

Kyrgyz Republic – Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

Joint Multilateral Development Bank Scoping Mission

19-23 October 2015

Aide Memoire

26 October 2015

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank (WB) wish to thank the Government of Kyrgyz Republic for its support in a Joint Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Scoping Mission to begin the preparation of a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in the Kyrgyz Republic. The inputs of representatives of the Kyrgyz authorities and other stakeholders during this mission are sincerely appreciated (see Annex 2 for the list of agencies and individuals consulted during the course of the mission). This Aide Memoire outlines the findings and recommendations of the mission. It should be noted that the understandings and agreements summarized here are subject to the review and approval of higher authorities within the Government and MDBs¹.

1. Background

The PPCR is a funding window of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) that assists partner countries in integrating climate resilience into development planning, and provides funding for innovative public and private sector solutions to pressing climate-related risks. In March 2015 the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic submitted an Expression of Interest in participating in the PPCR, which was subsequently approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in May 2015. The Sub-Committee then offered to provide a grant of up to USD 1.5 million to enable the Kyrgyz Republic to take a leadership role in working with the MDBs to develop its SPCR. The Sub-Committee recommended that the SPCR should be designed to attract funding from other sources, including other climate finance mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in addition to implementation resources that are anticipated under the PPCR.

2. Scoping Mission Objectives and Activities

The overall objective of the mission was to establish an effective working partnership between MDBs and the Kyrgyz authorities in order to begin the process of developing the Kyrgyz SPCR. The mission was hosted and coordinated on behalf of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic by State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), in view of the fact that the Director of the SAEPF, Mr Sabir Atadzhanov, was appointed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as the PPCR Focal Point. The specific objectives in support of this included the following:

- To provide guidance to the Government of Kyrgyz Republic in launching the process for developing its SPCR;

¹ This requirement applies only to ADB.

- To assist in consolidating background materials to understand national development plans, climate-resilience related national/sectoral strategies/plans, and ongoing climate resilience investments and pipelines, in preparation of the Joint Mission;
- To discuss the objectives and scope of the SPCR, and agree on a timetable with the government for developing the SPCR; and
- To agree on organisational issues relevant for the SPCR preparation process, including (i) modalities for stakeholder engagement; and (ii) cooperation with MDB representatives.

In line with these objectives, the Scoping Mission aimed to develop a roadmap for SPCR development (scope, key milestones, stakeholder consultation process and modality), and for developing an outline of the proposal for the USD 1.5 million preparation grant.

3. Institutional Arrangements for Action on Climate Resilience

The Scoping Mission determined that the Kyrgyz Republic has already made good progress in creating an institutional framework for action on climate change, which may provide a sound foundation for SPCR development and eventual PPCR implementation. A key role in that regard is played by the Climate Change Coordination Commission (CCCC), which is chaired by the First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, with Director of the SAEPF (who is also the PPCR Focal Point) as the Deputy Chair. The CCCC ensures multi-sector coordination of all activities in the Kyrgyz Republic related to climate change, and is comprised of all heads of key ministries and divisions, representatives of the civil, academic and business sectors. CCCC meetings focus on discussing current and planned actions related to climate change (legislation, strategic documents and projects, capacity development, awareness raising). The SAEPF provides a secretariat function for the CCCC and is supported on technical climate change issues by the Climate Change Centre. An informal translation of the statute establishing the CCCC is provided in Annex 6.

National priorities on climate change adaptation are presented in the Resolution of the Government “*On Approval of Priority Directions for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic till 2017*”, which was approved in 2013. The Kyrgyz Republic has developed sectoral plans and programs for adaptation in several vulnerable sectors, including agriculture, energy, water, emergencies, public health, as well as forestry and biodiversity (Annex 4). The main mission of the Priority Directions is the “establishment of the national policy on resources mobilisation for minimisation of negative risks and utilisation of potential opportunities of climate change for sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, based on adaptive measures implementation in economic sectors, which are the most vulnerable to climate change.”

