

FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK

in the

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



2015 - 2017



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

JOINT STATEMENT

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has issued, in 2013, the *National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013 – 2017*, associated with the *Programme of Transition to Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013 – 2017*. In support of implementing this Strategy and Programme, FAO is collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration (MoAM) in the preparation of a *Rural Development Strategy* - outlined for the period up to 2020 -, identifying development priorities in the crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors and in the sustainable management of the natural resources supporting these sectors. FAO has also collaborated with Government in the preparation of a *National Food Security and Nutrition Programme* as well as in the design of *National Policies for the livestock, the fisheries and the seed sub-sectors*. The strategies and policies mentioned are used in guiding the update of the *FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) in the Kyrgyz Republic* for the period of 2015-2017; this updating is done in response to the request by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic (28 May 2014) to the UN Resident Coordinator for the extension of the *United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016 (UNDAF)* up to 2017, and for the corresponding updates by the UN agencies.

This document updates the *FAO Country Programming Framework in the Kyrgyz Republic from 2011 to 2015* as signed by the Minister of Agriculture in May 2012. It identifies the priorities of FAO's interventions in the country to support the achievement of the development objectives set by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the above mentioned documents and processes. It builds on FAO's current programme and suggests directions for its adjustment and expansion; it also reflects the recent adjustments made in FAO's Strategic Framework as well as new guidance provided for compiling the CPF. It also takes into account the relevant strategies and priorities identified by FAO's partner agencies so as to recognize FAO's comparative advantages, and to maximize synergy and increase aid effectiveness. Formulation and update of the CPF have involved a review of national strategic priorities for food and nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fishery development, and the examination of ongoing and planned development programmes in the Kyrgyz Republic. This document has been formulated and updated through consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, sector stakeholders, national institutions, and development partners. This document is jointly owned by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and FAO; it demonstrates FAO's commitment to the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which stresses coordination, harmonization and partnership within the donor community at the country level.

The updated FAO CPF submits four **Priority Results** to be achieved with a total resource requirement (2015 – 2017) of US\$34 165 000:

1. Enhanced capacity to assess, plan and implement action for achieving **sustainable food and nutrition security** (US\$8 755 000)
2. Strengthened core conditions (professional and institutional capacities; legal frameworks; support services) to ensure sustainable natural resource use for **agricultural productivity growth, effective inclusive agricultural value chains, and increased rural income**, with special emphasis on the fisheries and livestock sectors (US\$6 410 000)
3. Improved **resilience in responding to Climate Change, Crises and Disasters** (US\$9 500 000)
4. Enhanced capacity for strengthening a **socially sensitive market economy to reduce rural poverty**, especially among women headed households (US\$9 500 000)

By endorsing the CPF 2015–2017, both FAO and the Government of Kyrgyzstan are committed to full ownership ensuring effective support and implementation of the programme.

The Government of Kyrgyzstan and FAO through signature of this Summary declare effective collaboration and invite support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of this updated Country Programming Framework.

For the Government of the Kyrgyz
Republic


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Deputy Minister of Agriculture and
Melioration of the Kyrgyz Republic

Date: 29.01.2015

For the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations


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Date: 29/01/2015

1. INTRODUCTION

FAO as the United Nation's specialized agency in food and agriculture, with a comprehensive mandate from its member countries to work globally on all aspects of food and agriculture (including fisheries, forestry and natural resources used in agriculture), food security and nutrition, is well placed to assist the Kyrgyz Republic in addressing the challenges and opportunities of its agricultural sector for achieving its respective national development objectives.

In 2012, FAO upgraded its Kyrgyz country office, established in 2009, to a full-fledged Representation in the Republic by appointing an FAO Representative; this marked the transition of FAO's programme from previously dealing primarily with emergency operations towards a developmental focus, with specific attention to the policy and institutional reform dialogue. The office has increasingly responded to governmental requests for advice on conceptual (policy and strategy) support in a range of important agricultural subsectors and processes [*policy design in livestock, fisheries, seed subsectors; strategy design for the entire sector in the upcoming Rural Development Strategy; strengthening of the National Food Security Information System, associated with the design of a National Food Security and Nutrition Programme; capacity building and awareness raising for the sustainable use and tenure governance of pastures; design of an Animal Identification and Traceability System*]. FAO has also responded to Government requests for assistance in a wide range of developmental activities; examples are projects on fisheries and aquaculture, on sustainable management of mountainous forest and land resources under climate change conditions, on improving access of small-scale farmers to high quality seeds, on dairy cattle improvement, on irrigation improvement, on the introduction of animal identification and recording, on agricultural value chains for selected fresh and processed foods, and on pistachio and walnut development. Examples of recent emergency type projects are the ones on the assistance in controlling trans-boundary animal diseases, and on capacity building in locust control.

Both the *FAO Country Programming Framework in the Kyrgyz Republic from 2011 to 2015* and the update presented here were prepared in close collaboration with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and in consultation with partners in the national and international agricultural development community. As a living document it also experienced adjustments in response to the changing relevant national and international environment, and to changes and processes within FAO itself (Guidance by Regional FAO Conference; new FAO Strategic Framework, new guidance on CPF formulation).

This Country Programming Framework lays out the priorities and areas for technical support agreed on by FAO and the Kyrgyz Republic. The proposed programme is strategic, as it is well aligned with the government's development priorities for food security, agriculture and rural sectors that are indicated in the government's key policy and strategy documents. The recommendations for medium-term technical

assistance by FAO under the CPF for 2015-2017 will be the basis for FAO technical assistance within the specified time period. The CPF will also serve as a useful communication and advocacy tool, thus aiding resource mobilization for Kyrgyzstan's food and agricultural sectors.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

National context and Government priorities

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (2013-2017) states that the main goal for the agriculture sector is to enhance agricultural productivity, competitiveness and product quality while ensuring food availability in the country. The stated objectives are to:

- 1) improve the system of management of the agricultural sector;
- 2) improve the quality and composition of technical services and promote the technological modernization of agricultural production;
- 3) create conditions for the development of cooperatives;
- 4) establish a modern market infrastructure for the agricultural sector;
- 5) increase production and exports through export-oriented clusters;
- 6) increase land allocation to agriculture;
- 7) develop the processing industry; and
- 8) increase effectiveness and efficiency of land use.

About three quarters of all poor and four-fifths of the extreme poor live in rural areas. Yet, rural institutions and public services are underdeveloped in many rural areas, and standards for the provision of particularly social services, such as social protection, are lacking. In a country that heavily depends on agriculture and where a majority of the rural residents are women, there is lack of services or access to the existing ones for families, and especially female-headed households. The lack of decent employment opportunities for youth and working-age adults resulting in an outward migration trend further aggravates the poverty situation in rural areas. In addition, extreme food poverty changes are observed in rural and conflict-affected areas, where insufficient food-energy intake rose significantly after 2010.

