of economy methods new for this community. 2. Number and sizes of the objects of lease. 3. Number of jobs. 4. Ratio of meat , milk and plant food in the ration. 5. Volumes of the hot water used. 6. Time needed to get irrigation and drinking water 7. Number of the diseases per year
Empowerment	1.Activity under the project have increase knowledge in the sphere of accounting , reporting, knowledge of the civil laws and legal issues	1. Quality of submitted reports. 2.Number of registered jamaats and NGOs.

	2.Community based organizations obtained juridical and legal status 3.The level of understanding the links between the economic activity and the status of accessible resources have increased 4.The rights to the property, interrelations between the members of community and between the bodies of local self governance acquired in the process of realization of the project, have increased social status of individual persons, implicated in the project, and organizations as well 5. Some projects assume the participation of the grantees in the activities linked to discussions and decision making processes in the sphere of ecology and local development at the national level 6. Mastering by women of relatively new specific occupations increases their intra-family and intra-community status	3. Presence of the plans for future development or use of results of project. 4. Te number of members of the NGO and CBO, which occupy elected position in local and national level parliaments, number of NGO and CBO part time members having positions in government or self governance bodies , science and education institutitons. 5.Number of the cases of participation, the number of the proposals of grantees included into final papers.

Projects monitoring
Indicators: according to expected outcomes and outputs reflected in the project document
Baseline data: project document
Source of data: progress, final and finance reports by grantees, monitoring records of NC, PA and NSC members
Methods for data collections: analyses
Monitoring Frequency: 1 per quarter
Format of monitoring result presentation: written report
Responsible party: NC, PA, NSC members
Format of monitoring result discussion and taking decisions: NSC sessions
Data of conduction: At least one per quarter

II.D. Reporting requirements

The basic purpose of reports - to give all stakeholders "real time " information about the achievement of developmental results and challenges experienced.
To make it real we need have a set of indicators which cover all three spheres of influence GEF/SGP projects impacts:

Global environment benefits,
Poverty Reduction
Capacity building

For ensuring "real time" principles information and participatory self-assessment the following measures are foreseen:

- Presentation separate progress and financial reports (it allows to increase frequency of the reporting and cross-check the data
- Inclusion in the reports self-assessment forms of own participation for interested parties
- Regular (not less than once per quarter) meetings of project partners, beneficiaries, implementing institution. At least, one such kind of meetings should be conducted at presence or NC, PA, or NSC member during realization of the project.

To ensure evaluation of developmental results against baseline the big attention is given to gathering of the initial information. The list of initial baseline information is included in the application form and completeness of initial baseline information is one of the evaluation criteria of a project proposal.

II.E. REPORTING PLAN

Definition of indicators begins at a stage of development of the project proposal. Examples of definition of indicators with involving partners are resulted in project proposal. The second stage of improvement of indicators is the stage of specification of the working plan of the project and the maintenance of kinds of activity which is the necessary element anticipating signing of MOA. The third stage is an inclusion of indicators in forms of the financial report, a progress report about activity and the final report.
For simplification of the reporting some questions in the application form and in the final report form are coincide.

NC annual reports are build on reports provided by NGOs/CBOs, monitoring visits and global indicators inputted into the online database. The following CPS areas are reported, as relevant:

- ✓ GEF Operational programmes and strategic priorities
- ✓ Cross-cutting themes such as gender and indigenous peoples
- ✓ Successes and challenges in project implementation, including good practices
- ✓ Lessons learned at the project and CPS levels
- ✓ Unexpected or indirect results and impacts

- ✓ Resources mobilized and co-financing achieved
- ✓ Replication of GEF SGP projects
- ✓ Key partnerships established
- ✓ Mainstreaming linkages made with other GEF (or non-GEF) projects
- ✓ Sustainability of projects and the CPS as a whole
- ✓ Knowledge management case studies and stories to be posted on the GEF SGP website.

Annual reports are part of the ongoing process of reviewing the CPS (OPR, formerly the biennial programme review, BPR include:

- ✓ Assessment of changing context in which the GEF SGP operates (government policy, UNDP, GEF projects and policies, other donors and programmes, civil society) and its ability to work effectively
- ✓ Incorporation of new strategic global guidance for new GEF operational programmes and strategic priorities
- ✓ Execution of grants indicating the grant allocation, amount committed, amount uncommitted, actual disbursements (indicate any delays or problems in committing the grant allocation or in effecting disbursements to grantees)
- ✓ Project and programme monitoring: report how many of the GEF SGP projects were completed during the reporting period and have participatory evaluation reports and assessment of lessons learned
- ✓ Capacity-building for SGP partners and key stakeholders: have NGOs been enabled to provide training to grantees (in which topics and with what results)?
- ✓ Increasing public awareness of global environmental problems and solutions
- ✓ Resource mobilization efforts and co-financing achieved: discuss any resource mobilization strategies that have proved successful and major problems encountered
- ✓ Increasing complexity of GEF SGP country programme portfolio and increasing number of partnerships:

II.F. Gender Mainstreaming and Anticorruption Measures

A programme that has been successfully "mainstreamed" would typically include 4 items:

a) Gender sensitive and gender balanced management & administrative structures;
b) Sex desegregations in data, development & monitoring of gender sensitive targets & indicators;
c) Some projects in which specific components pay special attention to needs or situation of men & women, as determined by an analysis of the problem;
d) Specific projects or interventions that address specific gender problems within governance, capacity–building, poverty reduction, environment & etc., programmes, as deemed necessary by an analysis of the problem

Gender balanced management & administrative structures

Steps to be done:

- Equal presentation of males and females in the composition of NSC;
- Election of the NSC Chairman among women because, previous 5 years this position was occupied by man

Sex desegregations in data, development & monitoring of gender sensitive targets & indicators

Steps to be done:

- Incorporation of sex desegregated data in updated application forms and examples of progress and final grantee reports (for instance, self evaluation of grantees about distribution of duties within the family and etc.)
- Annual analyses of number of the project headed by male and female regards to project achievements, grant sum, ownership, quality of performance

- Including of gender sensitive targets & indicators in reporting system (for instance, self evaluation of grantees about distribution of duties within the family and etc.)

Projects in which specific components pay special attention to needs or situation of men & women or/and address specific gender problems within governance, capacity–building, poverty reduction
Steps to be done:

- At least one such project per one GEF focal area should be initiated
- Analyses of number of former projects or project are under execution, where such components can exist but did not receive special attention

Anticorruption Measures
Unfortunately, but Kyrgyzstan has one of highest corruption indicators in the world. The main options to keep the programme far from possible influence of corruption are:

1. Independence of GEF/SGP staff and NSC members from government structures. This requirement ensured by the majority of NSC members coming from NGO, CBO and academic sector
2. Transparency. NSC session minutes and even records of discussion are placed on GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan webpage. But this option should be strengthen by transparency on community level, because very limited people from communities have access to Internet. One of the possible option is conduction of post approval meeting of project stakeholders with presence of NC and/or PA, NSC members, where the NSC session minutes would be announced regards to budget, contain and duration of the project. The first payment should be done to grantee after receiving the minutes of such post approval meeting
3. Disclosure of NC, PA, AA and NSC members before selection of project proposals, that neither co-founders or members of NGO/CBO nor NGO/CBO staff submitted project proposal are not near relatives (mother/father, brother/sister, son/daughter, husband/wife).
4. External monitoring visits should be done at least in presence of two persons: GEF/SGP staff and NSC member
5. Acceptance of financial reports by GEF/SGP staff can be done after approval by NSC members that listed in the financial report items really purchased, installed, performed only.
6. Procedure of election of NSC members from regions foresees the advertisement in news papers and on web-page, review of CVs, supporting papers and recommendation and ranking candidates and written justification by NC
7. Grantees should follow UNDP rules regards to procurement of goods and services. Exclusions can be made due to exclusive conditions only.

ANNEXES REQUIRED

Annex I. History of GEF/SGP in the country

GEF/SGP was launched the in Kyrgyzstan in 2001. The Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme aims to deliver global environmental benefits in the GEF Focal Areas of:

biodiversity conservation;
climate change mitigation;
protection of international waters;
elimination of persistent organic pollutants;
prevention of land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation)

through community-based approaches. Grants are made directly to non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations in recognition of the key role they play as a resource and constituency for environment and development concerns around the world

Since its inception in 2001, Kyrgyzstan GEF \SGP grant-making has been directed principally towards to local communities, through their local community-based and non-governmental institutions or assisted by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs.) In the Third Operational Phase, SGP will intensify its efforts to facilitate increased access of the same local stakeholders to GEF resources to undertake activities in the GEF focal areas, by supporting outreach, capacity building, and networking among grantees.

The term "community-based organization" (CBO) was not clearly defined during Second Operation Phase in Kyrgyzstan. Sometimes CBOs were confused with bodies of local self-governance. In the specific Kyrgyzstan situation there are many small towns and villages where local NGOs might be considered as CBOs. The law "About Jamaat" signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on 21 February 2005 gave exact definition of the CBO and now, in third Operational Phase we can say that CBOs under national legal definition will receive direct grant support form GEF/SGP.

