



**Terminal Evaluation of UNDP Project:**  
**Advancing the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**  
**process for medium and long-term adaptation planning and**  
**implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic**

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## **Terminal Evaluation Report**

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*Date of Terminal Evaluation Report:* 26 July 2024

*Region and countries included in the project:* Kyrgyz Republic

*GCF Focal Area/Strategic Program:* GCF NAP readiness - Support to National Adaptation Plan Formulation

*Executing Agency (Implementing Entity):* United Nations Development Programme

*Implementing partner and other project partners:* Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry, National Statistic Committee, Hydrometeorological Service under Ministry of Emergency Situation, Provincial-level Offices of Special Representatives of the President

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## **Acknowledgements**

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## **Disclaimer**

This report, prepared by an independent consultant, reflects their findings and conclusions, which may not necessarily align with the views of the UNDP Country Office, UNDP Senior Management, or other entities.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	Climate Change Coordination Commission
CCEGEDCC	Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee
CFC	Climate Finance Center
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPCC	Development Partner's Coordination Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EoP	End of Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GECCCC	Green Economy and Climate Change Coordination Committee
GoKR	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
HMS	Hydrometeorological Services under Ministry of Emergency Situation
IE	International Evaluator
IWG	Interstate Working Group
Kyrgyz Hydromet	Hydrometeorological Services under Ministry of Emergency Situation
LF	Logical Framework
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MEC	Ministry of Economy and Commerce
MES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MH	Ministry of Health
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
MWRAP	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NSC	National Statistic Committee
PIP	Project Information Package
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience for Kyrgyz Republic
ProDoc	Project Document
SAEPF	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry
SCEC	State Committee on Ecology and Climate
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TE	Terminal Evaluation

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WFP	World Food Programme

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. Project Information Table

<b>Project title:</b> Advancing the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic	
<b>Country:</b> Kyrgyz Republic	
<b>Implementing Partner:</b> UNDP	<b>Management Arrangements:</b> Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
<p><b>UNDAF/Country Programme Document (2018-2022) Outcome:</b> By 2022, Communities and institutions are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resources management and risk-informed development.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Policy, legal and institutional systems enhanced to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practices across the country.</p> <p><b>UNSDCF/Country Programme Document (2023-2027) Outcome:</b> By 2027, the Kyrgyz Republic started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people's fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> National and subnational government improved capacities to implement low carbon, people-centred climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, utilizing efficiency-enhancing measures in access to clean sustainable energy and water.</p>	
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output:</b> Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems, and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent crisis.	
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> SESP development limited to the Project's design phase	<b>UNDP Gender Marker for the project output:</b> GEN 2 (Gender equality as a significant objective)
<b>Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID):</b> 00121528	<b>Quantum Output ID (formerly Project ID):</b> 00117233
<b>PIMS ID number:</b> 6043	<b>GCF ID number:</b> KGZ-RS-002
<b>Planned start date:</b> 17 August 2020	<b>PAC meeting date:</b> 28 October 2020
<p><b>Planned end date:</b> November 14, 2024</p> <p>The project commenced implementation with a sixteen (16)-month delay in December 2021. A twelve (12)-month extension was granted.</p>	
<b>FINANCING PLAN</b>	
GCF grant	USD 2,406,405
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	USD 2,406,405
<b>PARALLEL CO-FINANCING</b> ( <i>all other co-financing (cash and in-kind) administered by other entities; non-cash co-financing administered by UNDP</i> )	
<b>(2) Total co-financing</b>	USD
<b>(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1) + (2)</b>	USD 2,406,405

## 1.2. Project Description

The proposed project has supported the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in establishing its National Adaptation Plan process. Its objective was to strengthen institutions and enhance both vertical and horizontal coordination for climate change adaptation planning. This involved facilitating the integration of climate risks at both sectoral and subnational levels and identifying a program of priority investments for climate change adaptation.

The project has supported the development of several key documents. These include the National Adaptation Plan, and four adaptation plans for priority sectors such as disaster and emergency management, health, biodiversity conservation, and agriculture and irrigation water. Additionally, the project created programs to integrate these adaptation plans into sectoral policies. Furthermore, the project developed three adaptation plans for Southern provinces (Batken, Djalal-Abad, and Osh), ensuring their integration into local development plans. To catalyse investments, the project developed 16 investment concepts.

The project consisted of three primary outcomes, each of which is associated with operationalizing the government's strategic priorities by addressing identified gaps and barriers.

These three outcomes are:

1. Strengthened coordination and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning. The outputs associated with this outcome respond to weaknesses with respect to cross-sectoral coordination, technical and scientific support for planning, and knowledge management. This outcome will result in improved cross-sectoral planning, the integration of climate change adaptation into national strategies, and the production of a National Adaptation Plan.
2. Priority sector-focused adaptation plans developed. The outputs associated with this outcome will address institutional weaknesses and capacity gaps within priority sectors' agencies. Addressing these gaps will enable the agencies to begin to mainstream climate change adaptation considerations into planning and governance. The activities and outputs will also build the technical capacities of the agencies with respect to climate change adaptation and will empower them to iteratively identify and evaluate sector vulnerabilities and develop and implement adaptation measures. This outcome will also result in the production of climate change adaptation plans for the four priority sectors.
3. Sub-national climate change adaptation capacities strengthened. This outcome focuses on addressing institutional and capacity gaps at subnational levels and developing tools to enable subnational governments to begin to consider climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting processes. This outcome intends to advance the GoKR towards its goal of enlisting subnational governments in comprehensive national adaptation planning processes, while simultaneously equipping subnational governments with the tools and capacities needed to increase adaptive capacity at the local level.

## 1.3. Evaluation Ratings Table

The Terminal Evaluation reviews the Project's achievements and contributions, providing essential insights into its design and implementation, as well as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. The table below summarizes the results of the evaluation.

Evaluation Ratings Table	
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Rating
M&E design at entry	Satisfactory (S)
M&E Plan Implementation	Satisfactory (S)
Overall Quality of M&E	Satisfactory (HS)
Implementation & Execution	Rating
Quality of UNDP Implementation/Oversight	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Quality of Implementing Partner Execution	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Overall quality of Implementation/Execution	Satisfactory (S)
Assessment of Outcomes	Rating
Relevance	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Effectiveness	Satisfactory (S)
Efficiency	Satisfactory (S)
Overall Project Outcome Rating	Satisfactory (S)
Sustainability	Rating
Financial resources	Likely (L)
Socio-economic	Likely (L)
Institutional framework and governance	Moderately Likely (ML)
Environmental	Likely (L)
Overall Likelihood of Sustainability	Likely (L)

#### 1.4. Concise Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Lessons Learned

The Project exemplified meticulous design and adaptive implementation, establishing a national adaptation planning process that improved vertical and horizontal climate change adaptation planning, integrated climate change adaptation at sectoral and province levels, and identified priority investment programs. Initially, the project faced challenges with its logical framework due to poorly defined indicators, but these were addressed during the inception phase, resulting in more precise indicators and verification means. Despite some limitations with binary indicators, the project effectively managed operational risks and incorporated lessons from previous climate initiatives, enhancing its resilience.

Stakeholder engagement was strong, involving key national bodies such as Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry, Provincial-level Offices of Special Representatives of the President, and forming strategic partnerships with international organizations like the Asian Development Bank and World Food Programme. Adaptive financial management strategies addressed early underspending, and Monitoring and Evaluation processes adhered to Green Climate Fund and UNDP standards, ensuring comprehensive oversight.