Agriculture is one of Kyrgyzstan's most important economic sectors, contributing to approximately 20% of GDP and employing about 30% of the country's workforce. After independence in 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic implemented a number of rapid market oriented reforms. Successful land-reform policies converted the agricultural sector into an engine for growth during the late 1990s, leading to robust economic expansion. However, growth in agriculture, as well as in overall economy, stagnated in more recent years, and productivity levels are low. A large share of the population still depends on farming for social security reasons rather than as a business activity. Most of the agricultural production is concentrated in small individual farms (averaging 2.7 ha). In 2007, the individual sector produced 97% of the agricultural

output and its share in arable land use was 73% (compared to respectively 44% and 3% in 1991).¹ The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country and, in combination with the poor state of the road and railway infrastructure, transport from the producer to the consumer is usually relatively expensive and time-consuming. Storage capacity is inadequate in the country, which has an important negative effect of the quantity and the quality of Kyrgyz agricultural produce. It is estimated that up to 30% of the produce is spoiled before it reaches the market due to inadequate storage.

In general, the country is well-endowed with water resources for irrigation: the water from mountain-top snow and glaciers allow irrigating agricultural land without any significant energy cost. However, water management institutions have weakened, and infrastructure maintenance has in many places come to a standstill; it is estimated that still respectively 56% and 79% of the existing off-farm and on-farm irrigation and drainage systems need rehabilitation.

There have been efforts to adapt farm support services to the needs of small and medium-sized farms, but overall participation rate is relatively low and financial self-sufficiency of the extension provision is questionable. The existing extension services in the country are largely donor financed. There has also been a substantial increase in the amount of crediting (by banks and microfinance organizations; the figure of 2 billion Soms is mentioned) directed to the agricultural sector. However, the amount of credit provided remains low compared to its share in GDP or employment. The availability of long-term lending is limited, which is reflected in high interest rate spreads.

In general, Kyrgyz farmers are not integrated in modern supply chains and the majority of the food products are distributed through open markets or bazaars (usually unprocessed). The instable macro-economic and political climate, the poor judicial system and the lack of FDI as well as the farm structure (dominance of small farmers) are constraints for the integration in modern supply chains.

Poor animal health and the lack of an effective veterinary service are important factors limiting the development of the livestock sector. Poor animal health not only negatively affects animal productivity, but also poses serious public health risks and limits the country's export potential. There are also serious concerns with respect to food quality.

Considering the predominantly mountainous, high altitude geography of Kyrgyzstan, and considering the low forest cover (5% of total land), native pasture management is the primary land use (9.2 million ha, 87.3% of the agricultural land, or 44% of total land); with only 6.8% of total land or 11.6% of the agricultural land used for crop cultivation; with a substantial degree of degradation recorded in native pasture land

¹ Kyrgyz Agricultural Investment Forum, Bishkek, 28-29 September 2011.

- at 49% of the national total pasture land affected - there are very serious sustainability issues in pasture land management, and large pasture areas carry significant responsibility for landscape and watershed management;

Considering the high proportion of the livestock sector in the overall net production value of agriculture (56.2% in 2000, 57.3% in 2011), the sector provides roughly half the contribution of agriculture to overall GDP; this figure does account only for the sector's food, wool and hides & skin commodities, and it omits the important non-food functions and services of the sector (farm assets and animal power for transport of goods and people, and manure for crop fertilization and for fuel).

In support of the Government, the FAO-CPF envisages to help create a comprehensive enabling policy and institutional environment for the livestock and fisheries sectors to contribute to Kyrgyzstan's food security and nutrition, rural livelihoods, environmental and socio-economic development.

The FAO-CPF also envisages synergistic collaborative efforts with the significant investments undertaken in support of the Kyrgyz livestock sector development by various agencies (WB, IFAD, GIZ).

A further focus of attention is the strengthening of the national institutional and professional capacity development framework relevant for the agricultural sector at all levels (from farm level to academia), associated with a long-term sectoral human resource development master plan, particularly for governmental services in agriculture.

Investment in gender sensitive (rural) education, social protection and extension services as well as in increased farmer cooperation contributes to several objectives, consistent with the overall objective of rural development, such as improvement of the productivity of existing enterprises, income increase and poverty alleviation, development of new enterprises, and a shift of underemployed farm labor to off-farm activities, thereby increasing labor productivity of the remaining farms.

Resource partners – their activities and priorities

Implementation arrangements involve a consensus among the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GoK), sister UN-agencies, donors and other relevant agencies on FAO's technical and administrative capacity to deliver on the priority areas presented in the CPF. This consensus is achieved in a range of fora, such as in the established consultation process at the level of the UN Country Team, and of the *Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development Working Group (ASFRD-WG)*, set up by the DPCC (*Donor and Partnership Consultation Council [DPCC]*, chaired by the Prime Minister). The sourcing and commitment of necessary resources for implementation are part of this process, and support in this effort will be provided by the resource mobilization units of FAO's regional, sub-regional and global offices.

The CPF aims at synergistic action with partner agencies along comparative institutional advantages. Comparative advantages refer, in an institutional sense, to those functions and tasks that each agency can do better than other organizations in the specific area of its institutional mandate.

The present characterization of FAO's comparative advantages is provided in the Strategic Framework 2000-2015 as: (1) Authority and status as a global intergovernmental organization; (2) FAO as an honest broker; (3) Unparalleled information source and institutional memory; (4) Broad networking capacity with Members and other partners; (5) Decentralized capabilities; (6) Professional and multidisciplinary staff; (7) Capacity to respond to unforeseen needs of member countries; and (8) Responsible financial and administrative management.

FAO's Strategic Framework recognizes that: (a) these comparative advantages are derived from the basic strengths of the Organization; (b) they apply only to the areas of work that fall within the mandate of FAO; and (c) they should be analyzed in a comparative sense to other organizations with similar mandates (UN, NGOs, academic and research, private, etc.) in view of achieving collaborative synergy. This suggests that the analysis of the interface of FAO with these organizations should be in terms of potential areas of collaboration rather than solely from the perspective of the comparative advantages of each organization.

For example, regional organizations and NGOs have shown to be effective in direct technical advice and support for the execution of projects. What they may lack is the global dimension and the critical mass to produce global public goods which FAO can provide in a synergistic manner when collaborative arrangements are agreed. Similarly, FAO's investment support is an effective vehicle for integrating its knowledge into the crafting of investment strategies and programmes. To this end, FAO capitalizes on its longstanding and multi-faceted partnerships with major International Financial Institutions (IFIs), e.g. the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic Development Bank, major Regional Development Banks and the Global Environment Facility.

FAO-related ODA commitments to Kyrgyzstan have fluctuated over the first decade of the 21st century. In those "peak years", the total ODA sums committed were \$70 million (2002), \$83 million (2007), and \$124 million (2010) respectively. In 2003, there was a slump to a low \$13 million ODA commitment. The main donors between 2008 and 2012 have been the United States (\$76.7 million) and the International Development Association (IDA) (\$75.3 million), followed by the Asian Development Bank (\$48.5 million) and IFAD (\$36.8 million).

The World Bank and IFAD are the major investors in agriculture, irrigation and livestock development. FAO has not been involved in providing technical assistance to these major projects so far but the scope exists to do so in the future. In the meantime FAO can also complement these projects with specially designed TCP

projects that could enhance the effectiveness of the investment projects by piloting innovative solutions to key constraints and challenges in livestock development in particular.