Country programme structure

Kyrgyzstan SGP operates in a decentralized and country-driven manner through National Steering Committee and National Coordinator and with a range of expertise, management, financial, and administrative support from Association of GEF/SGP Grantees, UNDP Country Office.

As a global corporate programme, administered on behalf of GEF and its implementing agencies by UNDP, SGP is not considered part of UNDP core functions. The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) and UNOPS at headquarters in New York provide global guidance, coordination, support, and supervision.
The **National Steering Committee** (NSC) in Kyrgyzstan consists of 11 members including representatives of CBOs, NGOs, the environmental research and education sector, the UNDP country office, foreign and international programmes closely related to GEF focal areas, the mass media, the Ministry on Environment and Emergency, State Forest Service and bodies of local self-governance.

GEF/SGP Grantees Association (the legal status of the Association is Association of legal entities, the legal official name is: Alliance of Local Initiative Facilities for Sustainable Development of Environment and Communities) was created in January 2003 by 8 NGOs from each region of Kyrgyzstan. Priority task of the association: strengthen livelihood capacities of rural and urban communities through initiation of dialogue between the communities, public organizations, business groups, local authorities in the sphere of urban environment, biodiversity conservation, international waters, mitigations of consequences of climate changes, prevention of land degradation and

desertification. Key activities: rendering technical, legal, advisory and information services to its members; coordination of activity of its members' programs; initiation and development of project activity for benefit of environment and local communities; creation and support information and knowledge network between GEF/SGP and LIFE programme grantees.

SGP grants portfolio

By February 2005 (last year of OP2), SGP's grant portfolio was comprised of 96 projects approved since 2001. The composition of the portfolio looks like very much to whole GEF/SGP portfolio: 63 % biodiversity (whole GEF/SGP - 65 %), 23 % climate change (whole GEF/SGP - 22 %), 2 % international waters (whole GEF/SGP-6 %), and 3 % multiple focal areas (whole GEF/SGP - 9 %). Several projects in new focal areas were supported: Land degradation - 6 % and 1 POPs project. Grant amount ratio between focal areas and average project budget by GEF/SGP funds as follows:

Table 1.

Focal Areas	Share of projects number (%)	Share of grant amount (%)	Average GEF/SGP fund allocated to a project, USD
Biodiversity	63	53	7659
Climate change	23	31	12883
International waters	6	2	8021
Multiple focal areas	3	4	13561
Land degradation	6	5	9808
POPs	1	1	13020

Data shows, that where is need to improve ratio between projects in different focal areas and average sum. Improvements should be directed to decrease the number of BIO and CC projects to the benefit of LD and POP projects. The proportion of projects in Multiple focal area , at least should remain the same or to be increased, taking into account refocusing of SGP monitoring and evaluation processes and communications strategies towards impact assessment and knowledge management. Regards to local political reasons and environment conditions, distribution of the project according to the regions is very important:

Table 2.

Regions	Proportion in total population of the country (%)	Number of species included in the Red Book	Number of the projects	Termi-nated projects	Comple-ted projects	Timely completed projects	Continuing projects
Bishkek	13	0	9	0	4		5
Issykkul	9	55	14	4	3	1	7
Talas	4	41	7	1	4		2
Naryn	6	46	9	1	4	2	4
Chui	16	46	8	1	1	1	6
North total	**49**	**188**	**47**	**7**	**16**	**4**	**24**
Jalalabat	19	78	32	2	5	3	25
Osh	25	49	11		2		9
Batken	8	35	6		2	1	4
South total	**51**	**162**	**49**	**2**	**9**	**4**	**38**
Kyrgyzstan	**100**	**350**	**96**	**9**	**25**	**8**	**62**

The table shows, that distribution of projects according to regional representation is fair. There is almost identical quantity of projects in the north and in the south of the country. Inside regions, distribution of projects is non-uniform as natural features affect. Prevalence of projects in Jalalabad region (the south) is caused by that about 70 % walnut forests of republic is located in this area. Natural walnut forests are characterized by the maximal biodiversity among ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan. In the north, the maximum number of projects, is in Issykkul region where Issykkul Lake

is located. Issykkul Lake is the water object of the international value, included into Ramsar Convention.

Project impacts and global benefits. Projects are under biodiversity focal area demonstrated global benefits by the following figures:
33 endemic or Red Book species of plants and animals were protected either directly or through conservation and sustainable use of their habitats. They include:

Bush and wood plants (12 endemic and Kyrgyzstan Red Book species): Uzunachmat grape (*Vitis usunachmatica Vass.*); Turkestan mountain ash (*Sorbus turkestanica Franch. Hedl*); Hawthorn Knorringa (*Crataegus knorringiana Pojark*); Korjinskiy pear (Pyrus korshinskyi); Pyrus asiae-mediae (M.Pop.) Maleev; Nedzvezkii apple tree (Malus niedzwetzkyana Dieck); Petunnikov's almond (Amygdalus petunnikovii Litv.); *Prunoaflatunia V.Tkatsh*, *Berberis kaschgarica Rupr.*; Semenova fir *(Abies Semenovii B.Fedtch;* Vavilov almond (*Amugdalus Vavilovii);* Kaufman spindle tree *(Evonymus Koopmanii Gauche;)* .

Floral plants (11 Tien-Shan and Pamir-Alay endemic species): Tulipa rosea Vved.; Tulipa greigii;, Tulipa kolpakovskian;, Tulipa ostrovskiana;, Tulipa kaufmana; Tulipa Regel; Alataviya Kolpakovskogo; Juno Kushakevicha; Crocus Alatavskiy; Inula Helenium; Pentelium Eduardi.

Animals (10 endemic and Kyrgyzstan Red Book species): Golden eagle, falcons (Aquila chrysaetos L, Falco Cherrug Gray, Circaetus ferox Gimelin); wild cat (Felis manul Pall.); marmot (Menzbir marmot); Tien-Shan brown bear (Ursus arctos isabellinus Horsfield;) Tien Shan maral (Cervus elaphus); white stork (Ciconia Ciconia); Middle Asian gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa Guld.) osman fish (Diptychus Dybowskii).

Protection and conservation of species of world importance can be measured by additional indicators: number and total area of arboretums (15, total area of 7,85 hectares), area of planted bush and wood species belonging to natural walnut forests (561 hectares), poplar forests or protective poplar belts (85 hectares), coniferous forests (10,8 hectares of spruce and fir). The fenced area of natural bush and wood vegetation or habitats of endemic and Red Book species can be considered as indicators as well (295 hectares). In other words, tangible activity (plantation, fencing, reproduction) linked to restoration and protection species of world importance done by local communities covered about 10 square km. This figure does not include areas where non tangible actions were done (patrol, cautionary signs and etc.). The number of planted trees saplings is about 100000.

Two new habitats of endemic marmot *(Menzbir marmot)* and wild cat *(Felis manul Pall)* were revealed during SGP projects implementation. These two facts have considerably changed representation about number and distribution of these animals. Owing to SGP project on preservation of genetic resources of naked osman fish *(Diptychus Dybowskii)*, it was clarified that population of the fish reduced dramatically for last 20 years and PDF-A for GEF MSP Project " Conservation of endemic ichtyofauna of Issyk-Kul Lake basin " was started as direct consequence of the GEF/SGP.

Decisions of local authorities of community land allocation for project goals is the most measurable indirect impact of SGP projects in biodiversity focal area. All NGOs and CBOs implementing projects are linked to plantation or realization of any nature protection activities received the right from local authorities to rent lands for different period: from 5 till 50 years.

Another indirect impact is replication of the project activity by inhabitants of the same village or adjacent villages on private land. It is difficult to measure this kind of influence because of necessity to conduct especial interrogation and documentation. The new environmentally oriented traditions like a festival of a flower "Aigul" (*Pentelium Eduardi)* which have arisen during realization SGP project refers to the same hardly measurable indicators.

In the climate change focal area, GEF/SGP projects create a sizeable contribution to efforts at reducing carbon dioxide emissions. This reduction was not directly measured just calculated. Algorithms of calculations can be very correct, but exploitation peculiarities are outside of algorithm. Resources of the program do not allow to supervise in what mode installations practically work: how often installations are out of order, whether all capacity is used, etc.

It is expected (according to calculation) that in 2003-2005 the programme prevent at least, the emission of 4000 tons of carbon dioxide, 1 ton of lead and 1 ton of toluol. Calculations are based on design characteristics of the devices: 300 devices of the electronic ignition installed on second-hand cars, reducing fuel consumption up to 10-15 %, 55 house heating systems, reducing coal and firewood consumption for 25-50 %, 5 biogaz installation with capacity of 25 cubic meters, 3 with capacity of 25 cubic meters; 23 installation with capacity of 3-5 cubic meters, 60 water pumps using solar energy, introduction of bicycle lease stations in three towns with 120 bicycles under operation.

The arisen interest of donors and the private companies to biogas technologies, likely refer to the most impressing indirect impact of SGP projects. GEF/SGP ideology itself (dissemination of good practices, site visits for interested parties, information sharing) interferes exact calculation of SGP projects contribution in this or that event, connected with dissemination of technologies. We hope, that in 2005-2008 year the similar boom will happen with solar energy technologies owing to GEF \SGP projects in Kyrgyzstan.