The project's relevance was high, aligning with global frameworks like the UNDP Strategic Plan and supporting Kyrgyzstan's National Development Strategy and Nationally Determined Contribution. It addressed critical gaps in climate adaptation planning and achieved substantial participation, including gender parity among stakeholders. The project effectively developed key planning documents, conducted essential climate analyses, and established a climate financing database. It also enhanced regulatory frameworks and strengthened national and regional institutions, ensuring inclusive and effective climate adaptation.

Efficiency was demonstrated through adaptive management, optimized resource allocation, and effective financial oversight, despite significant political and institutional changes and project implementation delays. A well-crafted communication strategy and robust governance facilitated smooth implementation.

The Project's sustainability is strong, with a robust pipeline for future funding, socio-economic benefits such as employment opportunities and public services, and integrated environmental safeguards. Institutional sustainability, while generally strong, faces some risks related to political consistency and resource adequacy.

The Project actively promoted gender equality through integrated planning and capacity-building initiatives. However, enhanced collaboration among gender experts and sectoral specialists is needed to improve gender mainstreaming. The project significantly improved climate resilience by enhancing planning capabilities, data availability, and institutional frameworks, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, and positively influencing socio-economic conditions for both women and men.

Key lessons from the project include the importance of adaptive planning, data-driven approaches, strategic partnerships, robust financial planning, alignment with international standards, and institutional collaboration. These lessons highlight the value of continuous assessment and adjustment, comprehensive data collection and analysis, collaborative efforts, effective financial management, legislative alignment, and enhanced data availability. Future projects can enhance their relevance, performance, and success by incorporating these best practices, driving more effective climate adaptation and sustainable development outcomes.

### 1.5. Recommendations Summary Table

No	Recommendation	Timeframe	Entity Responsible
1	<b>Enhance Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks:</b> During the project design phase, develop and implement a robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework with clearly defined indicators and verification mechanisms. To the extent possible, this framework should address challenges with predominantly binary (YES/NO) indicators to ensure more nuanced and informative assessments of project outcomes.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP, Project developers
2	<b>Strengthen Assumptions and Theory of Change:</b> Explicitly outline assumptions in the Theory of Change to mitigate risks associated with incomplete planning and stakeholder confidence. Incorporate lessons learned from previous climate initiatives to enhance resilience and adaptability in planning processes.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP, Project developers
3	<b>Sustain Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships:</b> Maintain and strengthen strategic partnerships with national bodies, international organizations (e.g., Asian Development Bank and World Food Programme), and local entities to foster collaborative climate adaptation efforts. Ensure continuous engagement with diverse stakeholders to uphold inclusive planning and implementation practices.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee, national bodies, international organizations, local entities and other stakeholders, UNDP
4	<b>Optimize Financial Management:</b> Implement adaptive financial management strategies to address delays and optimize resource allocation. Continuously monitor expenditure patterns and revise financial plans as needed to achieve full utilization of allocated funds and mitigate underspending.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP, financing institutions
5	<b>Address Operational Efficiency:</b> Continuously streamline operational processes from the initial stage and throughout the project implementation phase. Revise work plans and procurement strategies based on lessons learned in resource efficiency. Focus on reducing administrative overhead and optimizing project timelines to enhance overall efficiency.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP, financing institutions

6	<b>Enhance Training Programs:</b> Extend the duration of training programs at the provincial level and simplify the curriculum to ensure that participants can effectively absorb and apply the content. Tailor the training materials to meet the specific needs and capacities of local stakeholders, improving the overall impact and sustainability of the training efforts.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP, expert trainers and developers of training programs
7	<b>Improve Gender Mainstreaming:</b> Enhance collaboration among gender experts, sectoral specialists, and planners to effectively mainstream gender considerations throughout project activities. Develop and apply gender-sensitive tools and guidelines for adaptation planning to ensure equitable outcomes for women and vulnerable groups.	By the End of the Project; As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP, experts, sectoral specialists, and planners
8	<b>Enhance Institutional Alignment for Climate Finance Integration:</b> Ensure that governmental institutions align strategic planning, budgeting processes, and legislative frameworks to create an enabling environment for climate finance inflow. This alignment is essential for securing long-term investment in climate change adaptation beyond project completion. By integrating climate finance mechanisms into national strategies and regulations, Kyrgyzstan can enhance financial sustainability and strengthen resilience against climate challenges. Leverage the established funding pipeline to mobilize additional resources and maintain momentum in climate resilience efforts.	As applicable for future projects and initiatives	Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee, national bodies, international organizations, UNDP
9	<b>Continuously Communicate Success and Lessons Learned:</b> Utilize the 4P success story telling framework to effectively communicate achievements and lessons learned across Planning, Product, Partnerships, and Pipeline dimensions. Ensure stakeholders are informed of the project's impact and contributions to climate resilience in Kyrgyzstan.	By the End of the Project; As applicable for future projects and initiatives	UNDP

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Objective and Purposes of the Terminal Evaluation

The main **objective** of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) is to review the results achieved and assess the contribution made by the NAP project. UNDP, the Kyrgyz Republic Government, other donor agencies and stakeholders will benefit from the results of the evaluation by taking into consideration the lessons learned and the findings and incorporating them into the final phase of the project implementation and future plans and programs.

The UNDP Office in Kyrgyzstan commissioned this independent evaluation with a **purpose** to capture evaluative evidence of the NAP project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and incorporation of gender and other cross-cutting issues. Additionally, the evaluation will assist in enhancing the subsequent iterations of the NAPs and serve an important accountability function, providing national stakeholders and partners in the Kyrgyz Republic with an impartial assessment of the results of NAP's intervention.

### 2.2. Scope

According to the ToR (A1: *IE ToR* (excluding ToR annexes), within the **scope** of the TE, the extent to which the planned Project outcomes and outputs have been achieved since the beginning and the likelihood for their full achievement by the end of the Project is assessed. Furthermore, the evaluation considers the outcomes and outputs as stated in the project document focused towards advancing medium to long term planning in climate sensitive sectors. This relates to the UNDAF/Country Programme Document (2018-2022) Outcome: "By 2022, Communities and institutions are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resources management and risk-informed development; Output 3.1: Policy, legal and institutional systems enhanced to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practices across the country; as well as with the subsequent UNSDCF/Country Programme Document for the Kyrgyz Republic (2023-2027): "By 2027, the Kyrgyz Republic started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people's fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention"; Output 3.1: "National and subnational government improved capacities to implement low carbon, people-centred climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, utilizing efficiency-enhancing measures in access to clean sustainable energy and water".

Finally, the TE looks into the Project's processes, strategic partnerships and linkages in the specific country context that were critical in producing the intended outputs. It also identifies factors that facilitated and/or hindered the progress in achieving the outputs, both in terms of the external environment and risks, as well as internal factors, including weaknesses in programme design, management and implementation, human resource skills, and resources

Specifically evaluated were using the rating scales as defined in A7: *TE Rating scales*:

#### a) Project Design/Formulation

- Results Framework
- Assumptions and Risks
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
- Planned stakeholder participation
- Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector

#### b) Project Implementation & Adaptive Management

- Management Arrangements
- Work Planning

- Finance and co-finance
- Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Reporting
- Communications

### c) Project Results

The results were assessed according to the criteria outlined in the evaluation Guidelines, considering:

- **Relevance:** The extent to which the outcome is suited to local and national development priorities and organizational policies, including changes over time.
- **Effectiveness:** The extent to which an objective was achieved or how likely it is to be achieved.
- **Efficiency:** The extent to which results were delivered with the least costly resources possible.
- **Sustainability:** The likely ability of an intervention to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion.

## 2.3. Methodology

The TE process adhered to the principles and quality standards outlined in the [UNDP Evaluation Guidelines](#). The Project Team was consulted and involved since the beginning of the inception phase. Hence, the Project Team shared project documents, provided answers on immediate questions and requests, participated in the definition of the methodology and worked with the IE in identification of the stakeholders and organization of the interviews and focus group discussions.