The European Union is providing support to rural development in the sector mainly through NGOs. USAID is implementing sustainable livelihoods projects in the South through their own contractors and the Russian government is also providing funding through UNDP for rural development projects in selected Oblasts. The Aga Khan network is working in remote mountain areas of Naryn and Osh. Danish Church Aid is implementing a project on the Right to Food funded by the EU. The Russian government has promised significant funds for adjustment to entering the Customs Union.

FAO has been partnering with IFAD, WFP and UN Women in the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment programme in the Kyrgyz Republic. This joint programme is slowly getting off the ground and donors are finally providing funds for its implementation.

3. PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS

The Priority Results for FAO to be achieved in collaboration with the Kyrgyz Republic are aligned closely to those agreed by the UN System (*UNDAF 2012-2016*) as well as to the priorities stated in the *Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic (2013-2017)*. The CPF Priority Results are also consistent with FAO's respective sub-regional and regional priorities. FAO Kyrgyzstan will focus on four fundamental priorities. They are introduced as Priority Programmes to be implemented in close collaboration with Government and partners. The FAO Country Office will promote fora / networks nationally and will associate international competencies, best practices and standards to achieve the four Priority Results identified.

PRIORITY AREA 1 – Enhanced capacity to assess, plan and implement action for achieving sustainable food and nutrition security

This Result relates to the fundamental function of the national agricultural sector (crop, livestock, fishery; natural resources used by the sector), *i.e.* the provision of sustainable supply of safe and nutritious food to all. It is evident that there are serious deficiencies to address in achieving this result which is the "*state of all people in the Kyrgyz Republic at all times having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life*". The challenge not only is the variable and insufficient supply of food products by the national agricultural sector, but also their often uncertain quality and safety. In addition, the programme in support of achieving this Result needs to contribute

to the efforts of Government to institute an international food commodity and inputs trade regime which effectively and efficiently substitutes where necessary and synergizes the national efforts at the required levels and standards.

Outcome 1: Improved basis for food security policies, plans and programmes

The programme in support of achieving this Result is predominantly of normative nature (legal and institutional policy framework conditions), associated with investments in institution building and strengthening (including for enforcement of food quality and safety standards), and in professional human resources development, associated with sufficiently attractive professional career development opportunities within the relevant institutions; and it requires advanced degrees and depths of collaboration and synergy among the relevant stakeholders involved, in particular in the UNDAF context.

Output 1.1. Integrated food security information system designed and operational

The EU funded project for strengthening the Food Security Information Systems will end in 2014. There will be follow up and consolidation through the EU/FAO INFORMED programme that will be dedicated to improve Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA) at country level during the 2014-2020 period. The Programme is essentially designed to support the analytical work that should underpin resilience related programming to substantially increase the resilience of vulnerable people's livelihoods to threats and crises and contribute to the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition. This will be achieved by improving the availability of regular, timely information as well as evidence-based analysis regarding the food security, nutrition and resilience situation to better support decision-making in selected priority countries and regional organizations. In addition FAO will assist the National Statistics Commission in conducting the agricultural census in 2016.

Output 1.2. National food security strategy in place

A Food Security and Nutrition Programme has been drafted with support of FAO, UNICEF and WFP in 2014. The EU/FAO Food and nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability, Transformation (FIRST) programme will support improvements in the enabling environment for FNSSA, in particular in terms of evidence-based and inclusive policy dialogue and stakeholder coordination. The expected results are (i) improved capacities of government and stakeholders for developing, implementing and monitoring sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, programmes and related instruments for FNSSA; (ii) improved capacities for human resource and organizational development in the FNSSA domain; and (iii) improved capacities of government and stakeholders for strategic coordination and governance across sectors and stakeholders for FNSSA.

Output 1.3. Recommendations for priority value chains available

Certain strategic decisions need analysis. In particular there is an urgent need to analyze the bean and potato industries from a value chain perspective and thereafter formulate programmes for the sustainable development and export of these promising crops. In addition dairy and sheep value chains need to be analyzed. TCP funds could be used to conduct these rapid assessments and prepare detailed project proposal for commodity development.

Output 1.4. Linking social protection policy and programmes for food security

This output is in line with UNDAF Pillar B Outcome 1: vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection

PRIORITY AREA 2 – Strengthened core conditions (professional and institutional capacities; policy/legal frameworks; support services) to ensure sustainable natural resource use for agricultural productivity growth, effective inclusive agricultural value chains, and increased rural income, with special emphasis on the fisheries and livestock sectors

This second Priority Result is to build sustainable agricultural systems to drive productivity growth and lift the overall output of high value goods and services in the agricultural sector, with special focus on livestock and fisheries. The programme to achieve this Result is clearly a two-pronged normative and technical operation:

(a) normative

The core conditions (professional and institutional capacities; policy / legal frameworks; support services) to ensure sustainable natural resource use for agricultural production need to be in place for the technical support for agricultural investment projects and programmes to be effective in providing the required products at the correct time, quantity and quality.

Actions to undertake are:

- (i) review of the national institutional framework in support of the sector and design of policy instruments for correspondingly required adjustments and additions; this relates to primary, secondary and tertiary regulatory guidance for sector development (inputs, services, credit, quality, safety, health, trade, subsidies, private sector engagement; value chain facilitation, etc.)
- (ii) review of national professional capacity development framework relevant for the sector at all levels (from farm level to academia), and establish long-term sectoral human resource development (HRD) master plan and design corresponding policy guidance;
- (iii) implement the HRD master plan in support of the sector development, supplemented by provisions for professional career development in mandated public institutions.

(b) technical

technical support (material, organizational, informational, service, inputs supply, credits, etc.) is required to raise, *i.a.*, the productivity of crops, livestock, and fisheries, and to successfully link farmers to markets; to promote productive and decent rural employment through processing and value addition, facilitating research and extension, and encouraging public-private partnerships for strengthening value chains.

Outcome 2. Improved contribution of the livestock and fisheries sectors to national food security

The programme will entail supporting the preparation and implementation of sustainable agricultural investment programmes and projects to boost *i.a.* water efficiency, high value crop and livestock production, supply chain development (value adding / processing, retailing, supported by organizational development involving preferably local stakeholders/investors), improved animal health and genetic livestock and aquaculture broodstock improvement, aquaculture and other sustainable long term income generation options.

An important initiative launched by FAO at the request of Government is the establishment of an Animal Identification and Registration System in Kyrgyzstan for improved management and traceability for diseases control and genetic improvement of livestock and their products and to help ensure food safety and unhindered access to foreign markets.

Public-private partnerships are important tools for strengthening R&D along commodity value chains; *i.a.* for input supply to farmers, post-harvest value addition (processing/marketing), management of technical knowledge and market information.

Output 2.1. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies designed, adopted and actively promoted (information/media)

These policies have been designed and submitted to government. They need to be formally approved by the Ministry and communicated widely. The framework will also be applied as the guide to framing future projects and programmes and for the coordination and monitoring of on-going programmes.

Output 2.2. Various guidelines for agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors developed and implemented

Detailed guidelines for the functioning of various institutions (such as the Private Veterinarians Association and Water User associations) need to be developed in order to ensure the joint provision of services (such as animal health and water delivery) on a sustainable basis. Likewise livestock sector laws need to be reformed in order to make them less reliant on government funds, which are lacking. The Animal Identification and Traceability system that is being designed by FAO will need to be widely communicated and awareness of the benefits of

such a system created for effective functioning and cost recovery. Irrigation systems need to be modernized to support the livestock sector with the production of fodder crops and cereals as animal feeds.