Though the land degradation focal area is new, some outcomes linked to global benefits have already resulted from SGP projects. It has mainly been documented in projects where combat against desertification is conducted by restoration former wood and bush vegetation, containing endemic species or species included in the Red Book of Kyrgyzstan. 136 hectares are under Land Degradation Focal Area projects can be considered as quantities indicator of project activity in this focal area.

Annex II.-1. Logical Framework for the CPS (The Main Impact, and associated Indicators)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible
CPS impact The rate of manmade pressure increase on natural ecosystems in 8 priority regions is slowed down by empowering local communities in natural resources management and protection.	Amount of hectares the located under the state protection.	849048,2 hectares are under different types of state protection	National Statistics Data	Document review	Each calendar year	NC
	Anthropogenic load on the natural ecosystems (number of cattle, the dimensions of tillage, the volumes of the withdrawal of resources).	Quantity of population, cattle, areas of arable and pasture land and protected areas datum in 96 aiyl otmets belonging to geographical focus of GEF/SGP UNDP Kyrgyzstan programme for 2005	National Statistics Data	Document review	Each calendar year	NC
	A number of hectares, which are the property or the lasting lease of NGO or jamaats.	From 2 to 200 hectares within in an aiyl otmet	National Statistics Data and field Visits	Observations Document review	Each calendar year	NC/NSC members

Annex II.-2. Logical Framework for the CPS (The Main Outcomes, and associated Indicators)

Indicators	Baseline Data	Source of Data	Method of Data Collection	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible
Biodiversity Outcomes: A. Annual rate of increasing of areas, that used as tillage and pasture in the nuciferous forest zone reduced or at least stayed at previous level. B1.The rate of the destruction of natural bushy vegetation had been reduced.B2 Annual rate of increasing of areas, that used as tillage and pasture in the pistachio and junipers forests zone reduced or at least stayed at previous level. C1. New types of protection appeared in the areas which already had been protected. Places of unprotected growing of endemic species of coniferous plants revealed and identified, in the territory of aiyl otmets belonging to geographical focus. C2 Monitoring of using of high mountain ecosystem natural resources increased. D. The new forms of protection in the already protected plots implemented, the unprotected plots of wetlands in the territory of the aiyl okmets were identified					

A,B) Ratio of areas of different using types in the territory of aiyl otmet. C,D) Number of groups, people involved in the monitoring and the protection activity additionally to the state employees and the employees of institutions of local self governance bodies; protected or monitored area outside of the limits protected territories by the state.	Statistical data are accessible for okmot each of 96 aiyl. Generally, this quantity corresponds to the number of members of NGO or jamaat.	-Relevant national statistics studies or data Project report data	Document review Document review	Annual Quaternary	NSC members, grantee NC
Climate Change Outcomes: A) Different types of the hybrid heating devices tested and recommended for different climatic zones. B) The experience of the use of biogas and compost technology in Kyrgyzstan well known for the representatives of self governance bodies, leaders of protected areas, directors of schools, leaders of NGOs and jamaats. C) New or little known in Kyrgyzstan technical and financial scheme tested.					
A, C) Quantity of tested devices, schemes, and a number of them recommended for implementation . B) Ratio between amount of personally entrusted brochures; a number of participants attended the seminars, number of participants in the visits to the total number of heads of aiyl okmets, principals of schools, leaders of NGOs and jamaats.	Around 20 sets all country around No data available, but the number of publications supported by GEF/SGP is known (around 1500 copies), but distributed in limited number of ayil okmets	**Grantees reports**	Document review	End of project or Ex Post at least 3 years after completion	NC/NSC members
International Waters Outcomes: A) New or little known in Kyrgyzstan technical methods of the waste utilization tested, the best ones implemented and sustainable used B) The rate of speeding up erosion in the eroded areas of international river basins reduced.					
A) Quantity of tested devices, schemes, and a number of ones recommended for implementation . B) Ratio of areas of different using types in the basin	Around 50 biotoilets for the whole Issykkul lake (number of visitors is around 500000 per summer) No data available for ayil okmet level, but can be calculated for some administrative rayons their borders relevant river basin	Field Visits Analyses of national land register data	Field studies by grantees Document review	Annual grantee report	NC/NSC members NC

Land degradation: A) The scientifically based regulations of pasturing and pasture rotations revived and implemented in some plots. B) Annual rate of increasing of areas, that used as tillage and pasture in the forest zones reduced or at least stayed at previous level C) An increase of the eroded land was slowed down					
A) The area of the regulated and rotated pastures B,C) Ratio of areas of different using types in the basin	Data is available for each of 93 aiyl otmet for 2005 No data available for ayil okmet level, but can be calculated for some administrative rayons their borders relevant river basin	National Statistics data Analyses of national land register data	Document review Document review	Annual grantee report	NC, NCS member NC
Poverty Reduction and contribution to the MDGs: A) The poverty level into aiyl okmot, where projects GEF\SGP would be realized, at least would not increase or shift to the average level of poverty (if it is not below) in entire administrative district. B) The contributions, at least, to MDG 7,6,1 are obvious.					
A) Poverty level survey data is collected by government structures B)Available indirect statistics data	Data on number (%) of poor families of total amount of families living in each ayil okmet is available for 2005 Special studies for selected communities conducted using WB methodology of poor measurement	National Statistics studies	Document review Available document review	Annual grantee report Ex Post study	NC/NSC members NC
Empowerment Outcomes: Increased capacity of local communities and bodies of self governance in the sphere of nature protection actions and sustainable development.					
Number of created NGO and CBO (jamaats); number and the size of the objects, which are manage by NGOs and CBOs, the number of decisions accepted by local and national authority by with some participation of NGOs and CBOs; number of NGO and CBO members, elected or appointed for positions in government and self governance structures, educational and academic institutions; evidence of the creation of NGO and CBOs network (number of associations, forums, regularly published electronic and printed publications).	No systemized data available	Special queries to national statistics bodies, special sociology studies, Field visits	Special study	Ex Post study, Grantee report	NC/NSC

Annex III. Resource Mobilization and Sustainability Strategy

Resource Mobilization Strategy can clearly divide for two levels: programme and project
Programme resource mobilization require establishment of active partnership with different donor (international, foreign, national) institutions. Active partnership means:

- Regular working meeting and links with really interested donors
- Development of e-network
- Discussions of action plans
- Information and awareness campaign (brochures, leaflets, booklets, newsletters, posters, videos etc.);
- Playing facilitator role between communities and potential sources for resources;
- Compilation and dissemination of donor list among grantees (actual, former and potential)
- Establish UNDP CO and GEF/SGP donor/partner forums at the country level, which include international and national donors, foundations, private sector, government, NGOs, etc.
- Increase number of more production-oriented projects to include marketing, financing, and partnerships with the private sector

Providing premises by grantees or local authorities, or universities for conduction of seminars at a regional level, is other type of received co-financing at programme level. The environment unit was created in the UNDP CO in the middle of 2004. Probably, this administrative step will allow to attract some UNDP TRAC funds to the GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan. UNDP CO can support the GEF/SGP in terms of mobilising resources in many ways. UNDP Kyrgyzstan Environment Programme is also implementing a number of GEF activities in the country. These programmes and projects are linked with GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan, where synergies and mutually beneficial partnerships are found. UNDP CO can also link GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan with donors, which have strong relationships with UNDP, and which are interested in supporting community initiatives or work with environmental issues.

Real working links were established with UNDP CO Public Affairs Unit. Due to these links, web-page of GEF/SGP placed in UNDP CO web-site free of charge. UNDP CO Public Affairs Unit organizes media-trip with journalists. Visits to the projects supported by GEF/SGP are usual components of such trips. Besides, materials about the GEF/SGP are published in editions of the periodic magazine UNDP CO Kyrgyzstan " Dialogue " .

In-kind contributions will also enhance participation, empowerment, ownership and sustainability of interventions. Technical support from partners is also an important part of in-kind contributions that will be highly encouraged by SGP.

The potential level of cash co-financing provided by the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries, will be limited by the sum of 5000-10000 dollars. Hence, activity on attraction of additional funds should be focused on partners of the program in order to fulfill cash co-financing obligations. There is tendency in reduction in number of donors. The Government intension to join the HIPIC programme makes donor community a little bit confused, because WB only has experience of working under HIPIC rules. From point of view of the sustainability of the program and national ownership the most preferable partners are the local private companies and the state organizations responsible for protection, the control and use of natural resources.

Sustainability strategy
GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan is managed by NSC, consisting of 11 members, and GEF/SGP office consisting of NC, PA, AA and driver. Staff number is optimal if the tendency be continued to transfer part of the management functions to GEF/SGP Grantees Association and NSC members.

It is supposed, that GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan will support the activity directed on capacity building of NSC and GEF/SGP Grantees Association to be enough for placing GEF/SGP in GEF/SGP Grantees Association as National Hosting Institution for Phase 4. Capacity building will be encouraged by delegation of powers on monitoring projects, elaboration of project proposals, carrying out policy study, increases of examination and knowledge management.

Placing GEF/SGP in NHI seems to be the most expedient way strengthening sense of national ownership and empowering grantees by linking them to more resources and making them less dependent on GEF/SGP funds.

GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan relations with UNDP CO developed successfully within the partnership frame. Since 2004, new synergy opportunities have been opened because of creation of environment unit in the UNDP CO. The synergy demands willingness from UNDP CO to co-finance and clear understanding that GEF/SGP is not considered as a part of UNDP CO core functions. Very important also that UNDP CO helps to develop the links between SGP and other GEF Implementing and Executing Agencies at country level.
Proposed activities:

- Elaboration of detailed guidelines for NSC members to track long term impact, results and policy influence
- Facilitation of UNDP CO clear understanding of necessity in synergy with SGP and advocacy of advantages of placing the programme in GEF/SGP Grantees Association serving as NHI
- Clarification of roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines to UNDP CO based on updated Operational Guidelines.

Taking into consideration the principle of collaboration and transmission of the ideology of GEF/SGP to the donors, in the event that the financing from GEF/SGP ends, the works with utilization of GEF/SGP approaches will continue with other organizations. Orientation to the influence in the GEF/SGP project framework will also contribute to creation of conditions for duplication of the exhaust schemes even without the financial participation of GEF/SGP.

Project level
Experience of Phase 2 and 3 shows, that project suitability depends strongly on an expertise and the special knowledge required for project implementation. Unfortunately, there is a drastic reduction in engineering and technical literacy of the population, in Kyrgyzstan, caused by departure of most technically skilled part of the population to jobs in foreign countries. This process has grasped not only the south where departure for jobs to Russia and Kazakhstan was traditional, but the north of the republic as well.

As a result even economically attractive, income generating demonstration and capacity building projects become unstable because of lack of technical and engineering knowledge. It considerably reduces a spectrum of interesting project proposals and inflow of innovative ideas.

The second item, demands change of approaches is a sustainability of the projects focused on Applied Research, Policy Analysis, Information Dissemination, Networking, Policy Dialogue. Stability of such projects can be achieved if these projects are realized in the form of some kind of consultative services. In that case, there is a hope, that the gained experience of individual project will be demanded not one only one time and the project information becomes the good or offer. Otherwise, economic stability of such projects will remain disputable. From this point of view functioning of GEF/SGP Grantees Association as knowledge management tool becomes obvious.

Volume of co-financing (it can be considered as indirect sustainability indicator) of the program and projects provided by grantees` co-financing have reached the ceiling. Local communities cannot give

more that, than they have. Accordingly, the private sector becomes the main potential resource of sustainability of projects, and to a less extent - the program. Non GEF programs and projects, then the state bodies of the central level are following value sectors.

That's why the presence in the GEF/SGP projects of components connected with the plans of socio-economic development of the territory is an important step on the way to the successful realization of the project and the program overall.

For state, public and foreign development programs the procedure of attraction of funds for project implementation is clear enough and it is possible to formulate the procedure briefly as: « GEF/SGP money against your money ". According to this formula both parties can mutually brag by attraction funds of other donors. Attraction of private funds under the above mentioned formula is problematic, because it means that GEF/SGP funds go to someone's private business. Private sector causes many questions, therefore in Phase 2, the sum of the funds came from a private sector was modest.

Attraction of other funds to administrative expenses of the program can be realized through creation of system knowledge management when the experience gained by the programme gets real cost and will be distributed on compensation base.

Annex IV. Knowledge Management Strategy and GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan Knowledge Management Matrix

Practical sense of Knowledge management strategy (see Table "GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan Knowledge Management Matrix" is the sourcing, organization and (re) deployment of appropriate information to be made available to other project or programme practitioners or beneficiaries whenever it is needed. The sequence data -> information -> knowledge represents an emergent continuum. That is, although data is a discrete entity, the progression to information, to knowledge, does not occur in discrete stages of development. The data becomes information and then knowledge only in certain conditions. Accordingly, knowledge management strategy has to consist, at least from three components: data and information acquisition, transformation of the information into knowledge and knowledge dissemination.

The transformation of data into knowledge

The transformation of data into knowledge happens when the connection between them is obvious. The simple method that presents the connection between them is territorial, temporal and thematic.

The territorial method is granting the data its spatial value that can be numerical (degrees or meters) or descriptive (address). The simple determination of spatial location of project activity allows to connect any data characterizing the project, with relief, climate, vegetation, infrastructure and economics elements, thus reveal the connection and transform the data into information. The application of the temporary coordinates for the project activity and phase fixation allows to see the connection and the sequence of the separate data, related to the project activity. The thematic approach allows to group the data by one common indicator, that allows to see the connection of the data in form of structure. Combination of all three methods creates information system that allows to monitor and evaluate project and program activities. Key information available through the system includes basic project information such as location, the GEF focal area, the type of project, a project summary description, objectives, funding, cofinancing, and the like. A key part of the existing system is chronological tracking of the progress of proposals and projects from first receipt, through their approval and implementation cycles, to project closure. Progress reports on each project are maintained together with a project diary in which short notes, e-mails, and the like are kept. Documents associated with the project are also maintained in the system, from initial proposals through project documents, mid-term and final evaluation reports, and any incidental reports, publications, photos or other documentation relevant to the project.

Table 1. GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan Knowledge Management Matrix

Key objectives	**Target Audience**	**Products**	**Dissemination Strategy**	**Success Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Responsible Party**
1.Maximize/sustain impact						
1.1.Global environment benefits	Population located close to protected areas; Heads of local self governance bodies; Heads of local departments of state agency on environment protection;	Guidelines and application forms Project document Final project report Adapted versions of National and International Red Books	Email circulation; Training	Understanding of the mandate of GEF/SGP Number of project proposals submitted from the communities located near to protected areas	E and field-survey; NSC minutes	NC, NSC members
1.2.Poverty reduction and ensuring of livelihood	Population located close to protected areas; NSC members; Project managers of other programme;	Lesson learned and case studies of poverty reduction and livelihood components in GEF/SGP projects	E – and hard publications in Russian, Kyrgyz, English languages; Presentations at different seminars and workshops; Analytical articles in the specialized editions	Citations in the in the specialized editions (E and hard) Replication of the positive experience Number of presentations Number of articles	Analyses of publications Analyses of publications, mass media, other programmes reports	NC NC, NSC members NC, NSC members
1.3.Local empowerment	Population located close to protected areas; Heads of local self governance bodies; Experts of institutions of national level*	Lesson learned and case studies of local empowerment component in GEF/SGP projects	Presentations at different seminars and workshops related to local governance and gender issues;	Number of standard acts adopted by self governance bodies Changes in traditions and habits	Analyses of grantees reports (final and progress ones) Final project report Monitoring and final evaluation data of the project	NSC member, grantee NC, NSC members
2.Maximize operational efficiency and effectiveness**	GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan office staff, CPMT, UNOPS	Analyses of records and documentation of best practices	Reports to HQs and messages to SGP-exchange	Number of substantive feedbacks	Portion of administrative expenses is optimal Ratio between success and terminated projects, PRA	NC, PA, AA
3. Positioning SGP to meet challenges, etc.**	GEF focal point, IA and EA offices and staff in Kyrgyzstan	Updated strategy, Agreements on co-financing and cooperation	E – and hard publications in Russian, Kyrgyz, English languages; Working meetings Site visits	Number of agreements, volume of co-financing	Recognition of GEF/SGP independent status as GEF corporate programme confirmed by national strategy of RAF delivery	NC, NSC members

*Like Academy of Management under the President of Kyrgyz Republic

** Reduction of administrative costs and increase of managerial capacity

* **Use of RAF as a tool for strengthening of role and position of GEF/SGP as an only one GEF corporate programme in the country

One of the fundamental mechanisms of information collection will be the field trips to the implementing projects' territories that give the opportunity to receive and get acquainted with the obtained practical experience and knowledge during the work of the project.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
Strategy of the program for the future anticipates adding GIS to existing information system. A GIS integrates common database operations, such as query and statistical analysis, with the ability to see how data relates in space and time. A spreadsheet or database table alone is not easy to interpret (even with the help of conventional database and spreadsheet manipulation and querying tools). These GIS "smart maps" go beyond conventional spreadsheet and database tables, helping us discover and visualize new patterns and relationships by allowing different information layers to be matched, interlinked, queried and analyzed, thus producing new knowledge and hypotheses for further investigation.

Lessons Learned
Regular conducting of analysis of lessons learned will allow not only constantly replenish the erudition, but also provide the transmission of experience from project to project, that in the end will contribute to improvement of the project quality and the strengthening of their influence to the situation. Development of every next project will be carried out with consideration of the previous mistakes that were received during the work of previously realized initiatives. The collection and consolidation of obtained experience and knowledge is anticipated on the program in forms of booklets, reports, reviews, photos and movies.

Dissemination
Lessons Learned publication series is particularly successful knowledge management tool has been the. Lessons learned publications that consolidate project learning are being prepared in collaboration with experts. Of course, conducting researches obtained in the framework of the project results is also one of the fundamental moments, because it allows not only analyze and aggregate all the knowledge and experience obtained during the project for its further dissemination.