4. Summary of Discussions with Kyrgyz Partners

SAEPF: As the central coordinating agency on PPCR/SPCR (and climate change action more broadly), SAEPF was able to offer a large amount of information and experience while demonstrating enthusiasm and energy in support of the SPCR preparation process. MDBs were able to share information about PPCR processes and requirements, and about MDB experience and activities in the field of climate resilience in Central Asia and beyond that can inform SPCR priority setting and identification of projects (which, in turn, can build on MDB pipeline of activities). In turn, the SAEPF provided valuable information on institutional arrangements, existing capacities and analytical work, and priority areas for further development.

Line ministries/agencies: Meetings were held with the following line ministries and agencies (see Annex 1 for details):

1. Ministry of Public Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
2. Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
3. Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
4. Hydrometeorology Agency (Kyrgyzhydromet)
5. Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic
6. State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Economy under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
7. Ministry of Transport and Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic

It was clear that all line ministries have an understanding of climate resilience issues and have all carried out analysis of the climate change implications and priorities that are relevant to their roles and responsibilities, thus illustrating the value of the CCCC mechanism. They all welcomed the SPCR preparation process and confirmed they would liaise with the SAEPPF on that matter.

Central government ministries: Discussions were held with two key central government bodies – Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Finance (see Annex 2 for details). These meetings helped to clarify the important relationship between the CCCC mechanism and central government coordination of external finance flows (e.g., from MDBs and donors), for example the Council on Macroeconomic Investment Priorities. Ensuring an effective link between these two levels of coordination will be essential for effective SPCR development and implementation.

Development partners: Development partners were consulted as part of the consultations during the mission (see Annex 2 for details). There was deep interest in the subject of climate resilience, which resonated with development partners' objectives and operations across a range of sectors. It was noted that existing donor coordination mechanisms could contribute towards information sharing during the SPCR development process. Some development partners also emphasised the need for adequate private sector engagement in SPCR development.

Civil society organisations: A dedicated consultation meeting was held with representatives of civil society organisations (see Annex 2 for details). The meeting discussed ongoing CSO activities in climate and related fields in the Kyrgyz Republic, and their role in engaging with a wide range of non-government actors. It was agreed that CSOs play an important role in raising awareness, training, and providing input to the design and implementation of climate change-related initiatives and investments. Active private sector engagement is also necessary to achieve broad-based action towards climate resilience. Furthermore, careful consideration of gender issues needs to be mainstreamed into SPCR development and the design and delivery of subsequent implementation activities. This meeting clarified the need for an effective communication and outreach mechanism between government and non-government actors to ensure that information about climate change issues is effectively shared with the wider population.

5. Preliminary Identification of Priority Supporting Actions

The Scoping Mission concluded that the effective work already carried out by the Kyrgyz authorities in the area of climate change has provided a sound basis for SPCR development. In particular, the effective coordination mechanism within government provided by the CCCC, supported by the SAEPPF and the Climate Change Centre, has created a good level of awareness and engagement across

government. Furthermore, the identification of national climate resilience priorities² provides valuable input for setting out a robust and comprehensive framework for channelling international climate finance into effective climate-related interventions. At the same time, it emerged that the SAEPF has limited capacity to manage large-scale technical assistance programmes, and that significant time and resources will be needed to build such capacity, during the course of SPCR development and implementation.

Acknowledging the strong foundation for SPCR development a number of high-level priority actions for the SPCR preparation were identified. The SAEPF expressed a preference for a hybrid approach for the management of the SPCR preparation grant, in which some components will be client-executed in order to build longer-term capacity and technical skills, and some targeted components will be MDB-executed in order to overcome obstacles caused by immediate institutional capacity constraints.