PRIORITY AREA 3 – Improved resilience in responding to climate change, crises and disasters

The third Priority Result is enhanced overall disaster preparedness in Kyrgyzstan through targeted disaster risk reduction and emergency response strategies, including support to vulnerable rural populations to adapt to fragile ecosystems, climate change, and man-made and natural disasters; this is to be achieved in collaboration with international, national and provincial partners to improve their capacity to monitor and assess national emergencies and transboundary pest and disease outbreaks; and to design and implement programmes for assisting vulnerable rural populations impacted by such events.

Outcome 3. Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture and forestry sectors, and resilience in disaster and crises situations enhanced

As agreed in the *National Livestock Sector Development Policy*, an important element of this CPF Result is the preparation and operation of a multi-agency, livestock-related emergency risk management strategy to address any natural disaster, public health or epidemic disease emergency. Elements to consider are: livestock insurance; livestock disaster relief/compensation fund; definition of eligibility for relief coverage. Other related documents, *e.g.* the disaster risk management policy, Insurance Policy, Public Health Policy, will be considered in this process in close collaboration with the Ministry for Disaster Management. The scheme will also keep provisions for international collaboration in disaster relief and management, condition for which – particularly in the area of Veterinary Public Health (VPH) - is a clearly mandated and effective national institution.

Output 3.1. Sustainable land and forest management guidelines and standards drafted

Proposals for forestry and land policy and legislation for sustainable forest and land management will be developed and discussed with all stakeholders and finally submitted to the government for approval. Cross-sectoral strategies and agreements between sectoral authorities on integrated land-use management will be developed to foster cross-sectoral cooperation. In addition operational mechanism for ensuring better collaboration at national level and between national and local levels will be developed and implemented.

Output 3.2. Carbon stocks in dryland forest through innovative forest management and rehabilitation practices enhanced

Through the GEF project FAO will work with national partners on National LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and sector assessment, national climate change

mitigation standards and National Action Plan. Sustainable forest management planning covers at least 20,000 ha of forest will be completed. A carbon monitoring system will be established based on field sampling of forests and various dryland land use systems. Some 8,000 ha of degraded forest land will be restored through successfully demonstrated innovative technologies and practices. About 2,600 ha of tree plantations will be established with indigenous fast-growing forest trees in order to reduce the wood demand from natural forests. Efficiency of fuel wood use will be improved by introduction of innovative technologies and improved house insulation

Output 3.3: Climate-smart-agriculture, including pasture, and Sustainable Land and Water Management in dry lands promoted

Innovative agricultural practices like agro-forestry will be demonstrated on 10,000 ha of arable land. Around 20,000 ha of non-forest land of State Forest Fund or degraded agricultural land (including salt-affected land) using innovative technologies will be rehabilitated and relevant strategies and measures on proactive drought risk management (including strategic water planning) will be formulated and implemented through CACILM2. Pasture management improved by adopting lessons learnt from previous pasture management projects. Use of forests and rangelands for pasture will be coordinated to achieve sustainable management. In addition a national Conservation Agriculture programme will be developed through the ongoing TCP project and submitted to interested donors for funding

Output 3.4. Multi-agency agriculture and livestock-related Emergency Risk Mitigation Strategy and Mechanism will be made available.

With the support of the Japanese government the locust management along the borders with Tajikistan will be enhanced. At the same time programmes for management of livestock diseases across boundaries will be promoted within the framework of regional cooperation.

PRIORITY AREA 4 – Enhanced capacity for strengthening a socially sensitive market economy to reduce rural poverty, especially among women headed households

The fourth Priority Result is reduced rural poverty, especially of rural women, through capacity development and small enterprise development, including the review of key agricultural institutions to better deliver goods and services to the rural sector. The Result is in support of FAO's *Regional Initiative on Empowering Small Holders and Family Farms through Sustainable Development of Rural Areas*. The programme focuses rural poverty alleviation with special reference to rural women; this will entail support to Government in the relevant reform of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure adequate integration of smallholder farmers / fisher folk, improved rural employment and gender equality, in addition to income

generating programmes targeted at rural women in disadvantaged communities. Continued inter-agency collaboration, *i.a.* with UN Women and WFP, is envisaged for successful achievement of this Priority Result.

Outcome 4. Reduction of rural poverty and empowerment of rural women

The rationale for emphasizing women in this context is that they are central to the development of rural areas and to the national economy: they account for a significant proportion of the agricultural labour force, play a key role in food production, especially in subsistence farming, and perform most of the unpaid care work in rural areas. However, rural women and girls have restricted access to social protection and productive resources, such as land, agricultural inputs, finance and credit, extension services, and technology, which in turn limits efficiency of the agricultural sector; they consequently tend to be sidelined in overall decision making at most levels, in particular in socio-economic affairs.

Output 4.1. Rural women collectively access services

Through assembling rural women in self-help groups for improved access to knowledge, information, inputs, services, credits, and local community-based decision making, household income is envisaged to be increased under this Result, livelihoods are to be strengthened and agricultural productivity is to be enhanced. Rural women self-help groups are envisaged to be generators and operators of village savings and revolving funds which in turn are anticipated to help set up productive, processing, retailing and servicing operations opening up remunerated job opportunities at the village level.

Output 4.2. Rural women trained in farm management with use of revolving fund

Through targeted training actions, rural women are enabled to master leadership functions at the spin-offs generated and to participate in decision making at relevant levels within and beyond the rural community.

Output 4.3. Rural development strategy is gender mainstreamed

Concomitantly, local governments are advised in developing their capacities to ensuring transparent and gender responsive planning, servicing and budgeting, and policy makers are made aware of the dividends of gender-mainstreaming and women empowerment for overall socio-economic development.

The activities undertaken under this CPF Result will also extend the availability of tools and data to track progress in the economic empowerment of rural women.

Output 4.4. Improving rural institutions' social protection services to address inequalities between women and men

This is in line with UNDAF Pillar B Outcome 1: vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection

The CPF Results Matrix (Parts A&B) is given in the Annex.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND M&E

Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CPF rests with the FAO Country Office. Oversight of the CPF implementation will be with GoK, represented by MoAM. A CPF Advisory Committee, with stakeholder representations, will be established at the policy level to oversee effective implementation of the CPF, to provide policy directions, and to evaluate progress. The Advisory Committee will be co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MoAM and the FAO Representative. At the working level, CPF *ad-hoc* committees will be established as required in line with decisions of the Advisory Committee.

The Action Plan is given in the Annex; it relates to the years 2015 – 2017 and thus covers the second year of the biennium 2014/15 and the biennium 2016/17. On an annual basis, the CPF will be reviewed and adjusted, work plans developed, progress reviewed quarterly and annual progress reports prepared.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will take place at two levels. Firstly within projects, ensuring that delivery is contributing to the CPF outputs as agreed; each project has its own M&E and reporting cycle defined by FAO's normative regulations and in line with partner agreements. Project baseline data and indicators will correspond with the targets and indicators of the CPF and incorporated into each project. Secondly, CPF outputs and indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly and an annual basis. The six-monthly report will note issues that may need immediate attention while the annual report will be more detailed. These will be presented as per the projects' logical framework. The report will be prepared by the FAO Country Office and discussed at an annual meeting with stakeholders and development partners; this annual meeting will review CPF delivery and provide guidance as necessary.