The IE assessed the Project's achievements through a participatory, results-oriented methodology implemented within the established standards. Criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability were used to assess the overall project progress and performance. A detailed Evaluation Matrix is provided in *A5: Evaluation Question Matrix*, constructed along the evaluation criteria – Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability, as well as the topics of gender equality and women's empowerment and impact of the Project. It outlines main evaluation questions, data sources/methods, indicators, and methodology. The Evaluation Matrix guided the review of the documentation and interviews and focus group discussions with the stakeholders and informed the findings of the data analysis that are presented in the evaluation report.

Keeping in view the scope of the TE, a mixed method approach was adopted using qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods, techniques, and tools. Hence, the evaluation methodology involved the use of commonly applied evaluation tools such as document review, interviews and Focus Group discussions, qualitative data analysis techniques (triangulation, validations, interpretations and abstractions), quantitative data analysis (progress and trends) and basic gender-responsive tools.

## 2.4. Data Collection & Analysis

### Document review.

A desk-review was carried out of the relevant documents and secondary sources underpinning the Project's scope of work. This includes reviewing the documents prepared during the inception phase, the Project Document (ProDoc), different reports, Country Programme Document, as well as any monitoring and other materials that the IE considered useful for this evidence-based evaluation. These materials were organized in a cloud-based electronic platform aligned with the specifications outlined in Annex 1 of the IE TOR (*A1: IE ToR* (excluding ToR annexes)), so-called Project Information Package (PIP), which was collaboratively developed with the Project Team during the inception phase (*A4: List of documents reviewed*). Qualitative and quantitative data were extracted and used to assess Project progress and performance based on mentioned evaluation criteria and indicators of the Project Results Framework.

## **Key Informant interviews and Focus Group discussions.**

To accommodate the scope and timeline of the evaluation, a mixed sampling strategy, incorporating purposive and convenience sampling, was employed. A list of key informants among stakeholders was compiled with the assistance of the Project Team, taking into consideration their level of involvement in project design, implementation, and benefits received.

The TE team executed a field mission to Kyrgyzstan from 14 to 21 June 2024 (*A2: TE Mission itinerary*), conducting:

- Interviews: 27
- Focus Group Discussions: 4 (2-5 participants), 3 Focus Groups with the representatives from the target regions (Batken, Djalal-Abad, Osh) and 1 Focus Group with the participants (trainers and trainees) in the capacity building activities from other regions (Talas, Naryn, Chui, Issyk-Kul)

The distribution by stakeholders included:

- UNDP country office,
- NAP Project team members,
- Regional Technical Adviser,
- Partners at national level (Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS), Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEC), Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), Hydrometeorological Services (Kyrgyz Hydromet), National Statistic Committee, Climate Finance Center (CFC), Ministry of Agriculture (MA), Ministry of Health (MH)),
- Partners at provincial level (Batken, Djalal-Abad, Osh, Talas, Naryn, Chui, Issyk-Kul),
- National and International experts,
- Contractors,
- Financing Institutions (ADB),
- Development partner (WFP),
- Academia (Scientific and Production Center for Forest Research named after P.A. Gan, Institute of Biology, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic),
- NGOs (NGO, Talas).

totaling over 47 Key Informants, out of whom, 28 were women (*A3: List of persons interviewed*).

The IE used evaluative questions for different groups of the stakeholders as detailed in *A6: Questionnaire used*, which were translated in Kyrgyz language and sent to the Key Informants before the interviews/discussions.

## **Data analysis**

Data analysis involved organizing and classifying the information collected, tabulating it, summarizing it, and comparing the results with other appropriate information to extract useful information that responds to the evaluation questions. Most of the collected data were processed using qualitative data analysis techniques like triangulation, validations, interpretations, and abstractions. Hence, data collected from review of documents, Key Informant interviews and Focus Group discussions were validated and triangulated through comparing data from different sources to identify similarities, contradictions and patterns and check the reliability of evidence. Where applicable, available data were analyzed using simple statistical methods to determine progress and trends including gender disaggregation. Project Results Framework indicators and targets were used as the main reference during analysis to assess the achievability status of the Project Outcomes and Outputs.

The IE used basic gender-responsive tools that include data on gender disaggregated participation in the Project activities and assessment of the level of institutional capacity and actions of the implementing partners for integrating gender into the adaptation planning, monitoring, and reporting, as well as capability for addressing knowledge gaps on gender issues in adaptation and climate change in general. IE assessed how gender-sensitive approaches were included in the tools, action plans, consultations, and analyses throughout the various outcomes. Gender Responsive Effectiveness Scale (GRES) was used to assess the level of gender responsiveness of the Project which includes the following rating: Gender Negative, Gender Blind, Gender Targeted, Gender Responsive, Gender Transformative.

Financial data were analyzed using project allocated budgets and expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures were assessed and explained. The financial data were analyzed through excel to produce graphs and determine trends.

## **2.5. Ethics**

The TE team made every effort to comply with the [United Nations Evaluation Group \(UNEG\) Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation](#), following the Do No Harm (DNH) approach that provides professional standards and ethical and moral principles. According to this document: "Evaluators shall respect the right of individuals to provide information in confidence and ensure that participants are aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality. Evaluators should ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced back to its source to protect relevant individuals from reprisals." The following procedures were considered in the development of the assessment:

- Reviewed and discussed all data collection instruments with the Country Office.
- Informed individual informants and groups about the purpose of the evaluation.
- Upheld gender and human rights principles throughout the evaluation process, including protecting confidentiality, ensuring informed consent, and using human rights and gender-sensitive language in reporting, all while safeguarding the dignity and well-being of participants.
- Confirmed that all stakeholders understand the limits of the activity and next steps by communicating findings with community members in an accessible and appropriate format.
- Disaggregated data by sex, geography, and social groups where feasible.

Regarding confidentiality, the content of interviews informing the analysis was not disclosed, and no direct references to statements were made unless permission had been granted to quote the informant. No personal information about participants was disclosed. UNDP did not participate in interviews and focus group discussions.

The IE signed UNEG Code of Conduct Form (*A8: Signed UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators*).

## **2.6. Limitations to the Evaluation**

No particular limitations to the evaluation were identified. Efforts were made to adhere to the original timeline outlined in the IE TOR. The majority of the field mission planning was carried out during the inception phase. This was essential because the Eid holidays and the summer season coincided with the TE timeline, posing challenges in scheduling interviews and meetings. To address potential language difficulties during stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions, and the session for presenting the initial findings, a professional interpreter was engaged.

## **2.7. Structure of the Terminal Evaluation Report**

The detailed findings of the evaluation are described in this TE Report, using standard format for TE Reports, provided in the IE TOR. In addition to the detailed findings, the report also provides overall conclusions, lessons learnt and specific recommendations. On the last day of the field mission, 21 June 2024, two sessions for the presentation of preliminary findings were held: One to the UNDP CO and Project Team, and one to the

stakeholders who served as Key Informants.

The TE report consists of five chapters. The Executive Summary, Introduction, and Project Description chapters are followed by a chapter on Findings, which presents the assessment of:

- The project design/formulation
- The project implementation and adaptive management
- The achievement of project results against expectations set out in the project's Results Framework, including the identification of risks to sustainability.

The last chapter of the TE report, "Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons," elaborates on:

- Main findings, presented as statements of fact based on data analysis.
- Conclusions that are well-substantiated by evidence and logically connected to the TE findings. They highlight the strengths, weaknesses, and results of the project, respond to key evaluation questions, and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to project beneficiaries, UNDP, and the GCF, including issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Recommendations and future-looking concepts that are concrete, practical, and feasible actions directed to the users of the evaluation. The recommendations are specifically supported by evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around the key questions addressed by the evaluation.
- Lessons that can be drawn from the evaluation, including best practices in addressing issues related to relevance, performance, and success. These lessons provide knowledge gained from the particular circumstances that are applicable to other UNDP and GCF interventions, including examples of good practices in project design and implementation.