It was agreed that SPCR Preparation Phase activities will include the following three components (see also chart in Annex 5):

I. Support for SPCR development and institutional analysis: Given the strong basis provided by the CCCC mechanism and the strategic thinking on climate resilience priorities already carried out in-country, the Kyrgyz authorities expressed a clear preference towards progressing efficiently with the development of the SPCR. In parallel, they also articulated a need for institutional analysis in order to inform decisions on the longer-term capacity development needs of the Kyrgyz authorities in the area of climate resilience strategic planning. The Kyrgyz authorities noted that these are areas in which they will need immediate additional expert support during the early stages of SPCR development in order to expedite rapid action on creating a platform for planning PPCR roll-out and institutional capacity development. Therefore it was agreed that it would be appropriate for this component to be MDB-executed. It was proposed that a Steering Committee function be built into this component in order to ensure strong national ownership and coordination between MDBs.

II. Institutional capacity development and awareness-raising: The Kyrgyz authorities were aware of lessons learned in neighbouring Tajikistan and other PPCR countries around the need to build essential capacities for managing climate resilience programmes and activities, such as effective monitoring and evaluation, communications and outreach, awareness raising, and other technical capabilities. It was concluded that it would be better to start building these capacities soon, so that they can be embedded and operational by the time that SPCR implementation begins. The sorts of capacities needed could potentially include the recruitment of additional long-term experts, together with institutional development, training, communications and other activities. Given the longer-term nature of this task, and the need for it to be fully embedded into government structures, it was concluded that it would be appropriate for this component to be client-executed.

III. Sector analysis and investment pipeline development: The Kyrgyz authorities noted that, in order to move efficiently from the planning phase to implementation phase following SPCR approval, targeted sector analysis may be needed in order to scope the specific investment needs and opportunities in priority sectors to be identified under the SPCR, and to

² e.g. agriculture, energy, water, emergencies, public health, forestry and biodiversity

build pipelines of viable investment proposals for consideration for financing under the implementation phase (taking also into account MDB pipelines in relevant priority areas). Due to the need for extensive technical expertise in order to carry out such analysis, it was agreed that this component should be MDB-executed. It was proposed that a Steering Committee function will be built into this component in order to ensure strong national ownership and coordination between MDBs.

At the end of the Scoping Mission the SAEPF confirmed EBRD as the lead MDB on the preparation phase of the Kyrgyz Republic SPCR, on the understanding that the other MDBs will continue to be closely involved and consulted on all SPCR development activities. EBRD will assign a staff member as a focal point for PPCR/climate finance issues within its Resident Office in Bishkek, in order to facilitate effective coordination with government and MDB partners, and other stakeholders. It was also agreed that the SAEPF would coordinate the preparation of the SPCR Preparation Grant Request, with inputs from line agencies and support from MDBs.

6. Proposed Process and Next Steps towards SPCR Approval

Action	Indicative date
Aide memoire to be finalised and circulated	End October 2015
SPCR Preparation Grant Request and ToR for full Joint Mission to be agreed and submitted to the PPCR MDB Committee	December 2015
Preparation Grant and Joint Mission ToR approved by PPCR MDB Committee	January 2016
Full Joint Mission	March/April 2016
SPCR drafting	April – May 2016
Draft SPCR reviewed by central planning functions and finalised	June 2016
Draft SPCR submitted to PPCR Expert Panel	Summer 2016
Final SPCR submitted to PPCR Sub-Committee	September 2016
SPCR approval by PPCR Sub-Committee	November 2016
Implementation Phase starts	December 2016

An indicative timeline for PPCR preparation phase activities is shown in Annex 5.

Annex 1. Summary of meetings held during the Scoping Mission

1. Meeting with Mr Sarpashev, First Vice Prime Minister

Minister Sarpashev welcomed and endorsed the PPCR activities in the Kyrgyz Republic. He emphasized that the Kyrgyz Republic partnership with PPCR is of great importance to the Government as it can help scale up country's efforts in addressing climate change risks and vulnerabilities in order to foster sustainable and resilient development.