FAO's activities in Kyrgyzstan have so far been funded through resources provided by a range of FAO members which include Austria, the European Union (EU), Finland, Turkey, and the United States of America (USAID/USDA). Funding has also been received from the World Bank, IFAD and the Asian Development Bank under the cooperative agreements with these institutions. Small but significant amounts were also provided by FAO from its Regular Programme resources through its Technical Cooperation Programme and from the UN One Fund.

The CPF presented here suggests a substantial expansion of the programme, reason for which there will have to be active search for increased resources by the current resource partners as well as for the association of new partners, preferably in collaborative, institutional alliance-type modalities.

Annex 1. CPF Priorities mapped against the FAO Strategic Objectives (SO) and UNDAF Pillars in Kyrgyz Republic

FAO Priority Areas	FAO SO 1	FAO SO 2	FAO SO 3	FAO SO 4	FAO SO 5	KG-UNDAF Pillar A	KG-UNDAF Pillar B	KG-UNDAF Pillar C
	Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and mal-nutrition	Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner	Reduce rural poverty	Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	Increase resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises	Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance and Human Rights	Social Inclusion and Equity	Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction
(1) Enhanced capacity to assess, plan and implement action for achieving sustainable food security and nutrition	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
(2) Strengthened core conditions (professional and institutional capacities; legal frameworks; support services) to ensure sustainable natural resource use for agricultural productivity growth, effective inclusive agricultural value chains, and increased rural income, with special emphasis on the fisheries and livestock sectors		✓				✓		✓
(3) Improved resilience in responding to Climate Change, Crises and Disasters		✓			✓	✓		✓
(4) Enhanced capacity for strengthening a socially sensitive market economy to reduce rural poverty, especially among women headed households			✓				✓	✓

Annex 2. Priority and Results Matrix

PRIORITY AREA 1 – Sustainable Food Security and Nutrition				
UNDAF outcome	UNDAF Pillar B (Outcome 1: vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection) & Pillar C (Outcome 1: population, especially vulnerable groups benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security & Outcome 2: sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized)			
FAO Regional/Organizational Result	<u>Regional priority 1: food and nutrition security</u>			
Relevant national sector priorities	<u>National Sustainable Development Strategy</u> (Objective 1: Increase the output in the agricultural complex, improve quality and ensure food security)			
Other national / regional and international frameworks and commitments	<u>MDGs (food and nutrition related)</u> <u>WFS / CFS</u>			
CPF Results	Contribution to FAO Strategic Framework and Regional Priority	Indicators, baseline & targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<u>Outcome: Improved basis for food security policies, plans and programmes</u>	<p>SO1.2 Member countries and their development partners adopt and implement evidence-based and inclusive governance mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</p> <p>SO1.3 The decisions of member countries and their development partners regarding food security and nutrition are based on evidence and high-quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis that draws on data and information available in the network of existing sector and stakeholder information systems.</p> <p>SO3.3 Social protection systems are strengthened in support of sustainable rural poverty reduction.</p> <p>SO4.2 Agribusinesses and agrifood chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.</p>	<p><u>Indicators:</u> policies and strategies based on evidence</p> <p><u>Baselining:</u> limited availability and use of statistics and information</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> increased use of evidence by decision makers from 2015</p>	Government policy documents, media and archives	Agricultural census 2016 implemented; data available by 2017

<u>Output 1: Integrated food security information system designed and operational</u>	Output 1.3.1 Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders to monitor trends and analyze the contribution of sectors and stakeholders to food security and nutrition	<u>Indicators:</u> food security information system designed and functional <u>Baseline:</u> information scattered and not updated and not exchanged <u>Targets:</u> food security information system in place by 2015	Food security information systems in place and assembling/exchanging information online; Project progress and evaluation reports	Responsible institution dedicated and competent staff available
<u>Output 2: National food security strategy in place</u>	Output 1.2.1 Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders for strategic coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition	<u>Indicators:</u> Government approval of strategy <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> National food security strategy available in 2015 and monitored	Reports by Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistics Committee, and Food Security Council	National Food Security Strategy endorsed and enforced
<u>Output 3: Recommendations for priority value chains available</u>	Output 4.2.1 Public sector institutions are supported to formulate and implement policies and strategies, and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agrifood chains	<u>Indicators:</u> Number of professionals and support staff in relevant agencies trained and available; Reports on comparative advantage analysis of key product chains (livestock, cereals, vegetables, fruits) <u>Baseline:</u> uncoordinated <i>ad-hoc</i> studies without sufficient data <u>Targets:</u> 8-10 analysts trained and available to conduct comparative advantage analysis of key product value chains (livestock, cereals, vegetables, fruits)	NGO/Government orders / media / project report	Policies on value chains methodologies (legal instruments) enforced; resources for implementation of guidelines made available, implementation partners, including investors available
<u>Output 4: Linking social protection policy and programmes for food security</u>	Output 3.3.1 Policy advice, capacity development and advocacy are provided for improving social protection systems to foster sustainable and equitable rural development, poverty reduction, and food security and nutrition	<u>Indicators:</u> Government approval of improved MBPF/SPF <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> Provide policy advice for coherence between food security and social protection efforts in support of SPF and improved modalities for MBPF; in cooperation with WFP, pilot safety net and complementary activities linking participants to markets, trainings and agricultural extension services	Reports by Ministry of Social Development/development partners	Official government request received, donor availability for joint FAO-WFP effort

CPF PRIORITY AREA 2 – Productivity growth and inclusive value chains					
UNDAF outcome:	UNDAF Pillar A (Outcome 3: national and local authorities apply rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services, with active participation of civil society) & Pillar C (Outcome 2: sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized)				
FAO Regional/Organizational Result	Regional priority 2: Policy advice to governments in support of sustainable intensification for small holders Regional priority 3: Natural resource management, including climate change mitigation and adaptation Regional priority 4: Control of animal, plant and food-borne pests and diseases; Regional priority 5: Policy and institutional support for entry of member states into regional and global trade, standard setting and political-economic organizations)				
Relevant national sector priorities	National Sustainable Development Strategy (Objective 1: Increase the output in the agricultural complex, improve quality and ensure food security; Objective 2: Improve of the efficiency of agricultural production and competitiveness of products of the entire agricultural complex)				
Other national / regional and international frameworks and commitments	WFS / CFS				
CPF Results	Contribution to FAO Strategic Framework and Regional Priority	Indicators, baseline & targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Assumptions	
<u>Outcome:</u> Improved contribution of the agriculture, particularly the livestock and fisheries sectors, to national food security	SO2.2 Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems	<u>Indicators:</u> performance of the livestock and fisheries sectors <u>Baseline:</u> since 2000 about 50% of agricultural GDP is contributed by the livestock sector <u>Targets:</u> the contribution of the livestock and fisheries sectors to national food security and nutrition and exports increasing steadily	Government reports (NSC), media and archives	Policies (livestock / fisheries) adopted and enforced	
<u>Output 1:</u> Agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies designed, adopted and actively promoted (information/media)	Output 2.2.2 Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management	<u>Indicators:</u> Agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies available and stakeholders consulted <u>Baseline:</u> nationally available policy drafts (fisheries, livestock, pastures) <u>Targets:</u> Agriculture, livestock, pasture management, and fisheries policies adopted by 2016	Government reports, media	Policies (livestock / fisheries) available, consulted with stakeholders, formally adopted, and enforced	
<u>Output 2:</u> Various guidelines for agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors developed and implemented	Output 2.2.2 Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management	<u>Indicators:</u> priority guidelines drafted and used <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> Instruments for guiding the agriculture and livestock sector drafted, consulted and enforced by 2017 (areas to cover: animal health and veterinary public health, including emergency	Government reports (formally adopted guidelines); review reports	Policies (livestock / fisheries) available, adopted and enforced; government, farmers & private sector engaging in policy guidance implementation;	