The objective of knowledge management efforts is to leverage lessons learned from projects, and to replicate successes. Knowledge management generally benefits community-to-community exchanges between grassroots practitioners, and Country Programme to Country Programme between National Coordinators and NSCs. If knowledge does not reach it's its intended audience, it is as good as lost. GEF/SGP strategy is going to uses existing dissemination mechanisms to ensure that knowledge gets to the end-user where, when, and how they need it. One of the option to reach beneficiaries to us existing knowledge dissemination mechanisms of UNDP CO:

- Inserting information about GEF/SGP in quaternary UNDP CO Kyrgyzstan Magazine: 5000 copies (in Russian and Kyrgyz languages) of the magazine also provides easy access to key information relevant to the Energy and Environment Practice.
- GEF/SGP section on the UNDP CO website: This is the public website that provides access to information on all aspects of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan work to the widest audience.

Vast attention will be paid also to the dissemination of the obtained experience during the seminars, meetings, by distribution through electronic information network. To strengthen the experience transmission process the practice of visit exchange between grantees will be implemented in the framework of one thematic direction and in the projects that are not thematically connected, but have an opportunity to exchange experience in solving problems, for example, the strengthening the partnership with government, involving business structures to the project, mechanisms of successful work with local authorities, the participation of mass media in the project. This will allow the executives of the project adopt the necessary experience, obtained in the framework of other initiatives for solve the problems in their own projects.

Optional Annexes

Table 1.
The presence of protected areas having species or ecosystems of global importance (endemics or included into International Red Book) natural plots of high concentration of species needed to be protected in the borders of administrative rayons of Kyrgyzstan.

Administrative rayons	Presence of state natural reserves (zapovedniks)	Presence of state national parks	Presence of state forest reserves	Presence of state botanical reserves	Presence of state geological reserves	Presence of state hunting reserves	Presence of complex reserves and centers
Leilek				Suluktu,Djanagata			
Kadamjay				Haidarhan	Jiydeli		
Alai				Sarymogol, Bolshoi Oikaiyn		Gulcha	
Aravan					Chilustun, Chilmairam		
Kara - Kuldja	Kulunata						
Nookat		"Kyrgyzata"			Ulutoo		
Chonalai							South-west of the Alai valley, the Koksu tract
Uzgen		"Karashoro"					
Aksy	Padyshata Sarychelek		Batrahan	Ryazan			Atoinok range
Alabuka				Koshterek			
Bazar - Korgon			Dashman	Gavin	Segentash		The valley of the Arslanbob and Yarodar rivers
Toktogul			Yzynahmat			Chychkan	
Toguztoro		"Saimaluutash"				Toguztoro	
Nooken			Djalgyndy				
Chatkal	Besh -Aral			Chatkal		Sandalash	
Aksuu		"Karakol"				Teplie klyuchi	Kaindy (the Inylchek range)
Jetioguz	Issyk -Kol					Jetioguz, jargylchak	the Barskoon tract
Issyk -Kol	Issyk -Kol	"Kyrchyn"					The " Cholponata" tract

Tyup	Issyk -Kol					Kensuu	
Ton	Issyk -Kol			Baidamtal			
Atbashy	Karatal - Japyryk						
Djumgal				Minkush			
Kochkor	Karatal - Japyryk						
Naryn	Naryn , Karatal - Japyryk	"Salkyntor"				Naryn	
Talas		"Beshtash"					
Kara- Buura	Kara- Buura			Maimak, Karaarcha		Kirov	
Kemin		"Chonkemin"					
Panfilov						Jardykaindy	
Jayil				Yablonevaya shel			Aksuu
Alamedin		"Alaarcha"		Chonaryk,Chonkurchak			The "Bozboltok" tract

Source: National Reports on Environment State. Bishkek, 2004. National strategy on preservation of a biodiversity. Bishkek, 1998.

Table 2.

Ranking of administrative rayons of Kyrgyzstan by the value of the indicator of GEF/SGP intervention conformity

Districts	Presence of preserved territories (sum of conditional points)	Quantity of hectares of wood per capita	Indicator of remoteness, height, isolation	Proportion of poor families (%) from total number of families	Indicator of GEF/SGP intervention conformity
Aksy	21	2,6	1,1	37	3,96
Naryn	21	0,6	1,7	64	3,70
Chatkal	11	0,4	2,5	50	2,87
Karakuldja	8	0,8	1,9	80	2,82
Atbashy	8	0,4	1,9	65	2,51
Kara-Buura	13	0,2	1,4	35	2,48
Leilek	4	1,7	1,5	53	2,46
Jetioguz	11	0,7	1,9	22	2,44
Issyk-Kol	13	0,6	1,5	10	2,42
Toguztoro	9	0,4	1,5	53	2,26
Nooken	2	1,4	0,9	64	2,25
Kochkor	8	0,0	1,4	69	2,23
Alamedin	9	0,1	0,5	8	2,20
Kadamjai	3	1,5	1,0	56	2,19
Alai	5	0,8	1,1	74	2,18
Tyup	9	0,5	1,7	21	2,14
Aksuu	5	0,8	1,9	33	2,11
Bazarkorgon	6	1,1	0,8	37	2,08
Nookat	5	0,8	1,0	53	2,00
Jumgal	2	0,5	1,8	68	1,99
Ton	10	0,1	1,5	28	1,97
Batken	0	1,9	1,2	56	1,92
Chonalai	1	0,2	1,9	73	1,83
Aktalaa	0	0,3	2,0	71	1,81
Jayil	3	0,3	0,7	19	1,79
Talas	4	0,6	1,6	39	1,77
Uzgen	4	0,6	0,8	50	1,71
Aravan	2	0,0	0,5	76	1,65
Kemin	4	0,3	1,1	34	1,64
Toktogul	3	0,6	1,5	38	1,62
Alabuka	2	0,6	1,4	36	1,58
Panfilov	1	0,1	0,8	26	1,49
Suzak	0	0,9	0,8	41	1,49
Manas	0	0,1	1,3	38	1,42
Moscow	0	0,0	0,5	15	1,41
Karasuu	0	0,5	0,6	49	1,37
Issyk-Ata	0	0,0	0,6	10	1,35
Sokuluk	0	0,0	0,5	14	1,35
Bakai-Ata	0	0,3	1,5	32	1,13
Chu	0	0,2	0,8	25	0,99

Table 3.
List of aiyl otmets belonging to geographical focus of GEF/SGP UNDP Kyrgyzstan programme

Oblast	Administrative rayon	Ayil Otmet	Activities which can be supported by GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan
Western Tienshan, the most priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan			
Jalalabat	Chatkal	Chatkal	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of the Chatkal state zapovednik
		Kanyshkija	Reduction of manmade pressure on the territory of the Sarychelek и the Padyshata state zapovedniks, Conservation of habitats of endemic species and species included into International Red Book (bear, otter, some species of tulips and wild apples)
		Tereksay	Conservation and enlarging of habitats of endemic species and species included into International Red Book (Menzbir marmot, some endemic species of tulips)
	Alabuka	Birinchimay	Conservation and enlarging of endemic ecosystem of prangos bush steppe (plot in the vicinity of Chatkal State Botanical Zakaznik) and endemic tulips habitat
		Kokserek	Conservation and enlarging habitats of endemic tulip species
		Oryuktu	Conservation and enlarging habitats of endemic tulip species Semenov fir (Miskinsay State Forest Zakaznik)
		Akkorgon	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of the Padyshata state zapovednik , conservation and enlarging habitats of endemic Kaufman tulip species и Semenov fir (Chanach State Botanical Zakaznik)
		Alabuka	Conservation and enlarging habitats of endemic tulip species and Semenov fir
		Kashkasu	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of the Padyshata state zapovednik
		Kerben	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of the Padyshata state zapovednik
		Jergetal	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychelek and the Padyshata state zapovedniks
		Avletim	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychelek and the Padyshata state zapovedniks
		Kyzyltuu	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychelek and the Padyshata state zapovedniks
		Topjangak	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychelek and the Padyshata state zapovedniks
		Akjol	Conservation and enlarging habitats of Uzun Ahmat grape, fig tree, wild pomegranate (Rjazansay State Botanical Zakaznik)
		Aksu	Conservation and enlarging of model plot of southern semi desert and habitat of gray molitor (Jiltiibes State Botanical Zakaznik)
	Toktogul	Cholponata	Conservation and enlarging habitats of endemic tulip species and Semenov fir (Uzun Ahmat Forest State Zapovednik), Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Beshtash National Nature Park
Talas	Karabuura	Maimak	Conservation and enlarging habitats of Kaufman Tulip
		Koksay	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karabuura state zapovednik
		Karasay	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karabuura state zapovednik
	Talas	**Beshtash**	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Beshtash»
		Kalba	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Beshtash»
Inner Tienshan, the most priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Naryn	Naryn	**Ortok**	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Naryn state zapovednik
		Emgektaala	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Naryn state zapovednik
		Dobolu	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Salkyntor»