2. Ministry of Public Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

Minister Batyraliev informed the mission that the Ministry of Public Health was the first agency in the Kyrgyz Republic to develop an action plan for adapting to climate change. The Program of the Health Sector of the Kyrgyz Republic on Climate Change Adaptation, which spans 2011-15, includes eleven priority areas, some focused on direct climate-change induced risks to human health (e.g., cardiovascular and respiratory diseases or vector-borne diseases), some on preparedness of health services infrastructure and staff (e.g., surveillance and early-warning systems or training of health services providers), and others focused on a number of socio-economic and environmental factors (e.g., water and food safety) that will also influence the incidence of climate change on human health. The ensuing discussion emphasized the multi-sectoral dimension of human health and the potential to also deliver health co-benefits while adapting to climate change in other key economic sectors (e.g., water supply and sanitation, food production and agribusiness, natural disaster preparedness).

3. Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic

Deputy Minister Kaliev highlighted the significance of climate change to the energy sector in the Kyrgyz Republic, particularly noting the shrinking water resource base and the country's current energy deficit. The Mission shared the example of the EBRD-funded Qairakkum Hydropower rehabilitation project under the Tajikistan PPCR as a climate adaptation project within the energy sector. Mr Kaliev described the ongoing ADB-funded Toktogul rehabilitation project, and indicated the need for further improving resilience in the country's hydropower plants. Mr Kaliev also described ongoing efforts to promote renewable energy sources such as small hydro and solar power, and the reform of electricity tariffs, which is in particular supported by a World Bank Development Policy Operation.

4. Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) of the Kyrgyz Republic and Hydrometeorology Agency (Kyrgyzhydromet)

State Secretary Temiraliyev presented the five priorities in the adaptation program recently prepared for the sector: i) weather forecasting and monitoring; ii) early warning (with emphasis on Information and Communication Technologies); iii) land zoning and construction norms; iv) weather-risk insurance; and v) infrastructure (including dam safety). A number of projects have also been identified under this program and some of these could be considered under the SPCR. As evidenced through operations in the Kyrgyz Republic or in the Tajik PPCR (e.g., Central Asia Hydromet Modernization Project, Climate Modelling Facility in Tajik Hydromet, Climate-risk Management in Hydropower Sector in Tajikistan), MDBs have significant experience in hydromet modernization, capacity development for analysis and use of climate-related information, as well as disaster-risk management that could support the implementation of such projects.

5. Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic

Deputy Minister Djakypov highlighted the significant need for concrete investment projects under the PPCR, notably in the energy and water resource sectors, and not just capacity building. Mr Djakypov also explained that the development of the National Sustainable Development Strategy mid-term (2018-2023) and long-term (to 2030) programmes is underway, and could incorporate components of the upcoming SPCR. Mr Djakypov clarified the role of the Macroeconomic Policy Council, headed by the President, which prioritizes and approves national investment projects, and the role of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, and Prime Minister in coordinating aid-funded projects. Mr Djakypov noted that this Council should review the SPCR before final approval.

6. Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic

State Secretary Kulubaev informed the mission that an adaptation program was recently prepared to enhance the resilience of the sector to on-going climate change impacts and reduce key drivers of vulnerability, such as unsustainable land and water management. This program, covering 2016-20, includes a range of measures spanning plant farming (e.g., climate-smart practices, such as no-till and conservation agriculture, improvement and diversification of crop varieties), animal husbandry (e.g., new breeds more adapted to changing climate conditions), pasture restoration and management, water resource management (e.g., irrigation and drainage rehabilitation). Introduction of new practices and technologies (e.g., drip irrigation, efficient greenhouses, crop and breed improvement) is an important cross-cutting dimension of the program. Modern, reliable, and efficient irrigation will receive even larger emphasis in the new country's development strategy (currently under preparation).