## 3. Project Description

### 3.1. Project Start and Duration, Including Milestones

The project, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Program, began its proposal development in June 2018. The official project start date was 17 August 2020 (de jure). However, due to the requirements set by GCF, including the need to conduct an Inception Workshop and secure approval at the first Project Board meeting, the project effectively commenced on 17 December 2021 (de facto), resulting in a 16-month delay. To accommodate this delay, the project received a 12-month extension.

The project was initially planned to last 36 months, including the extension, but the actual duration was 32 months. The implementation partner for this project is UNDP, which employs a direct implementation approach due to its fiduciary responsibilities, as established by global agreements between the GCF and UNDP programs. The project is scheduled to end on 14 November 2024.

### 3.2. Development Context: Environmental, Socio-economic, Institutional, and Policy Factors Relevant to the Project Objective and Scope

The Kyrgyz Republic is one of the most vulnerable countries in Central Asia to climate change due to its geographic, demographic, and socio-economic conditions. With a population of 6.2 million, predominantly in rural areas, the country faced significant socio-economic challenges. The agricultural sector, employing a substantial portion of the workforce and contributing 14% to GDP, was particularly vulnerable to climate impacts. Poverty was widespread, with 25.4% of the population living below the poverty line, concentrated mainly in the rural southern regions like Batken Province, where poverty rates could rise to 53.6% without remittances.

At the time of project design and initiation, climate risks, including rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and increasing frequency of extreme weather events, were significant concerns. These changes threatened agriculture, hydro-energy, and other key economic sectors, potentially exacerbating poverty and reversing development gains. Desertification and water scarcity, particularly in southern provinces, posed critical challenges, with projections indicating substantial portions of arable land could become unsuitable for agriculture. Furthermore, climate change posed a significant threat to the country's socio-economic stability, with projections indicating severe impacts on water resources, agricultural productivity, and infrastructure. By 2050, the entire population would face significant risks from climate change. Hydropower, a crucial energy source, was particularly vulnerable, with potential output reductions under warming scenarios. Effective adaptation measures were crucial to mitigate economic losses, projected to reach USD 1.2 billion without intervention.

National development planning was coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and guided by the National Council for Sustainable Development, established in 2012. The Council aimed to integrate governance, societal, environmental, and economic sustainability into the country's development strategy. In November 2018, the President approved the National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2018-2040, which aimed for sustainable economic growth, job creation, and regional development. The NDS emphasized the importance of climate change adaptation, mandating the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process to enhance environmental security and resilience.

Recognizing the critical challenges posed by climate change, the Kyrgyz Republic prioritized climate adaptation planning. This commitment was reflected in its collaboration with UNDP and the GCF to enhance climate adaptation efforts, aiming to integrate environmental, societal, and economic sustainability into a cohesive development strategy.

### 3.3. Problems that the Project Sought to Address, Threats and Barriers Targeted

The project aimed to address several key challenges related to climate change adaptation positioned along the following three lines:

- National level challenges:
  - Weak institutional framework and coordination: The existing institutional arrangements for climate change adaptation were fragmented and lacked effective coordination. The previous Climate Change Coordination Commission (CCCC) and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) were unable to facilitate adequate inter-sectoral collaboration or mainstream climate change issues into sectoral planning processes.
  - Inadequate legal framework: The legal framework for climate change adaptation was unclear, resulting in limited cross-sectoral collaboration and integration of climate change adaptation into national planning documents.
  - Capacity deficiencies: Government agencies, including the newly established Green Economy and Climate Change Coordination Committee (GECCCC), lacked the technical and managerial capacities needed to fulfil their responsibilities in climate change adaptation.
- Sectoral level challenges:
  - Low technical and managerial capacities: Sectoral agencies had a limited understanding of climate impacts and vulnerability, resulting in insufficient awareness and capacity to address climate change adaptation effectively.
  - Lack of adaptation planning and implementation: There were no established procedures for acquiring data, assessing vulnerabilities, identifying adaptation measures, and generating fundable adaptation projects. Sectoral agencies struggled to mainstream climate change adaptation into their operations due to a lack of technical support and guidance.
- Subnational level challenges:
  - Insufficient capacity and awareness: Subnational governments lacked the technical and managerial capacities to incorporate climate change adaptation into their planning and budgeting processes. There was also a general lack of awareness about climate change among government officials at the provincial and lower levels.
  - Lack of coordination and stakeholder engagement: Vertical coordination between the central government and subnational levels was unclear, and established procedures for stakeholder consultations were lacking. This hindered effective implementation of adaptation efforts and stakeholder engagement in the planning process.

These identified challenges formed the basis for developing the Theory of Change (see Section 3.7.), guiding the project's interventions and activities to address the root causes and barriers, ensuring the effective conduct of adaptation planning activities on an ongoing basis.

### 3.4. Immediate and Development Objectives of the Project

The Project on adaptation planning in the Kyrgyz Republic was meticulously designed to address the multifaceted challenges identified at the national, sectoral, and subnational levels. By strengthening institutional frameworks, building capacities, and improving coordination and stakeholder engagement, the project aimed to create a resilient and adaptive planning environment. This comprehensive approach reflected a deep understanding of the existing gaps and the necessary steps to overcome them, laying a strong foundation for sustainable climate change adaptation efforts. The project was consistent with the GoKR's strategic vision and long-term planning processes, and it aimed to catalyse investments to enhance adaptive capacity in the Kyrgyz Republic. This endeavour contributed to the Green Climate Fund's goals by increasing

resilience for the most vulnerable populations, communities, and regions, and by strengthening institutional and regulatory systems for effective climate change adaptation.

### 3.5. Expected Results

The project “Advancing the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic” was designed to operationalize the GoKR’s strategic priorities by addressing these identified gaps and barriers through three primary outcomes:

1. Strengthened coordination and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning:
  - Institutional support: Enhancing the capacities of GECCCC, the Ministry of Economy, SAEPP, and Kyrgyz Hydromet to improve cross-sectoral coordination and mainstream climate change adaptation into national planning processes.
  - Legal and operational clarity: Clarifying and codifying the roles and responsibilities of various agencies involved in the climate change adaptation process.
  - Capacity building: Providing training and professional development programs to improve the technical and managerial capacities of staff in key government agencies. This outcome aimed to result in improved cross-sectoral planning, the integration of climate change adaptation into national strategies, and the production of a National Adaptation Plan.
2. Priority sector-focused adaptation plans developed:
  - Technical and managerial training: Building capacities within priority sector agencies (disaster and emergency management, health, biodiversity conservation, and agriculture and irrigation water) to understand climate impacts, assess vulnerabilities, and develop adaptation plans and projects.
  - Data and information management: Compiling data, conducting vulnerability assessments, and generating actionable information for adaptation planning.
  - Mainstreaming adaptation: Supporting sector agencies in integrating climate change adaptation considerations into their regular planning and governance processes. This outcome aimed to result in the production of climate change adaptation plans for the four priority sectors.
3. Subnational climate change adaptation capacities strengthened:
  - Capacity development: Training subnational government staff to improve their awareness and technical capabilities related to climate change adaptation.
  - Stakeholder engagement: Establishing mechanisms for effective stakeholder consultations and coordination between different levels of government.
  - Planning and implementation: Developing subnational adaptation plans and mainstreaming climate risks into provincial and local governance processes. This outcome intended to advance the GoKR towards its goal of enlisting subnational governments in comprehensive national adaptation planning processes, while equipping subnational governments with the tools and capacities needed to increase adaptive capacity at the local level.