		Kazakuigan	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik
		Jergetal	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik
			Regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats (Atamyshyk cave , State Geology Zakaznik)
	Aktala	Kyzylbeles	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik (Sonkul Lake)
		Karaoy	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik (Sonkul Lake)
	Kochkor	Sonkol	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik (Sonkul Lake)
	Jumgal	Kavak	Conservation and enlarging habitat of some endemic bush specie (Minkush State Botanical Zakaznik)
	Atbashi	Karakouyn	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik (Lake Chatyrkul)
		Kazybek	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Karataljapyryk state zapovednik (Lake Chatyrkul)
		Achakaindy	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Salkyntor», Naryn state zapovednik
		Karasuu	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Salkyntor», Naryn state zapovednik
		Aktaala	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Naryn state zapovednik, conservation of habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
Issykkul	Ton	Ulakol	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Naryn state zapovednik, conservation habitatsof big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
		Kunchygysh	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Naryn state zapovednik, conservation habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
		Tortkol	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Naryn state zapovednik, conservation habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
Kukunatakarashoro, the most priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Osh	Karakulja	Oytal	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Kulunata state zapovednik,
		Kyzyljar	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Kulunata state zapovednik
		Kapchygai	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Kulunata state zapovednik
		Chalma	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Kulunata state zapovednik
		Karakuldja	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Kulunata state zapovednik
	Uzgen	**Salamalik**	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Karashoro»
		Kelduk	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Karashoro»
		Kyzyltoo	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Karashoro»
Turkestano-Alay, simple priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Batken	Leilek	Kulundu	Conservation and enlarging habitats of endemic tulip species (Suluctu State Botanical Zakaznik)
		Isfana	Conservation and enlarging of habitats of endemic tulip species (Jangakty State Botanical Zakaznik), reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree
		Leilek	Conservation and enlarging of the endemic bulb flower habitat , reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree
		Katran	Conservation and enlarging of the endemic bulb flower habitat , reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree

	Batken	Karabulak	Conservation and enlarging of the endemic bulb flower habitat , reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree
		Suubashi	Conservation and enlarging of the endemic bulb flower habitat , reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree
	Kadamjai	Birlik	Conservation and enlarging of habitat of endemic tulip (Khardaiken State Botanical Zakaznik),
		Orozbek	Conservation and enlarging of endemic ecosystem of low mountain desert with pistachio bushes, possible habitat of gray molitor (Chirandy State Botanical Zakaznik)
Kyrgyzatafergana simple priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Batken	Kadamjai		Regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats (cave Jidieli, State Geology Zakaznik)
Osh	Nookat	Kyzyloktjabr	Regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats(cave Bolshie Vorota, State Geology Zakaznik), reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree
		Bel	Regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats(cave Bolshie Vorota, State Geology Zakaznik), reduction of manmade pressure on forest ecosystems of juniper tree
		Kyrgyzata	Reduction of manmade pressure on National Park «Kyrgyzata», regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats (cave Bolshie Vorota, State Geology Zakaznik),
		Chachmasay	Reduction of manmade pressure on National Park «Kyrgyzata»
		Karatash	Reduction of manmade pressure on National Park «Kyrgyzata»
		Otmet	Reduction of manmade pressure on National Park «Kyrgyzata»
		Janynookat	Reduction of manmade pressure on National Park «Kyrgyzata»
			Regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats(cave Ajyydarynkyr), State Geology Zakaznik)
	Aravan	Alljaanar	Protection and regulation of visits to caves, which are habitats of endemic species of bats (cave Chilustun, State Geology Zakaznik)
Baubashata, simple priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Jalalabat	Bazarkorgon	Taldybulak	Conservation and enlarging of habitat of endemic flower (Kyrgyzgava State Botanical Zakaznik), protection habitat natural tracts of walnut forests (Dashman State Forest Zakaznik)
		Sovet	Conservation and enlarging of habitat of endemic flower (Kyrgyzgava State Botanical Zakaznik)
		Kyzylunkur	Protection habitat natural tracts walnut forests (Dashman State Forest Zakaznik), caves Segentash and water fall Tegerek (State geological zakazniks)
		Arstanbap	Protection habitat natural tracts of walnut forests (Dashman State Forest Zakaznik)
	Nooken	Nooken	Reduction manmade pressure on natural tracts of pistachio forests (Jalgindi State Forest Zakaznik) habitat of steppe tortoise, gray molitor, other reptiles
		Masy	Reduction manmade pressure on natural tracts of pistachio forests(Jalgindi State Forest Zakaznik) habitat of steppe tortoise, gray molitor, other reptiles
		Sovet	Reduction manmade pressure on natural tracts of pistachio forests (Jalgindi State Forest Zakaznik) habitat of steppe tortoise, gray molitor, other reptiles
Central Tienshan, simple priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Issykkul	Jetioguz	**Akshiirak**	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychateertash state zapovednik, conservation of habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International

			Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
		Saru	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychateertash state zapovednik, conservation habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
		Kyzylsuu	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychateertash state zapovednik, conservation habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
		Barskoon	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of Sarychateertash state zapovednik, conservation habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray)
	Aksu	Engilchek	Conservation habitats of big mammals of syrt zone of Tienshan which are endemic species or species included into International Red Book (bear, snow leopard, argali, birds of pray), reduction of manamade pressure on the plots which are plots with high concentration of endemic species (Kayindy, Atjailoo)
Issykkul, simple priority area of GEF/SGP Kyrgyzstan intervention			
Issykkul	Ton	Komoinok	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Akterek	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul and riverplain forests
		Kynchygysh	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul ,decrease of poaching
		Ton	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul, decrease of poaching
	Jetioguz	Jargylchak	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Darhan	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Orgochor	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Lipenka	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
	Aksu	Chelpek	Protection Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Каракол»
		Oktjabr	Reduction of manmade pressure on territory of National Nature Park «Каракол»
	Tuyp	Michailovka	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Sarybulak	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Kuturgu	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Tuyp	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul and tracts of juniper bushes
		Karasay	Protection and rehabilitation of riverplain wetlands tracts of juniper bushes close to Typ state botanical zakaznik
		Santash	Protection and rehabilitation of riverplain wetlands tracts of juniper bushes close to Typ state botanical zakaznik
	Issykkul	Oruyktu	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Ananevo	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Semenovka	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Temir	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Bozteri	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Chosaryoy	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Tamchi	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik
		Toruaigyr	Protection and rehabilitation of wetlands close to plot of Issykkul state zapovednik

Table 4. The reasons of natural resources changes

№	Resources and ecosystems	Activities and tendencies	Importance and consequences for biodiversity
1.	Coniferous forests	The area of forests reduced three times in comparison with 1930 year (wood cutting, grazing, introduction of alien species, for instance, Altay squirrel)	Negative influence on a condition of fauna, forest, slope erosion, loss of surface and underground water runoff regulation role
2.	Nuciferous (walnut) forests	The area reduced twice, economic activities continue in the forests (wood cutting, wood knob cutting, ploughing and grazing, goat breeding)	Loss of a unique genetic fund of relic fruit forms, loss of surface and underground water runoff regulation, stopping of natural renewal of underbrush
3.	Juniper (artscha) forests	For last 50 years 36 % of Juniper forests cover was destroyed, the total area of open plots within the artscha forest increased for 31%, cutting and grazing are not controlled, the goat population increased even in villages close to protected areas. During Soviet time, goat breeding was prohibited in areas close located to forests.	In the area where Juniper forests were drastically destroyed (Alay and Turkestan ranges) the release number of natural hazards (snow avalanches, debris flows and flash floods, landslides) increased and at the same time this was accompanied by water discharge reduction of all main rivers.
4.	Pistachio and almond forests (the Fergana ridge)	Thinning due to wood cutting and goat grazing decreased the total area of the forests to 30000 hectares	Deterioration of birds and mammal habitats, peculiar to these forest association, , loss of surface and underground water runoff regulation and soil-protective functions, and increase of magnitude and frequency of flashfloods and debris flows
5.	Riparian forests	Drastic reduction of the forested area and severance felling because of cutting for firewood, grazing, clearing of sea-buckthorn berries brake for agricultural and recreational needs (beaches, camping), harvesting of sea-buckthorn berries together with twigs	Destruction of habitats and so called “environmental corridors ”
6.	Fauna of big and medium mammal	3 species have disappeared, 15 species are under threat of disappearance; deterioration of system of protection; fragmentation of areas due to strong manmade press (anxiety, poaching)	Existence of species in small isolated groups leads to loss of a genetic variety and loss of ability to quick adaptation. Both processes increase risk of extinction threat
7.	Birds fauna	4 species have disappeared, 26 species are under threat of disappearance; increase of illegal catch of hunting birds and their export abroad	Threat of species disappearances, in particular, hunting ones; infringement of natural structure of populations and associations
8.	Grassy formations	Reduction grazing in remote average and high-mountainous areas accompanied by overgrazing in vicinities of settlements	Restoration of initial vegetation cover in remote pastures and destruction of all type of vegetation near the settlements;
9.	Herbs, technical, decorative plants	Increase harvesting and collection, 3 species actually disappeared (tulips and a wild-growing pomegranate), 54 species are under threat of disappearance	Irreplaceable loss of a genetic fund of valuable species, some of them are Tien Shan or regional endemics
10	Water and wetland ecosystems (lakes,	Chemical, biological (increase number of introductory species, mainly fish);	Threat of extinction of water flora and fauna, infringement of structure of

	rivers, water basins and their coast)	pollution, eutrophication (because of pollution by organic waste products); regulation of natural river run off	fishes associations; deterioration of physical and chemical properties of lake waters; loss of recreational attraction; deterioration of water organisms habitats, migrations and spawning conditions of fishes
11	Local agrobiodiversity (plant and fruit cultivation)	Replacement of local stone-fruit species (apricot, pear, apples, almonds, a pistachio) due to cultivation of the fruits are under big market demand (sweet cherry, plum) and import of Chinese (apples), Turkish and Iranian (a pistachio, hazel nut), Uzbek (pomegranate) agriculture production	Irreplaceable loss of a genetic fund of valuable species, some of them are Tien Shan or regional endemics
12	Local agrobiodiversity (cattle breeding and other types)	Loss of purebred Kyrgyz sheep, horse, sheep-dog caused by: -previous single-minded efforts to raise breeds with defined parameters by crossing with other alien breeds - the actual stop of state control for selection work in agriculture sector	Irreplaceable loss of a genetic fund of valuable species, some of them are Tien Shan or regional endemics
13	Aesthetic, recreational, information and cognitive resources of biodiversity	Reduction of "soft" use of resources due to closure summer children's camps, tourist bases, etc.	Negative consequences in sphere of ecological education and awareness
14	Landscapes in areas of mining, construction of roads, power lines, water reservoirs	Increase of industrial areas, direct destroying of natural ecosystems	Degradation of landscapes, exhaustion of a biodiversity, loss of recreational attraction, increase of vulnerability of former inaccessible sites