7. State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Economy under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Mr Toktoshev, Head of Department of Drinking Water Supplies and Sewerage Development under the Agency, noted the long-standing cooperation with ADB, EBRD, WB, and other development partners (EU, SECO, UNICEF, UNDP and ARIS) in providing needed investment and technical assistance to rehabilitate and improve the provision of safe and reliable water supply in the Kyrgyz Republic. He highlighted the need for further support, especially on making water supplies more resilient to climatic variability and change, and expressed his interest in working closely with the State Agency and MDBs on extending PPCR support to his sector. The progress on the GEF-funded EBRD technical cooperation programme on climate resilient water supplies was presented and next steps agreed that would enable to maximise synergies with the PPCR activities.

8. Ministry of Transport and Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ms Abdralieva and Mr Musabekov highlighted the dominance of road transport in the country due to its geography and location, and the contribution to rising national greenhouse gas emissions. The Motorway Department is responsible for management of the main road network and will be consulted in the SPCR process.

9. Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic

Director Abdyrazakova noted that government budgeting was undertaken on a program-wise basis, and that ministries should be made aware of the SPCR. The coordination of SPCR preparation

through the CCCC was discussed, and it was agreed that SPCR and PPCR activities and investments would be aligned with central government planning processes.

Annex 2. List of agencies and individuals consulted

1. Ministries and Agencies

INSTITUTION	REPRESENTATIVES
State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Sabir Atadzhanov, Director of State Agency and National Focal Point for PPCR • Ms Dzhyparkul Bekkulova, Head of Environmental Strategy and Policy Department • Mr Baigabyl Tolongutov, Director, State Regulation Centre of the Environment Protection and Ecological Safety • Mr. Bakyt Yrsaliev, Deputy director, Forest Ecosystem and Protected Areas Development Department • Ms Venerra Surappaeva, Head of Department of Monitoring, Flora and Fauna • Ms Baglan Salykmambetova, Head of International Cooperation Department • Ms Zuhra Abaihanova, Secretary of Coordination commission on climate change • Mr Shamil Iliasov, Advisor to the Director of State Agency • Ms Aizada Barieva, Chief Specialist, Environmental Strategy and Policy Department • Mr Marat Stamkulov, Leading Specialist, International Cooperation Department • Ms Aizada Kiyazova, Senior Specialist, Environmental Strategy and Policy Department
Ministry of Public Health of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Batyraliev T.A., Minister of Health • Mr Isakov T.B., Director of the Scientific-Production Association "Preventive medicine" the Ministry of Health, MD, PhD • Ms Aytmurzaeva G.T., Director of the National Center for Health Promotion, MD • Ms Murzaeva A.T., Deputy Director of the Republican Medical Information Center • Ms Maytieva V.S., Head of the Department of Public Health Ministry of Health • Mr Sydykanov A.S., Deputy Director of Disease Prevention and State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision • Mr Buyuklyanov A.I., Chief Physician, Center of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision of Bishkek, PhD • Ms Sharshenova A.A., Head of the Centre of Environmental Medicine and Human Ecology, Scientific and Production Association "Preventive medicine" the Ministry of Health, MD, PhD
Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Aibek Kaliev, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Energy and Industry
Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) of the Kyrgyz Republic and Hydrometeorology Agency (Kyrgyzhydromet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Talaibek Temiraliyev, State Secretary, Ministry of Emergency Situations • Mr Y. Asanhodzhaev, Deputy Director, Kyrgyzhydromet • Mr A. Aytaliev, Director, Monitoring Department, MES • Ms G. Kadyrova, Head, Analytical Department, MES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr B. Sharshenov, Head, Department of Natural Hazards Monitoring, MES • Ms T. Chernikova, Head of Department, Kyrgyzhydromet
Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Djakypov K., Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Damir Kulubaev, State Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation • Mr. Sharshenbek Ismailov, Head of Department • Mr. Valeriy Pak, Deputy Director, Department of chemicals and plant protection • Mr. Tashtanaliev, Director, Department of Water resources
State Agency of Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Economy under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Toktoshev Askarbek, Director of the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation • Mr Mirzakarimov Yulchibay, Deputy Director • Mr Obodoev Dostukbek, Head, Department of Monitoring and Analysis • Ms Orozbakieva Shayyrgul, Head, Department of Water Supply and Sanitation • Mr Akylbekov Samat, Chief specialist of the monitoring and analysis • Mr Ismailov Iskender, Acting leading specialist of monitoring and analysis
Ministry of Transport and Communication of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Abdralieva Gulmira, Head of Automobile Transport Department • Mr Musabekov Nurmat, Lead Expert of Automobile Transport Department
Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Aigul Abdyrazakova, Head of Department • Mr. Sherzod Nazarov, Project manager, Environment division