### 3.6. Main Stakeholders: Summary List

A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan was envisaged as an integral part of the project to ensure consultation and engagement with a wide range of stakeholders throughout all stages, from the launch of the project through implementation and review. The plan targeted:

- Government institutions
- Local governments and provincial administrations
- Financial and technical partners
- Local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

- Private sector
- Academia
- International and national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

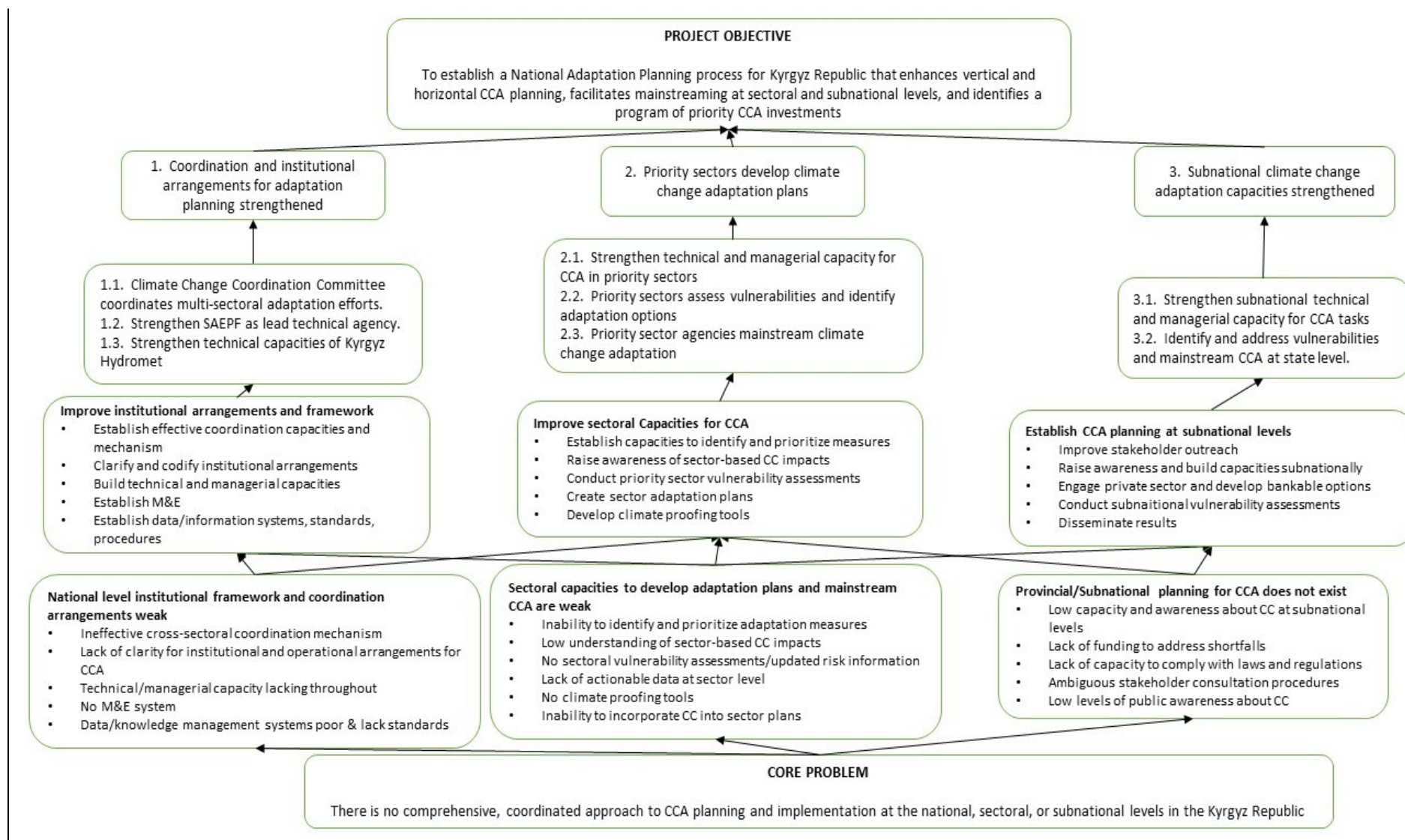
Engagement activities were planned to include sensitization, consultations, and training workshops tailored to meet the specific needs of each stakeholder group. The aim was to foster stakeholder ownership, increase awareness, and build capacity for effective climate adaptation strategies that address long-term climate change impacts. Special emphasis was placed on enhancing the role and involvement of the private sector through targeted activities.

### **3.7. Theory of Change**

The Theory of Change identifies three main categories of challenges at national, sectoral, and subnational levels that impede effective climate change adaptation planning and implementation. At the national level, challenges include weak institutional frameworks and coordination, unclear legal frameworks, and capacity deficiencies among government bodies, key ministries, and agencies. These challenges hinder inter-sectoral collaboration and the integration of climate change considerations into national planning processes. Within specific sectors, there are issues related to low technical and managerial capacities, inadequate adaptation planning and implementation procedures, and the need for mainstreaming climate change into sectoral operations and budgeting. Subnationally, deficiencies include insufficient technical and managerial capacities at provincial levels, unclear vertical coordination, and limited stakeholder engagement and awareness about climate change adaptation.

The project's Theory of Change outlines a strategic approach to address these challenges through three interconnected workstreams: strengthening institutional capacities at the national level, enhancing technical and managerial capacities within sectoral agencies, and improving climate change adaptation planning and integration at the subnational level. By addressing these issues, the project aims to empower stakeholders across all levels to effectively assess vulnerabilities, develop adaptation plans, and mainstream climate change considerations into governance and planning processes.

The Theory of Change is visually represented through an outcome model, indicating project goals (Section 3.4), expected results (Section 3.5), problem and barriers (Section 3.3) and respective interlinkages, as presented in Figure 1



Source: ProDoc

Figure 1 Theory of Change Diagram

## 4. Findings

### 4.1. Project Design/Formulation

#### Analysis of Logical Framework: Project Logic and Strategy, Indicators

The Project's Logical Framework (LF), developed during the design phase, outlines the Project's Outcomes (3) and Sub-outcomes/outputs (8 in total, divided into 3, 3, and 2), and includes Baseline, Target, and Activities & Deliverables for each of the outputs. The LF does not contain the Project's Objective, nor the related CPD outcomes and UNDP Strategic Plan outputs. However, this is a minor deficiency as progress towards achieving the objective can be monitored through the targets associated with the outputs. The same holds for contributions to the UN's strategic and programmatic priorities, which are also driven by the national context.

Overall, the LF from the ProDoc adequately reflects the Theory of Change, although the lack of clearly defined indicators and means of verification poses challenges for monitoring progress.

Following GCF procedures and as evident from the Inception Workshop Report, the LF from the ProDoc was amended in order to:

- Ensure effective progress monitoring by inclusion of indicators and means of verification.
- Reflect the delays in the project start by shifting the deadlines for deliverables and finalization of the activities.
- Reflect changes in the government structure (establishing new bodies and institutions, changes/transfer of mandates and responsibilities, changes in names).

Hence, the revised LF (Inception Workshop Report: Annex 3) contains the same outcomes and outputs with revised names of the institutions and timing for deliverables and activities, as well as 11 indicators at the output level associated with adequate targets and means of verification. Most of the indicators are of the YES/NO type. The gender aspect is addressed through one dedicated activity and one gender sensitive indicator.

Overall, the output level indicators and targets were found suitable and SMART<sup>1</sup> to a good extent. However, the predominance of YES/NO indicators comes with limitations in terms of precision, sensitivity, and the ability to capture the complexity of certain results.