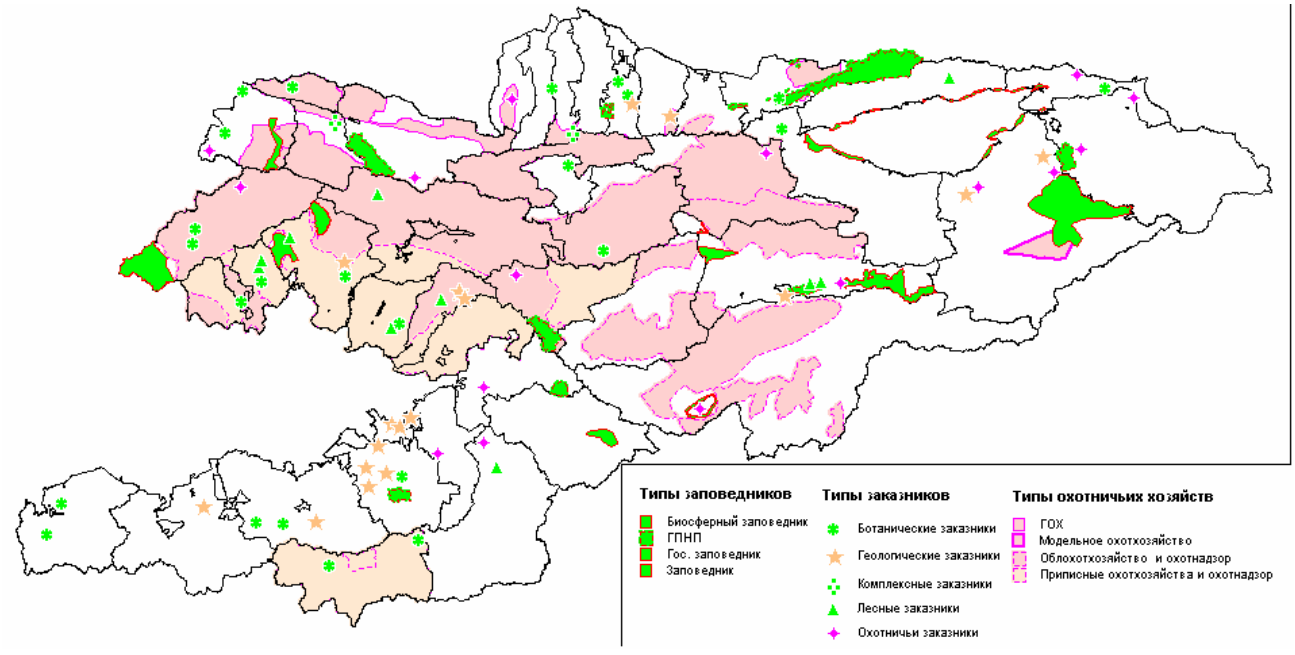


Figure 1. Protected areas of Kyrgyzstan

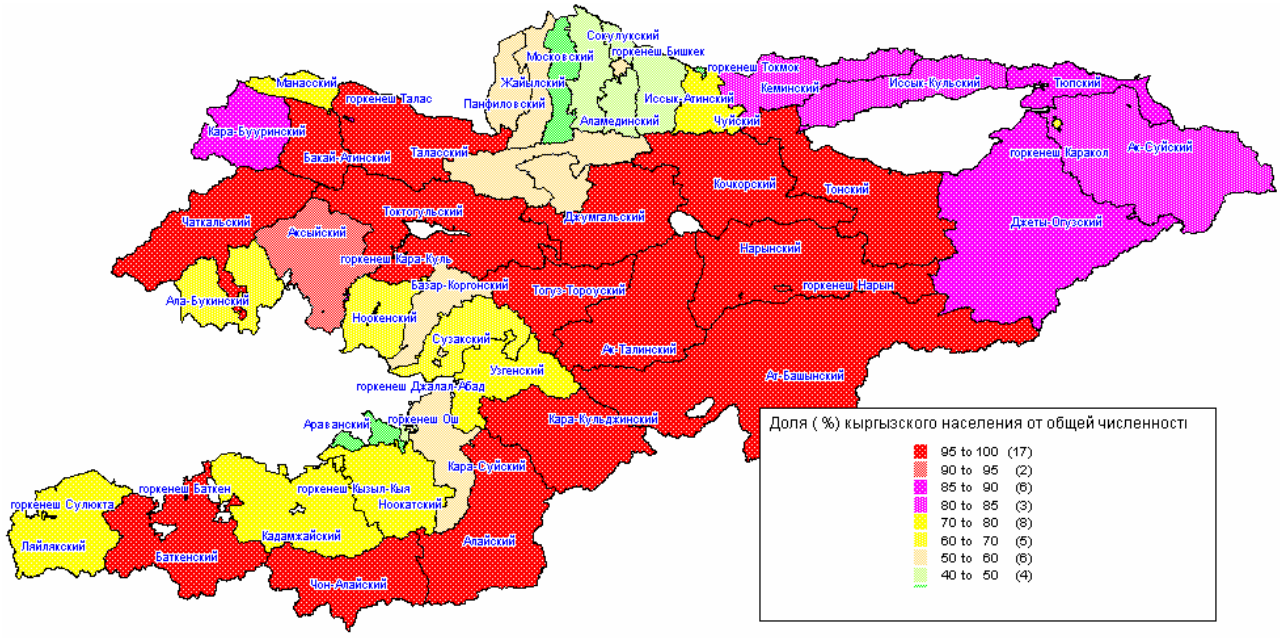


Figure 2.Portion of Kyrgyz population in the limits of administrative units (%)

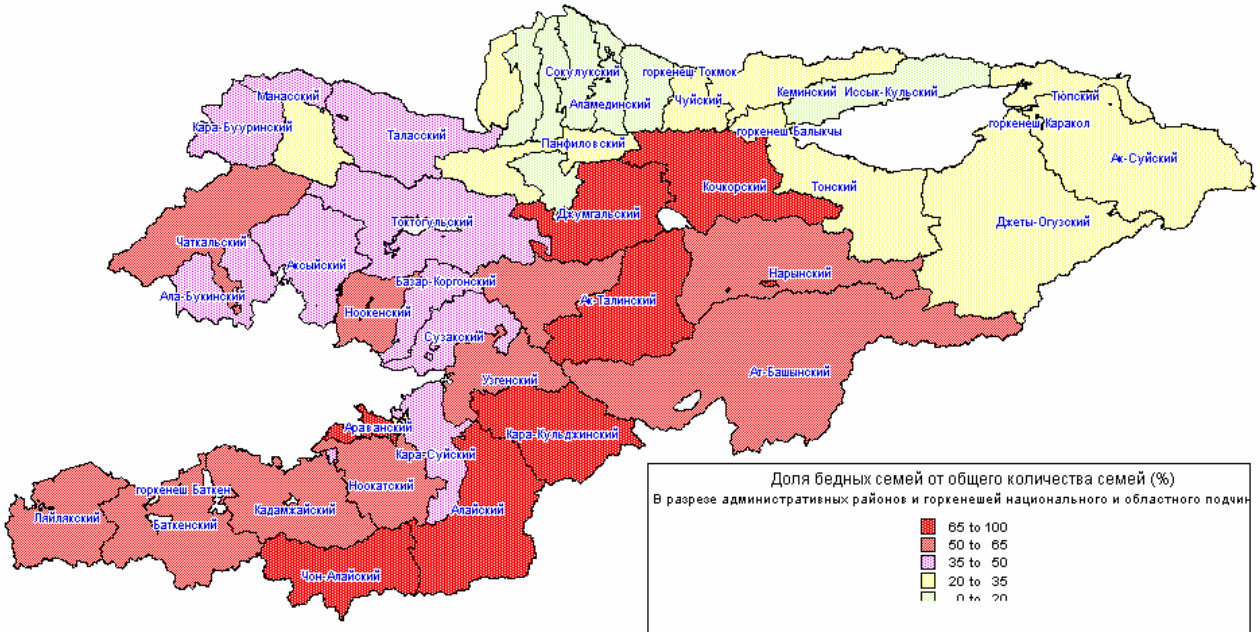


Figure 3. Portion of poor families in the total population of administrative units (Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection)