2. Development Partners

ORGANISATION	REPRESENTATIVES
Aga Khan Foundation	Mr Rahat Orozova Project Manager, Climate Change Adaptation
GIZ	Ms Maya Eralieva GIZ Climate Change Advisor On behalf of Ms Nicole Wegner Country Coordinator Regional Programme for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia
EU Delegation	Mr Johannes Stenbaek Madsen EU Head of Operations Section
FAO	Ms Kairat Nazhmidenov FAO Consultant in Kyrgyzstan
KfW	Mr Thomas Lehmann Director KfW Office Central Asia
UNDP	Mr Erkinbek Kasybekov UNDP Assistant Resident Representative

	On behalf of Mr Alexander Avanesov UNDP Resident Representative
USAID	Mr Luis Hernandez Director of Economic Development Office On behalf of Mr Michael Greene USAID Mission Director U.S. Embassy Bishkek
WFP	Mr Ram Saravanamuttu Country Director

3. Civil Society Organisations

ORGANISATION	REPRESENTATIVES
Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users	Mr Aleksandr Temirbekov Technical Advisor on Environment and Sustainable Development On behalf of Mr Aitkul Burhanov General Director
Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	Mr Meder Seitkasymov
Civic Foundation UNISON	Ms Nurzat Abdyrasulova Director
CREEED (Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development)	Ms Tatiana Vedeneva President

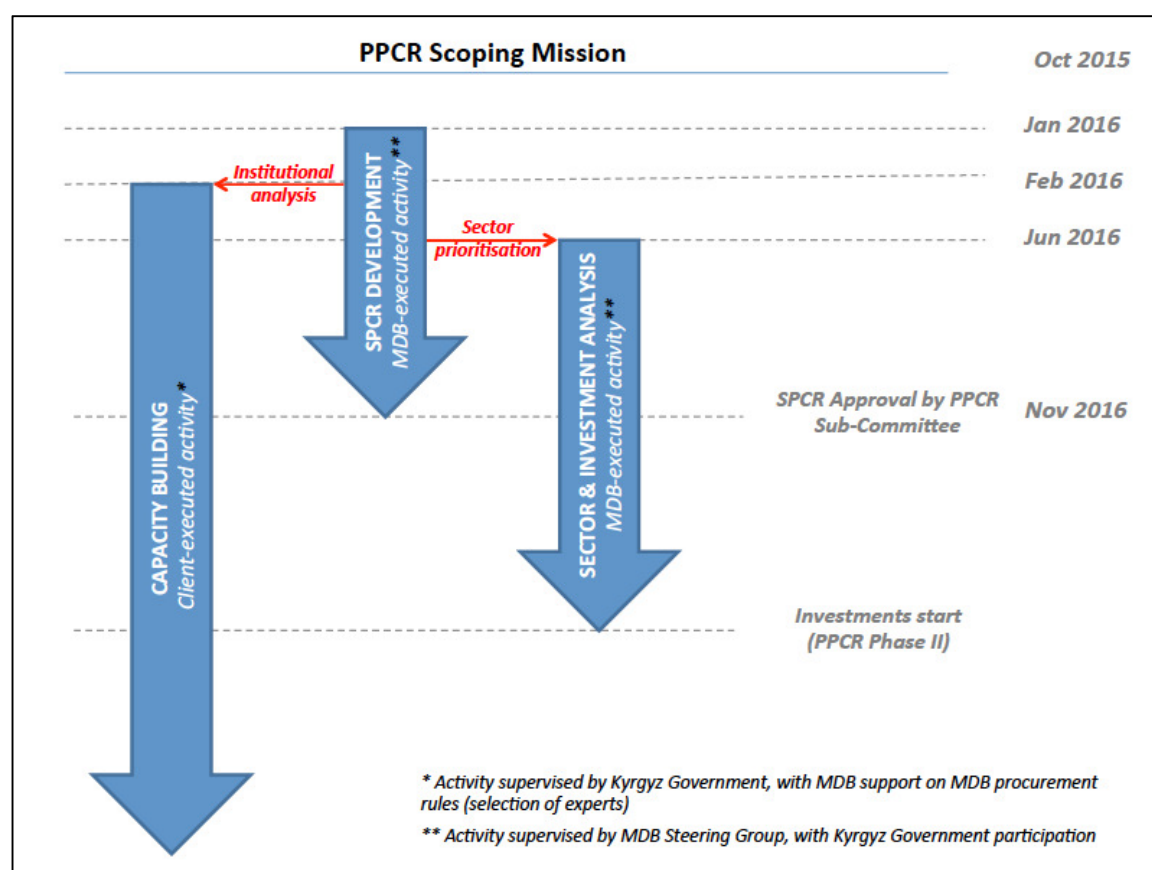
Annex 3. MDB delegation involved in the Scoping Mission

Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ms Rie Hiraoka, Country Director for the Kyrgyz Republic• Mr Nathan Rive, Climate Change Specialist• Mr Almaz Asipjanov, National Environmental Safeguard Specialist
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ms Larisa Manastirli, Head of Resident Office in Kyrgyz Republic• Dr Craig Davies, Senior Manager, Climate Change Adaptation• Ms Marta Modelewska, Policy Manager, Sustainable Resource Initiative• Mr Nurlan Jumaliev, Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure Analyst
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr Jean-Michel Happi, Country Manager for the Kyrgyz Republic• Mr Philippe Ambrosi, Senior Environmental Economist• Ms Tolkun Jukusheva, Operations Officer

Annex 4. List of the Kyrgyz Republic strategic documents on climate resilience

1. The National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013 – 2017 approved by the Kyrgyz Parliament
2. The matrix of indicators for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic on the transition to sustainable development for 2013-2017
3. Resolution of the Government on Approval of Priority Directions for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic till 2017 approved in 2013
4. The programme of the health sector of the Kyrgyz Republic on adaptation to climate change for 2011-2015 (approved by Order of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 31, 2011 N 531)
5. The programme of the agriculture and water resources adaptation to climate change for 2016-2020
6. The programme on adaptation to climate change sector of "Emergency situations" 2015-2017 (approved by order of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, July 7, 2015 №692)
7. Programs and action plans for adaptation to climate change sector "Forest and Biodiversity" 2015-2017 (approved by the Order of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, April 17, 2015 N 01-9 / 110)

Annex 5: Indicative timeline of the PPCR preparation phase activities



Annex 6: Informal Translation of the Statute Establishing the Coordination Commission on Climate Change

Approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

783 dated November 21, 2012

STATUTE of the Coordination Commission on Climate Change

1. General Provisions

1. This Statute defines the legal status of the Coordination Commission on Climate Change (hereinafter – “the Coordination Commission) and regulates matters related to its activities.
2. The activities of the Coordination Commission shall be governed by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, Decrees and Instructions of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh [Parliament] of the Kyrgyz Republic, Resolutions and Instructions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, duly ratified international treaties to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party to and by this Statute.
3. The Coordination Commission shall carry out its activities based on the principles of:
 - legality;
 - transparency and consideration of public opinion;
 - inclusiveness, freedom of discussion and openness of decision-making.