#### Assumptions and Risks

The ProDoc identified 3 key risks, 1 operational and 2 organizational. For each of them, potential consequence, countermeasures/management response, probability and impact are specified. The details of these risks and the corresponding mitigation measures are outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1 Risks and Mitigation Measures**

#	Description	Mitigation Measures / Management Response
1	Lack of coordination with other development partner adaptation projects	The NAP Project Management Unit, UNDP CO, and Development Partner's Coordination Council (DPCC) have taken several steps. The UNDP CO conducted consultations with partners to ensure coordination and avoid overlaps in project design, including collaboration with the World Bank on capacity building for Kyrgyz Hydromet. Throughout implementation, the project team and UNDP will maintain communication with other development partners through the DPCC Working Group for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, which meets quarterly and is chaired by UNDP.

<sup>1</sup> Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound

2	Lack of effective coordination between government and quasi-governmental agencies responsible for climate change	The Project allocates significant resources to clarifying institutional arrangements and roles. The UNDP Country Office conducted consultations with the EBRD team implementing the PPCR programme to identify capacity strengthening needs for the CFC, which were incorporated into the project design. The NAP Project Management team will work closely with the CFC to ensure its role is clarified and an effective coordination mechanism is established between government and quasi-governmental agencies responsible for climate change.
3	Lack of technical capacity for climate change adaptation among sectoral agencies and target provincial administrations	The NAP Project Management Unit will implement several measures. These include activities aimed at building technical and human resource capacities, and developing informational products, handbooks, and guides to assist government officials with vulnerability assessments and sectoral adaptation strategies. At the provincial level, the project will build upon previous projects and utilize existing networks and structures, especially in Batken, Djalal-Abad, and Osh provinces, to leverage existing knowledge and commitments. The project will also engage international experts to provide technical inputs and mentoring for local counterparts, ensuring capacity building through a learn-by-doing approach. Additionally, large-scale awareness-raising campaigns and national dialogues on mitigation and adaptation commitments will be conducted, with state and local authorities appointing focal points responsible for implementation and reporting on the NDC, who can also support NAP development.

In addition, one major risk has been identified at the Inception Workshop – given the significant delay in the project launch, it might not be feasible to complete all activities and utilize all the budgeted resources until the project planned end date. To address this risk and depending on the implementation rate, the Project Team, upon agreement with the Project Board and NDA, submitted a request to GCF for the project no-cost extension.

The discussions with the Key Informants and the conducted analysis underscored that the risks were well-defined, accompanied by robustly designed mitigation measures. However, the Project's Theory of Change and the respective LF do not explicitly address the assumptions, potentially leading to incomplete planning, increased risk of failure, poor monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder confidence issues, misalignment with strategic goals, and reduced adaptive capacity.

### **Lessons from Other Relevant Projects (e.g. Same Focal Area) Incorporated into Project Design**

As indicated in the ProDoc and confirmed by relevant Key Informants, the NAP project capitalized on the lessons learned during the implementation of the Priority Directions for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2017. Additionally, the NAP Project incorporated lessons from several other relevant initiatives to strengthen its design. This includes close coordination with various initiatives such as:

- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience for Kyrgyz Republic: Collaborating closely to ensure complementarity in climate resilience efforts and financing mechanisms.
- Supporting the Kyrgyz Republic in its efforts to strengthen its capacities and develop a strategic framework for engagement with the Green Climate Fund: Aligning efforts to build human and institutional capacities for accessing climate finance.
- Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan (GEF-SCCF): Incorporating water-sector specific risk assessments and capacity development activities and scaling up climate resilient investments.
- C5+1 Initiative: Coordinating on awareness raising and capacity building for climate risk integration into development planning across Central Asian countries.
- Climate Services and diversification of climate-sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic (GCF SAP2; World Food Programme): Harmonizing provincial capacity development activities and integrating climate risk management into rural

community planning.

- Strengthening of livelihoods through climate change adaptation in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (GIZ): Building on coordination in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management activities at the national and provincial levels.
- Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC (UNEP-GEF): Collaborating on the preparation of national communications and enhancing stakeholder involvement for climate change reporting.
- Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (World Bank): Aligning technical capacity strengthening efforts with hydrometeorological service improvements.
- Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC): Facilitating multi-way information flow and collaboration among donors and government agencies, particularly through the DPCC Working Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

These coordinated efforts clearly demonstrate that the NAP Project adequately integrated numerous lessons from other projects and initiatives into its design, ensuring a comprehensive and well-rounded approach to enhancing climate resilience and adaptation in the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Planned Stakeholder Participation**

The design of the NAP project incorporates a strategic approach to stakeholder engagement, recognizing the evolving institutional landscape and roles in climate change governance within the Kyrgyz Republic. Key stakeholders identified during project design include:

- State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF): Serving as the focal point for the UNFCCC and possessing extensive experience in executing GEF projects, SAEPP is pivotal in policy implementation and environmental regulation.
- Ministry of Economy: Responsible for economic policy development and the country's NDA to the GCF since October 2019, the Ministry of Economy plays a crucial role in integrating climate change into national development planning.
- Climate Finance Center (CFC): Established to facilitate climate finance access and investments aligned with international standards, CFC serves as a central coordinating body and interacts with the GCF as the National Focal Point.
- Green Economy and Climate Change Coordination Committee (GECCCC): Chaired by the Prime Minister and co-chaired by the Minister of Economy, GECCCC oversees multi-sectoral coordination of green economy and climate-related activities, requiring capacity development to fulfil its mandate effectively.
- Kyrgyz Hydrometeorological Agency (Kyrgyz Hydromet): Nested within the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Kyrgyz Hydromet provides critical climate-related data, training, and capacity building, essential for evidence-based adaptation planning.
- National Statistics Committee: Responsible for collecting and disseminating official statistical data, including climate change-related statistics, crucial for decision-making and monitoring progress towards sustainable development goals.

Active engagement of these stakeholders was planned throughout the NAP Project to ensure coordination, collaboration, and effective implementation of climate change adaptation strategies across sectors and levels of governance in the Kyrgyz Republic. Given the changes in governmental structure and responsibilities in climate governance and adaptation efforts before the official project start, there is a recognized need to revise the strategy for stakeholder engagement and coordination within the NAP project to align with these updates.

Overall, the commitment to meaningful stakeholder participation throughout the project's lifecycle — from design through to implementation and monitoring — has been convincingly demonstrated.

## **Linkages between Project and Other Interventions within the Sector**

The review of the ProDoc and analyses of the information collected from the Key Informants reveal several linkages of the NAP Project and other climate change adaptation related initiatives.

Hence, the engagement with the DPCC facilitates multi-way information flow and collaboration, ensuring coordinated efforts in climate adaptation. This is exemplified by the ADB supplementing the national adaptation planning process with sectoral adaptation plans for energy and green cities, and the WFP through district-level risk profiling.

Other key linkages include close collaboration with the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience to ensure complementarity in climate resilience efforts and financing mechanisms. The project also aligns with national efforts to engage with the GCF, focusing on building human and institutional capacities for effective climate finance mobilization.

Collaboration with the UNEP-GEF Umbrella Programme enhances the preparation of national communications to the UNFCCC, while alignment with the World Bank's Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project strengthens technical capacities for effective climate resilience planning.

At the provincial level, the NAP Project harmonizes activities with the WFP's initiative on climate services and livelihoods diversification, ensuring climate risk management is embedded in rural community planning. It also builds on the GIZ initiative to strengthen livelihoods through climate adaptation in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, improving the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups.

Lessons from the "Promoting Climate Resiliency of Water Supplies in Kyrgyzstan" project are incorporated to integrate water-sector-specific risk assessments and capacity development activities. Regionally, the project coordinates with the C5+1 Initiative to raise awareness and build capacity for integrating climate risks into development planning across Central Asia.