		<p>management; animal breeding, performance recording, and animal genetic diversity management; animal identification for animal genetic improvement; animal health management, and product tracing; feed and fodder supply (supported through improved irrigation systems; dairy, meat and egg sub-sector development; gender roles in livestock development; subsidies in livestock sector development; credit and animal insurance, genetically modified animals and animal feeds; animal welfare; farmers' cooperation and water user associations; legalization of producers services; product price regulation mechanisms; livestock and fish producers' inventory and reporting; value chain cost reduction; sustainable intensification of fish and livestock sectors; effective State structure for veterinary service; guidelines for investments of private sector in livestock and fishery value chains drafted by 2016 and in implementation from 2017; guidelines for organizing small farmers to engage in up scaling and out scaling operations drafted by 2015 and in implementation from 2016</p>		resources for implementation of guidelines made available (investment commitments)
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CPF PRIORITY AREA 3 – Resilience to climate change, crises and disasters					
UNDAF outcome		UNDAF Pillar A: (Outcome 3: national and local authorities apply rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services, with active participation of civil society); UNDAF Pillar C: (Outcome 2: sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized), and Outcome 3: Disaster Risk Management Framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels)			
FAO Regional/Organizational Result		Regional priority 3: Natural resource management, including climate change mitigation and adaptation Regional priority 4: Control of animal, plant and food-borne pests and diseases; Regional priority 5: Policy and institutional support for entry of member states into regional and global trade, standard setting and political-economic organizations)			
Relevant national sector priorities		National Sustainable Development Strategy (Objective 5.2.: Risk reduction and improvement of preparedness for emergencies)			
Other national / regional and international frameworks and commitments		UNFCCC WTO/OIE			
CPF Results	Contribution to FAO Strategic Framework and Regional Priority	Indicators, baseline & targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Assumptions	
Outcome: Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture and forestry sectors, and resilience in disaster and crises situations enhanced	S02.1 Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve agricultural sector production in a sustainable manner.	<u>Indicators:</u> Mitigation & adaptation strategy and of crises mitigation procedures <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> strategy & mechanism in place by 2017	Government reports, media and archives	Strategy / mechanism supported by stakeholders	
	S02.2 Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance, the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems. S05.2 Countries and regions provide regular information and early warning against potential, known and emerging threats.				
<u>Output 1:</u> Sustainable land and forest management guidelines and standards drafted	Output 2.2.2 Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural	<u>Indicators:</u> Agro-environmental policies to incentivize sustainable land and forest management (SLFM) with specific targets developed by 2017, thereby differentiating	Government reports, media, Agency reports on SLFM	Policies on SLFM (legal instruments) enforced; resources for implementation of	

	resources management	agricultural and forestry issues; <u>Baseline:</u> inadequate legal / institutional framework; limited SLFM capability; <u>Targets:</u> SLFM guidance and national legal system in force by 2017 (amendments to land and forest codes for introduction of SLFM)	implementation	guidelines made available (investment commitments)
<u>Output 2:</u> Carbon stocks in dryland forest through innovative forest management and rehabilitation practices enhanced GCP/KYR/010/GFF	Output 2.1.1 Innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production (including traditional practices that improve sustainability, such as those listed as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems) are identified, assessed and disseminated and their adoption by stakeholders is facilitated	<u>Indicators:</u> Carbon monitoring system established for forest and other dryland use system on the basis of the FAO EX-ACT tool and field sampling protocols; REDD+ activities piloted on forest land (up to 5,000ha forest land); plantations with natural fast growing trees and other adapted species by local people initiated (up to 2,000ha) <u>Baseline:</u> weak data on emissions from deforestation and on wood demand (pressure on natural forest) <u>Targets:</u> Multifunctional management measures for reduction of emissions through deforestation and for reduction of pressure on natural forest s developed and in place by 2017	Carbon stock data base; maps on land degradation and deforestation; Government reports; review reports (REDD+)	Target community and investor / stakeholder commitments available
<u>Output 3:</u> Climate-smart-agriculture, including pastures in Sustainable Land and Water Management in dry lands promoted	Output 2.2.2 Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management	<u>Indicators:</u> improved management of arable land, grasslands / degraded pasture land initiated; <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> areas identified for improved treatment by 2017 (up to 10,000ha arable land, and 15,000ha grassland / degraded pasture)	Government communications to UNECC	Local / forest communities willing to participate; implementation partners, including investors available
<u>Output 4:</u> Multi-agency agriculture and livestock-related Emergency Risk Mitigation Strategy and Mechanism available	Output 5.2.1 Mechanisms are set up/improved to identify and monitor threats and assess risks and to deliver integrated and timely warning Early Warning	<u>Indicators:</u> Strategy and mechanism established in the context of the provisions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> Strategy drafted by 2015; mechanism established and available for endorsement by 2016	Government reports, media	Report / annual / MoA, Ministry of Emergency Operations, FAO

CPF PRIORITY AREA 4 – Rural poverty reduction, emphasizing women					
UNDAF outcome	UNDAF Pillar B (Outcome 1: vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection) & Pillar C (Outcome 1: population, especially vulnerable groups benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security)				
FAO Regional/Organizational Result	Regional priority 2: Policy advice to governments in support of sustainable intensification of small farms				
Relevant national sector priorities	National Sustainable Development Strategy (Objective 3: Create conditions for development of cooperation)				
Other national / regional and international frameworks and commitments	MDG 3				
CPF Results	Contribution to FAO Strategic Framework and Regional Priority	Indicators, baseline & targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Assumptions	
Outcome: Reduction of rural poverty and empowerment of rural women	<p>SO3.1 The rural poor have enhanced and equitable access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets, and can manage their resources more sustainably.</p> <p>SO3.3 Social protection systems are strengthened in support of sustainable rural poverty reduction.</p>	<p><u>Indicators:</u> reduction of rural poverty rate from 39.6% (including 4.5% very poor – NSC, 2013)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> baseline to be established in 2014</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> poverty reduced by 5% by 2017 in target areas of the intervention, with corresponding income increase</p>	<p>Poverty studies; NSC surveys</p>	Participation of target communities; support by local authorities	
Output 1: rural women collectively access services RWEE	Output 3.1.1 Support to strengthen rural organizations and institutions and facilitate empowerment of rural poor	<p><u>Indicators:</u> number / share of rural women mobilized in target communities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> in process with 231 households merged into 36 self-help groups with outreach to 7 villages</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> 6500 rural women, primarily household heads, assembled in 675 self-help groups, receiving support in agricultural & livestock related activities (by 2017), and creating & maintaining revolving fund.</p>	Project reports & evaluations	Community participation; partner institutions and resources available	
Output 2: rural women trained in farm management with use of revolving fund RWEE	Output 3.1.1 Support to strengthen rural organizations and institutions and facilitate empowerment of rural poor	<p><u>Indicators:</u> number of women's organizations (community funds / village banks, cooperatives), poverty rate reduction</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 50 women trained (2014)</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> 150 women-led RF (rural funds) organizations (community funds, village banks, cooperatives, CBOs) with support from revolving</p>	Project reports & evaluations	Participation in training; resource and partner availability	