2. Goals and Functions of the Coordination Commission

4. The principle goal of the Coordination Commission is to manage and coordinate those activities of ministries, agencies and organizations that are related to performance of Kyrgyz Republic's obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, that aim at stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
5. Key functions:
 - manage development, updating, publication and submission of required reports to the UNFCCC executive bodies;
 - provide coordination and facilitation support to ministries and agencies in the development, implementation of national, and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and by facilitating publishing and regularly updating respective progress reports;
 - facilitate the development, application and diffusion, including transfer of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and that contribute to the adaptation to climate change and develop the country's capacity in the area of climate change;

- coordinate and promote responsible use of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and, wherever appropriate, to cooperate in their protection and increasing their quality;
- coordinate the activities of ministries and agencies to ensure that climate change considerations are taken into account in national, social, economic and environmental policies; to employ appropriate methods with a view to minimize adverse effects of the climate change on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment;
- cooperate in organizing scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of databases related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change;
- ensure coordination of full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
- promote education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations;
- coordinate activities related to drafting and implementation of climate change adaptation projects, projects aimed at preventing climate change, including Nationally Mitigation Actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and Clean Development Mechanism projects; to coordinate with potential investors on strategic matters (signing memoranda of understanding and other documents consistent with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, approval of design documents [*in this context could also mean project documents*], including contractual documents;
- coordinate and facilitate in developing normative legal documents, instructions and methodologies that regulate the process of managing climate change activities.

6. The Coordination Commission shall communicate its activities to stakeholders and the community.

7. The Coordination Commission shall facilitate engagement of all stakeholders in the performance of Kyrgyz Republic's obligations under UN FCCC.

8. The Coordination Commission shall have the right to:

- request and receive necessary current and statistical information from government bodies;
- mobilize experts of government bodies for the purposes of carrying out scientific and technical review of climatic projects;
- take part, within the limits of its mandate, in organizing and holding meetings, workshops and conferences on climate change issues.

3. Operational Procedures of the Coordination Commission

9. The Chair of the Coordination Commission shall serve as the national focal point for the purposes of implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and shall have the authority to sign official documents that are required for the implementation of such projects.

10. The head of the nationally designated authority for environmental protection shall serve as the Deputy Chair of the Coordination Commission, shall be the national focal point for adaptation measures, projects of the Clean Development Mechanism and shall have the authority to sign documents that are required for the implementation of projects in these areas.

11. The Coordination Commission shall meet as necessary, but in no event less than twice a year.

12. The decisions of the Coordination Commission shall be passed by a majority of the votes of the participants present; such decisions shall enter into force and effect upon approval by the Chair of the Coordination Commission

13. A decision of the Coordination Commission shall be deemed passed if more than one half of the members present have voted for the decision. Each member of the Coordination Commission shall have one vote. If the vote is a tie, the vote of the Chair of the Coordination Commission shall be the deciding vote.

14. The decisions passed by the Coordination Commission within the limits of its mandate shall be mandatory for all bodies of the executive and for all enterprises, institutions and organizations that fall under the jurisdiction of such bodies.

4. Working Body of the Coordination Commission

15. The working body of the Coordination Commission shall, on a permanent basis, be the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; the State Agency shall act as the secretariat of the Coordination Commission and its tasks shall include providing organizational, technical, informational and analytical support to the Coordination Commission's activities and monitoring implementation of the Coordination Commission's decisions.

Approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
#783 dated November 21, 2012

COMPOSITION
of the Coordination Commission on Climate Change

(as amended by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
#430 dated July 30, 2013)

Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic (in charge of environmental protection), Chair of the Coordination Commission on Climate Change (hereinafter – “the Coordination Commission”);

Director of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Deputy Chair of the Coordination Commission.

Members of the Coordination Commission:

- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Minister of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Chair of the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Director of the State Inspectorate for Ecological and Technical Safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Director of the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Public Utilities under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Director of the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- President of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic (as may be agreed);
- Chair of the Association "Renewable Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic" (as may be agreed);
- Director of the Center for Climate Change (as may be agreed);
- Chair of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (as may be agreed);
- Director of the State Agency for Local Self-Government and Inter-Ethnic Relations under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.