In summary, these linkages convincingly demonstrate the NAP Project's synergetic approach and commitment to integrating and building upon existing initiatives, creating a robust framework for climate adaptation and resilience in the Kyrgyz Republic.

## **4.2. Project Implementation**

### **Adaptive Management (Changes to the Project Design and Project Outputs during Implementation)**

The NAP Project has faced significant adaptive management challenges due to substantial political and institutional changes in the Kyrgyz Republic. Since the project's approval, a severe political crisis in October 2020 led to mass protests, the cancellation of election results, and the resignation of the Government and President. This instability delayed project activities, including the UNDP's Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC), which was held later than planned. The election of a new President and subsequent reorganization of government structures further complicated the division of responsibilities among bodies involved in the NAP process. Notably, the establishment of the State Committee on Ecology and Climate (SCEC) and multiple changes in the names and functions of key ministries and agencies necessitated adaptive management strategies to align the project with the new governmental framework.

On October 13, 2021, further changes to the Cabinet of Ministers' structure were implemented, transforming the State Committee on Ecology and Climate into the Ministry of Natural Resource, Ecology and Technical Supervision. The Ministry of Economy and Finance was renamed the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. Additionally, the Agency for Hydrometeorology was renamed the Hydrometeorological Service and transferred back to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, while the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Regional Development was renamed the Ministry of Agriculture. Addressing these changes was crucial to ensure the project's objectives remained achievable and relevant amidst the evolving political landscape.

Given the 14-month delay in the project's launch, UNDP implemented several adaptive management measures to expedite progress. These measures included consolidating activities to streamline operations and ensure efficient use of resources. Specifically, budget lines related to local consultants, workshops, round tables, and printing materials were merged with those for local service companies. Importantly, these adjustments did not alter the names or nature of outcomes, outputs, activities, or deliverables. A revised 2021-2022 Workplan was prepared, ensuring that most activities commenced within the first two years. The third year focused primarily on organizational and administrative tasks, such as convening the final conference, conducting final M&E of the project, and facilitating international trips for the Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee members to enhance regional and international collaboration. Furthermore, the implementation timetable was adjusted to ensure the project would be completed by the planned end date, and deadlines for deliverables were outlined in the revised Logical Framework.

The implementation arrangements were updated to reflect the changes in government structure, as follows: The State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry was renamed the Ministry of Natural Resource, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS). NDA functions were transferred from the Ministry of Economy to MNRETS, making MNRETS the Executive. UNFCCC Focal Point responsibilities moved from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to MNRETS, leading to the exclusion of the MFA from the Project. Additionally, the Ministry of Economy became the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration was renamed the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Agency for Hydrometeorology became the Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations. Provincial-level Offices of Special Representatives of Government were changed to Provincial-level Offices of Special Representatives of the President.

The project management structure was enhanced by adding another NAP specialist to the Project Management Unit, aligning with the respective Project's budget notes. Additionally, activities were reviewed, and some were revised in line with the new context. For example, regarding the development of sector project pipeline, the name was changed from "concept notes" to "investment projects" and their number increased from 12 to 16.

Solid evidence provided in the Inception Workshop Report and by relevant Key Informants shows that adaptive management was implemented in a highly participatory manner, incorporating the views of all relevant stakeholders.

In summary, the TE identified a highly effective implementation of adaptive management, showcasing a robust and responsive approach to address challenges and uncertainties throughout the project. This ensured the successful completion of all planned activities within the revised timeline, thereby maintaining the project's goals and integrity.

### **Actual Stakeholder Participation and Partnership Arrangements**

In interviews, Key Informants consistently highlight the NAP project as a leading example of implementing the "Leave no One Behind" principle in Kyrgyzstan. The participation rates in trainings, capacity-building sessions, awareness campaigns, and other relevant events are notably high, with a total of 2,879 participants (0.04% of the current Kyrgyzstan population). Among them, 1,374 are women, accounting for 47.7% of the total participants. The participants represent diverse stakeholder groups, including ministries and agencies (MNRETS, MEC, MES, MH, MA, MinEnergy, NSC, HMS, CFC) totalling 1,408, members of Parliament (3), ministries/province-level officials and other stakeholders (465), the expert community (603), academia (195), the private sector (109), NGOs (73), and embassies and international organizations (23).

The NAP project successfully forged significant partnerships, particularly notable is the collaboration with ADB and WFP. ADB contributed by supplementing the national adaptation planning process with sectoral adaptation plans focused on energy and green cities, while WFP conducted district-level risk profiling for specific regions.

Additionally, according to relevant Key Informants, the partnership established between HMS and NCS significantly enhanced the availability and public accessibility of HMS data. This collaboration facilitated the development of robust scenarios, vulnerability assessments, and informed adaptation planning at both national and provincial levels.

As a result, the project is found exceeding expectations in stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements.

### Project Finance and Co-finance

The NAP Project received grant funding from the GCF amounting to USD 2,406,405, without any co-financing flows. Financial information, extracted from the UNDP financial system during the field mission in June 2024, is presented in **Error! Reference source not found..** The Project's budget is organized at the outcome level and is specified for the duration of the Project in a multi-year budget.

The necessary revisions of the work plan and the consolidation of the procurement plan, as explained in Section on Adaptive Management, required corresponding budget revisions, which were adequately conducted as per UNDP standard operational procedures and approved by GCF. These revisions were conducted in accordance with UNDP standard operational procedures and approved by the GCF. The initial underspending during the early phase of project implementation is justified by the transformational changes in project implementation settings in response to external factors such as political instability and changes in government structure and mandates. The total actual expenditures per outcome fit well into the total planned project budget per outcome. Currently, the expenditure ratio is 84%, with good prospects for full spending by the end of the project. The savings have enabled undertaking activities not originally planned, notably hosting the pre-COP conference for Central Asia Countries to share and promote the results and best practices from the NAP project and advance international cooperation in the area of climate change adaptation, as well as developing further the four selected investment projects to attract investments.

Overall, the Project exhibited an effective management of financing flows.

**Table 2 Project Expenditures (in USD) as of June 2024**

	2021		2022		2023		2024		
Activity	Approved Budget	Expendit	Approved Budget	Expendit	Approved Budget	Expendit	Approved Budget savings	Commitment	Expendit
Outcome 1	201,515	31,154	537,314	99,067	125,174	306,591	306,000	144,498	157,680
Outcome 2	268,622	1,746	655,923	76,291	49,923	320,707	324,632	297,785	130,401
Outcome 3	12,500	2	384,772	7,804	14,522	62,669	106,538	164,781	96,102
Mng&Supp	57,380	44,583	49,380	30,988	49,380	34,829	45,741		23,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>540,017</b>	<b>77,485</b>	<b>1,627,389</b>	<b>214,149</b>	<b>238,999</b>	<b>724,796</b>	<b>782,911</b>	<b>607,064</b>	<b>407,206</b>

Total				
Activity	Allocation	Expenditure + Commitment	Remaining Budget	Expenditure ratio
Outcome 1	828,003	738,990	89,013	89%
Outcome 2	1,080,468	826,931	253,537	77%
Outcome 3	341,794	331,358	10,436	97%
Mng&Supp	156,140	133,422	22,718	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,406,405</b>	<b>2,030,700</b>	<b>375,705</b>	<b>84%</b>

## **Monitoring and Evaluation: Design at Entry (\*), Implementation (\*), and Overall Assessment of M&E (\*)**

**Design at Entry:** The ProDoc qualitatively elaborates the design of the Monitoring and Evaluation with no detailed Monitoring plan and Monitoring Gender Action Plan.