Output 3: rural development strategy is gender mainstreamed RWEE + RP			funds by 2017; poverty reduction: 5% by 2017, with corresponding income increase <u>Indicators:</u> rural development strategy with gender priorities integrated adopted in text, plan and budget <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> rural (agro-industrial) development strategy implementation integrates gender priorities in action plan and budget by 2017	Government reports (i.a. Ministry of Social Development), NSC, programme reviews)	Government resolve available
Output 4: Improving rural institutions' social protection services to address inequalities between women and men	Output 3.1.5 Cross-sectoral policy advice and capacity development for the definition of gender equitable and sustainable rural development and poverty reduction strategies	Output 3.3.1 Policy advice, capacity development and advocacy are provided for improving social protection systems to foster sustainable and equitable rural development, poverty reduction, and food security and nutrition	Indicators: Gender priorities integrated in every stage of SP intervention strategies/ number of RIs provided with support gender-equitable SP measures for rural development and poverty reduction <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> SP interventions (in coordination with RWEE activities) address inequalities between women and men, and the capacity of rural institutions is strengthened to better provide SP services	Gender analysis and gap assessment of rural institutions' capacities, project reports & evaluations	Coordination with RWEE activities (support to women's groups for production and income generating activities)

Annex 3. CPF Results Matrix – resource requirements

CPF Results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Resource partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (gap)	
Priority Area 1 – Sustainable food security and nutrition	8,755,000	65,000	8,690,000	EU, FAO (TCP), CHI, RUS, TUR
Outcome: Improved basis for food security policies, plans and programmes				
Output 1: Integrated food security information system designed and operational	6,315,000	65,000 (TCP)	6,250,000 (TF)	- Russia (\$5,000,000) - EU/FAO INFORMED programme (\$250,000) - China South-South Coop. - Use of Remote sensing for Crop Assessments (\$1,000,000)
Output 2: National food security strategy in place	150,000		150,000 (TF)	- EU/FAO FIRST programme (\$150,000)
Output 3: Recommendations for priority value chains available	2,140,000		140,000 (TCPF) 2,000,000 (TF)	- TCP facility on Bean value chain analysis and project formulation of Potato Seed Development (140,000) - Russia - Potato Seed Development (\$1,700,000) - Turkey - Bean Value Chain Development (300,000)
Output 4: Linking social protection policy and programmes for food security	150,000		150,000 (TF)	- EU/FAO FIRST programme (\$150,000)
Priority Area 2 – Productivity growth and inclusive value chains	6,410,000	3,538,000	2,872,000	- RUS, FAO (TCP)
Outcome: Improved contribution of the agriculture sector, especially livestock and fisheries to national food security				
Output 1: Agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies and programmes designed and adopted	500,000		500,000 (TF)	To be identified
Output 2: Various guidelines for agriculture, livestock and fisheries programmes/projects developed and implemented	5,910,000	2,000,000 (FIN) 1,488,000 (TCP) 50,000 (RP)	2,000,000 (TF) 372,000 (TCP)	- Russia - Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries development in Southern Kyrgyzstan (\$2,000,000) - TCP - Promotion of Private Veterinary Associations and Reforms in Animal Health (\$372,000)
Priority Area 3 – Resilience to climate change, crises and	9,500,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	GCF

CPF Results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Resource partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (gap)	
disasters				
Outcome: Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture and forestry sectors, and resilience in disaster and crises situations enhanced				
Output 1: Sustainable land and forest management guidelines and standards drafted	500,000	500,000 (GEF 5)		
Output 2: Carbon stocks in dryland forest through innovative forest management and rehabilitation practices enhanced	1,500,000	1,500,000 (GEF 5)		
Output 3: Climate-friendly agriculture, including pastures, and Sustainable Land and Water Management in dry lands promoted	4,000,000	1,500,000 (GEF 5)	2,500,000 (TF)	- GCF
Output 4: Multi-agency agriculture and livestock-related Emergency Risk Mitigation Strategy and Mechanism available	3,500,000	1,500,000 (JPN)	2,000,000 (TF)	- Project for One Health (\$2,000,000)
Priority Area 4 – Rural poverty reduction, emphasizing women	9,500,000	500,000	9,000,000	MDTF, RUS
Outcome: Reduction of rural poverty and empowerment of rural women				
Output 1: rural women collectively access services	100,000	100,000 (MDTF)		
Output 2: rural women trained in farm management with use of revolving fund	2,850,000	350,000 (MDTF)	2,500,000 (TF)	- MDTF
Output 3: rural development strategy is gender mainstreamed	50,000	50,000 (RP)		
Output 4: improving rural institutions' social protection services to address inequalities between women and men	6,500,000		6,500,000 (TF)	- Russia
TOTAL	34,165,000	9,103,000	25,062,000	

Annex 4. CPF Monitoring Framework

CPF Monitoring Framework: PRIORITY AREA 1– Sustainable food security and nutrition							
CPF Results	Indicators / baselines / targets	Means and sources of verification	Methods, frequency, responsibility	Reporting – Progress and challenges	Reporting Green	Reporting Yellow	Reporting Red
Outcome: Improved basis for food security policies, plans and programmes	<p><u>Indicators:</u> policies and strategies based on evidence</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> limited use of statistics and information in policy setting</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> increased use of evidence in policy design by 2016</p>	Government policy documents, media reports, archives	Interviews / annual / FAO and partners				
Output 1: Integrated food security information system designed and operational	<p><u>Indicators:</u> food security information system designed and functional</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> information scattered, not systematically updated and exchanged</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> functioning food security information system in place by end 2015</p>	Food Security Information System (operational online); project progress and evaluation reports	Interview of stakeholders at end of 2015 by FAO and partners				
Output 2: National food security strategy in place	<p><u>Indicators:</u> Official approval of national food security strategy</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> none</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> national food security strategy drafted by end 2015, using Agricultural Census data</p>	Government orders; media; project reports	Official government document (strategy)				
Output 3: Recommendations for priority value chains available	<p><u>Indicators:</u> Number of professional and support staff in relevant agencies trained; Reports on comparative advantage analysis of key products (livestock, grain, vegetable, fruit)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Ad-hoc studies without coordination</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> 8-10 analysts trained and retained</p>	Reports by Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistics Committee and Food Security Council	Records of training workshops, seminars / FAO				
Output 4: Linking social protection policy and programmes for food security	<p><u>Indicators:</u> Government approval of improved MBPF/SPF</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> none</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> Provide policy advice for coherence between food security and social protection efforts in support of SPF and improved modalities for MBPF; in cooperation with WFP, pilot safety net and complementary activities linking participants to markets, trainings and agricultural extension services</p>	Reports by Ministry of Social Development/ development partners	Annual progress reports				