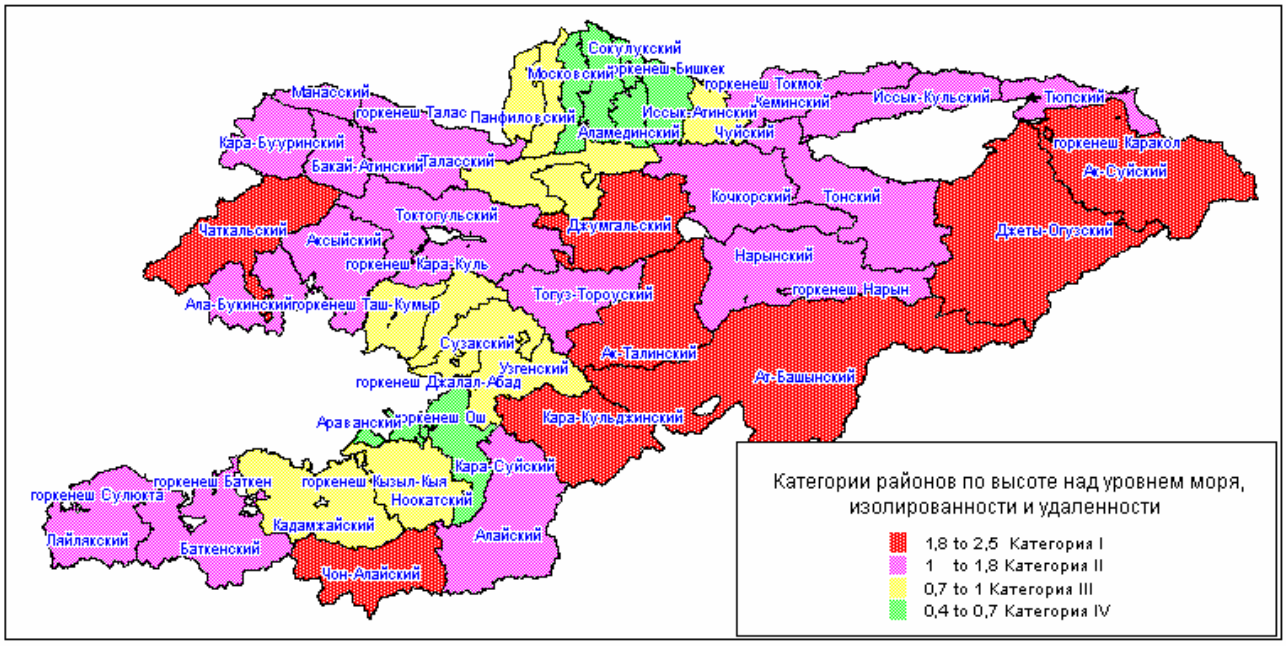


Figure.4. Ranking of administrative units by remoteness, disconnection and altitude above sea level

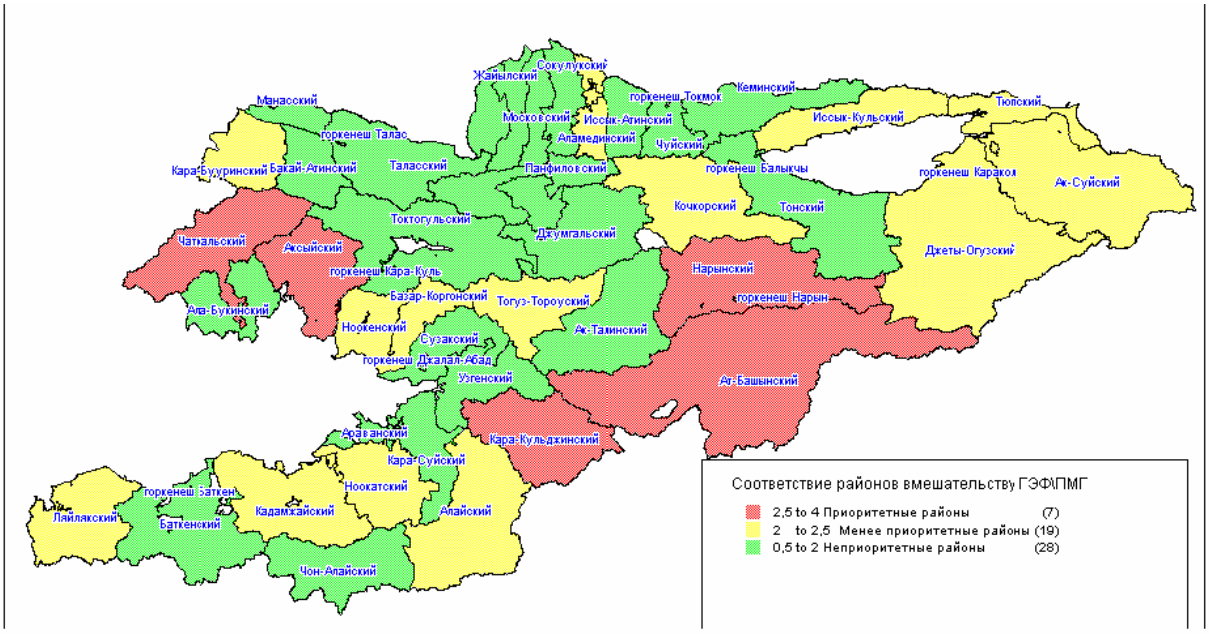


Figure 5 . Priority rayons of Kyrgyzstan for GEF/SGP intervention by the value of the conformity indicator

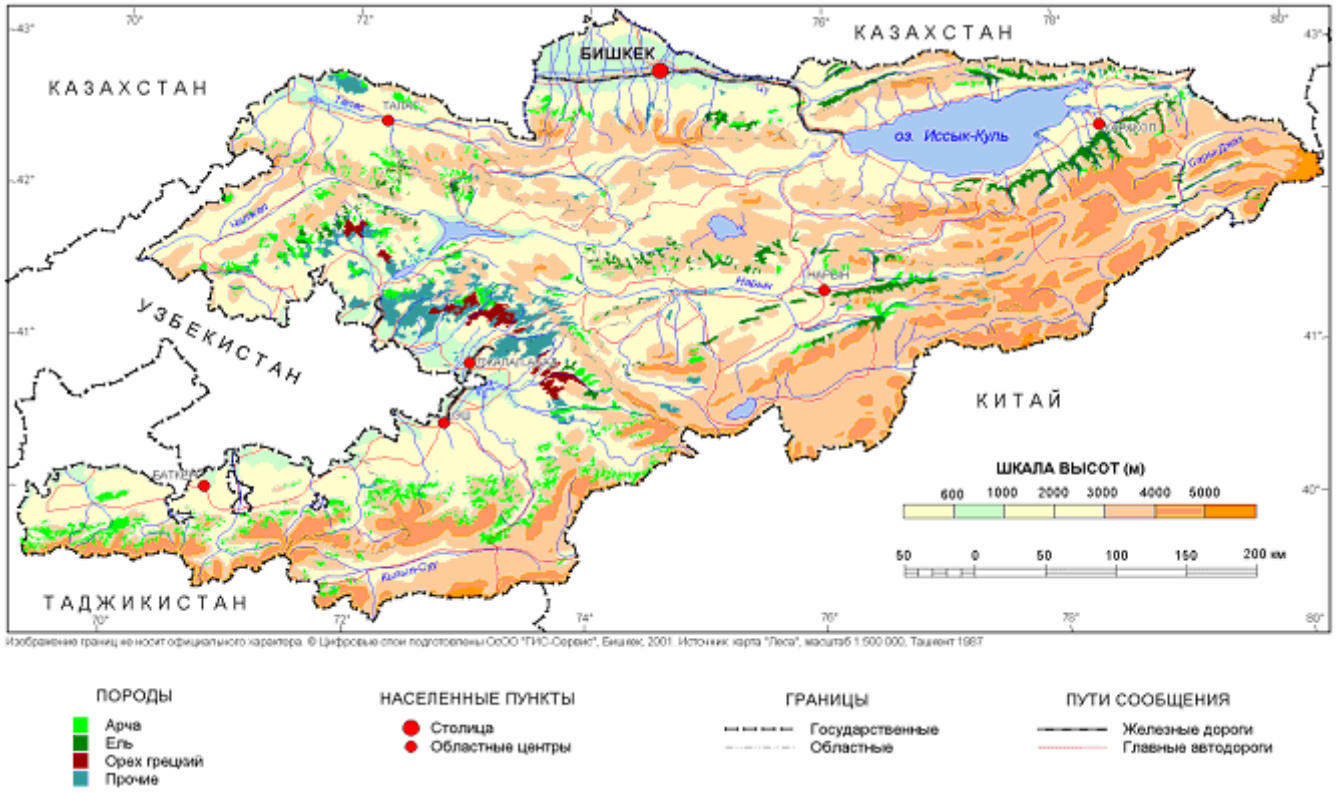


Figure 6.Forests of Kyrgyzstan