CPF Monitoring Framework: PRIORITY AREA 2 – Productivity growth and inclusive value chains							
CPF Results	Indicators / baselines / targets	Means and sources of verification	Methods, frequency, responsibility	Reporting – Progress and challenges	Reporting Green	Reporting Yellow	Reporting Red
Outcome: Improved contribution of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors to national food security	<p><u>Indicators:</u> performance record of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 50% of agricultural GDP contributed by the livestock sector</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> 55% of agricultural GDP contributed by the livestock and fisheries sectors by 2017</p>	NSC calculations and estimates	Surveys / annual / NSC				
Output 1: Agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies designed and adopted	<p><u>Indicators:</u> Livestock and fisheries policies available and stakeholders consulted</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> no coherent policies available</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> Livestock and fisheries policies adopted by 2015; information system in place by end 2015</p>	Government reports, media	Report / annual / MoA				
Output 2: Various guidelines for agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors developed and implemented	<p><u>Indicators:</u> priority guidelines drafted and used</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> none</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> Instruments for guiding the agriculture, livestock sector drafted, consulted and enforced by 2016 (areas to cover: animal health and veterinary public health, including emergency management; animal breeding, performance recording, and animal genetic diversity management; animal identification for animal genetic improvement, animal health management, and product tracing; feed and fodder supply; dairy, meat and egg sub-sector development; gender roles in livestock development; subsidies in livestock sector development; credit and animal insurance, genetically modified animals and animal feeds; animal welfare); guidelines for investments of private sector in livestock and fishery value chains drafted by 2015 and in implementation from 2016; guidelines for organizing small farmers to engage in upscaling and outscaling operations drafted by 2015 and in implementation from 2016</p>	Government-adopted guidelines	Report / annual / MoA, FAO				

CPF Monitoring Framework: PRIORITY AREA 3 – Resilience to climate change, crises and disasters							
CPF Results	Indicators / baselines / targets	Means and sources of verification	Methods, frequency, responsibility	Reporting – Progress and challenges	Reporting Green	Reporting Yellow	Reporting Red
Outcome: Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agriculture and forestry sectors, and resilience in disaster and crises situations enhanced							
<u>Output 1:</u> Sustainable land and forest management guidelines and standards drafted	<u>Indicators:</u> existence of mitigation & adaptation strategy and of crises mitigation procedure/mechanism <u>Baseline:</u> none systematic <u>Targets:</u> strategy & mechanism in place by 2015	Government reports, media and archives	Reports / annual / MoA, SAPFE				
	<u>Indicators:</u> Agro-environmental policies to incentivize sustainable land and forest management (SLFM) with specific targets developed by 2017 <u>Baseline:</u> inadequate legal / institutional framework; limited SLFM capability available; <u>Targets:</u> SLFM guidance and national legal system in force by 2017 (amendments to land and forest codes for introduction of SLFM in abandoned and degraded land)	Government reports, media, Agency reports on SLFM implementation	Report / annual / MoA, FAO				
<u>Output 2:</u> Carbon stocks in dryland forest through innovative forest management and rehabilitation practices enhanced	<u>Indicators:</u> Carbon monitoring system established for forest and other dryland use system on the basis of the FAO EX-ACT tool and field sampling protocols; REDD+ activities piloted on forest land (up to 5,000ha forest land); plantations with natural fast growing trees by local people initiated (up to 2,000ha) <u>Baseline:</u> weak data on emissions from deforestation and on wood demand (pressure on natural forest) <u>Targets:</u> Multifunctional management measures for reduction of emissions through deforestation and for reduction of pressure on natural forest s developed and in place by 2017	Carbon stock data base; maps on land degradation and deforestation; Government reports; review reports (REDD+)	Report / annual / SAPFE, MoA, FAO				
<u>Output 3:</u> Climate-friendly agriculture, including pastures in Sustainable Land and Water Management in	<u>Indicators:</u> improved management of arable land and of degraded pasture land initiated (up to 15,000ha and 25,000ha treated respectively); <u>Baseline:</u> none systematic <u>Targets:</u> areas identified for improved treatment by 2017	Government communications to UNFCC	Report / annual / MoA, FAO				

dry lands promoted										
Output 4: Multi-agency crop and livestock-related Emergency Risk Mitigation Strategy and Mechanism available	Indicators: Strategy and mechanism established in the context of the provisions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations Baseline: none Targets: Strategy drafted by 2015; mechanism established and available for endorsement by 2016	Government reports, media	Report / annual / MoA, Ministry of Emergency Operations, FAO							

CPF Monitoring Framework: PRIORITY AREA 4 – Rural poverty reduction, emphasizing women							
CPF Results	Indicators / baselines / targets	Means and sources of verification	Methods, frequency, responsibility	Reporting – Progress and challenges	Reporting Green	Reporting Yellow	Reporting Red
<u>Outcome: Reduction of rural poverty and empowerment of rural women</u>							
<u>Output 1: rural women collectively access services</u>	<u>Indicators:</u> reduction of rural poverty rate <u>Baseline:</u> none systematic <u>Targets:</u> poverty reduced by 5% per year in target areas of the intervention, with corresponding income increase <u>Indicators:</u> number / share of rural women mobilized in target communities <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> 10,000 rural women, primarily household heads, assembled in self-help groups, receiving support in agricultural & livestock related activities (by 2015), and creating & maintaining revolving fund	Poverty studies; NSC surveys Project reports & evaluations	Project reports / annual / FAO, MoA Report / annual / MoA, FAO				
<u>Output 2: rural women trained in farm management with use of revolving fund</u>	<u>Indicators:</u> number of women's organizations (community funds / village banks, cooperatives), poverty rate reduction <u>Baseline:</u> none <u>Targets:</u> 90 women-led organizations (community funds, village banks, cooperatives, CBOs) with support from revolving funds by 2017; poverty reduction: 5% per year, with corresponding income increase	Project reports & evaluations	Report / annual / MoA, FAO				
<u>Output 3: rural development strategy is gender mainstreamed</u>	<u>Indicators:</u> rural development strategy with gender priorities integrated adopted in text, plan and budget <u>Baseline:</u> none	Government reports, NSC, programme reviews	Report / annual / MoA, FAO				

	Targets: rural development strategy implementation integrates gender priorities in action plan and budget by 2017							
Output 4: Improving rural institutions' social protection services to address inequalities between women and men	<p><u>Indicators:</u> Gender priorities integrated in every stage of SP intervention strategies/ number of RIs provided with support gender-equitable SP measures for rural development and poverty reduction</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> none</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> SP interventions (in coordination with RWEE activities) address inequalities between women and men, and the capacity of rural institutions is strengthened to better provide SP services</p>	Gender analysis and gap assessment of rural institutions' capacities, project reports & evaluations	Annual progress reports					