However, the sessions under the Inception Workshop were utilized to discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E plan and budget. The reviewed responsibilities include those for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; and other relevant strategies. In addition, it was identified how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant.

Hence, as evidenced from the Inception Workshop Report, the Project received a detailed Monitoring Plan, delineating responsibilities, indicative costs, and timeframes for various M&E activities, including:

- Inception Workshop
- Inception Workshop Report and baseline assessments
- Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR.
- Risk management.
- Monitoring of indicators in project results framework
- GCF Bi-Annual Project Report
- Audit
- Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation.
- Monitoring of environmental and social risks
- Project Board meetings.
- Supervision missions.
- Oversight missions.
- GCF learning missions/site visits.
- Final independent evaluation and management response

Beyond these mandatory GCF and UNDP and M&E requirements, the Project supports national monitoring of SDG indicators, particularly providing a plan for monitoring its contributions to the achievement of SDG 1, SDG 5, and SDG 13, and two global SDG indicators.

Overall, the M&E design from the inception phase established an adequate framework for continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management, integrating both GCF and UNDP standards to effectively assess and improve project performance.

**Implementation:** The M&E of the NAP Project was executed through a structured approach involving various strategies and tools to ensure comprehensive oversight and effective management of the Project's progress, risks, and results.

**GCF Monitoring and Reporting Requirements:** The project adhered to the GCF monitoring and reporting requirements, which included conducting an Inception Workshop and preparing the Inception Report, as well as submitting GCF Readiness Support Interim Progress Reports. These reports provided detailed updates on the project's progress, achievements, and any issues encountered, ensuring transparency and accountability to the GCF.

**Day-to-Day Project Management and Monitoring:** Day-to-day project management was crucial for tracking the progress and ensuring that all activities aligned with the project's goals. This involved continuous monitoring of project results and risks, allowing for prompt identification and mitigation of any issues that arose.

**Communication Channels:** Effective and timely communication was maintained between the Project Manager, the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP Regional Technical teams. This ensured that all stakeholders were consistently informed about the project's status, challenges, and milestones, fostering a collaborative environment for problem-solving and decision-making.

**Amended Logical Framework:** The LF from the ProDoc was amended with 11 indicators to reflect the need for monitoring the progress and results. This adaptation was part of the project's flexible approach to ensure that the M&E framework remained relevant and effective in tracking the project's impact and outcomes.

**Quality Assurance:** Quality Assurance was emphasized at both the design and implementation stages and will be conducted at the closure stage. This involved rigorous reviews and validations to ensure that all project activities and outputs met the required standards and contributed effectively to the overall project objectives.

**Annual Work Plans and Project Board Meetings:** Annual work plans were developed to outline the specific activities, timelines, and responsibilities for each year of the project. These plans were regularly reviewed and adjusted as necessary during Project Board meetings, ensuring that the project remained on track and adaptive to any emerging challenges or opportunities.

**Challenges and Adaptations:** One of the significant challenges faced during the M&E implementation was the changes in the GCF reporting system in 2023, which were found to be incompatible with the UNDP reporting system. To address this, the project team had to adapt their reporting processes to meet the new GCF requirements while maintaining coherence with the UNDP's internal reporting frameworks. Although included in the M&E design, the Project contributions to the achievement of SDG 1, SDG 5, and SDG 13, and two global SDG indicators were not sufficiently addressed.

In summary, the M&E implementation for the NAP Project was characterized by adequate management practices, adaptive frameworks, and effective communication channels. Despite the challenges, particularly with reporting system changes, the project demonstrated a commitment to maintaining high standards of monitoring and evaluation, ensuring the successful achievement of its objectives.

**Overall assessment:** Overall, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities demonstrate effectiveness, attributed to the adequately crafted design and the diligent execution of established procedures. The M&E framework ensures a thorough examination of project progress, substantiating the satisfactory evaluation of its conduct and outcomes.

Please see the following table for overall rating as per TE rating scales:

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Remarks	Rating
M&E Design at Entry	The project's M&E design aligns with GCF and UNDP standards, ensuring a well-established framework for continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management to effectively assess and improve project performance.	Satisfactory (S)
M&E Implementation	The Project's M&E implementation reflects meticulous planning, effective day-to-day management, and adequate reporting, aligning with GCF and UNDP standards.	Satisfactory (S)
Overall Quality of M&E	The well-crafted design and diligent execution of procedures ensure satisfactory effectiveness in M&E activities.	Satisfactory (S)

## **UNDP Implementation/Oversight (\*) and Implementing Partner Execution (\*), Overall Project Implementation/Execution (\*), Coordination, and Operational Issues**

**UNDP Implementation/Oversight:** The UNDP team demonstrated exceptional effectiveness in managing the NAP project, which was a pioneering effort in climate change adaptation planning. This initiative required intensive interinstitutional, intersectoral, interdisciplinary, and interpersonal communication, coordination, and cooperation. The project team successfully engaged multiple sectors of the economy, various institutions and stakeholders, numerous disciplines, different levels of governance, and many experts with diverse areas of expertise.

UNDP also delivered the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services:

- Day-to-day project oversight supervision covering start-up and implementation.
- Oversight of project completion.
- Oversight of project reporting.

Key Informants consistently commended the UNDP team for their effective work planning, communication, and coordination. They highlighted the team's responsiveness and readiness to adapt to their needs and changing circumstances, ensuring the project's success in a complex and dynamic environment.

In conclusion, it is convincingly demonstrated that the effective implementation of the project and its overall success were significantly bolstered by UNDP's robust execution.

**Implementing Partners Execution:** Implementing Partners Execution: The UNDP team worked closely with the MNRETS and MEC to build their institutional and managerial capacities for policy design and strategic planning in climate change adaptation. Furthermore, a notable role in the Project's implementation was played by the HMS and NSC, which received targeted training and programs to enhance their technical and analytical capacities. Additionally, the Climate Change, Ecology, and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee played a significant role in ensuring the coordination of national adaptation efforts and inter-agency cooperation.

Within the limits of their capacities, the Partnering Institutions managed to provide adequate legislative and institutional support for the Project activities. However, their support was affected by several barriers, including staff changes, slow and inert administration, complex administrative procedures, and a lack of inter- and intra-institutional communication, cooperation, and coordination.

Overall, the execution by the Partnering Institutions is assessed as moderately satisfactory.

**Overall Project Implementation/Execution, Coordination, and Operational Issues:** In summary, the project's implementation, coordination, and operational aspects showcase a robust partnership between UNDP and its partnering institutions. As the executing entity, UNDP ensures stringent adherence to GCF and UNDP standards, providing commendable project cycle management services. Key Informants have praised UNDP for its exemplary work planning and responsiveness. This harmonized collaboration has been crucial for the successful execution and sustainability of the project.

The project is proceeding as planned, albeit with some time deviations due to a significant delay in the project start. To accommodate these delays and ensure the successful implementation of all project activities, a 12-month extension was granted.

Please see the following table for overall rating as per TE rating scales:

Implementation & Execution	Remarks	Rating
Quality of UNDP Implementation/Oversight	The UNDP robust execution ensured effective implementation and contributed significantly to the project's success.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Quality of Implementing Partner Execution	The execution by the Partnering Institutions, supported by UNDP's efforts to build institutional and technical capacities, was effective despite barriers such as staff changes, slow administration, complex procedures, and insufficient inter- and intra-institutional communication and cooperation.	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Overall Quality of Implementation/Execution	Despite timeline deviations, the project has proceeded as planned, with a 12-month extension approved to address initial delays and ensure successful completion of all project activities.	Satisfactory (S)

### **Risk Management including Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The project adhered to risk related UNDP procedures throughout its implementation. Risks were diligently monitored, reviewed, and updated by the project team using ATLAS and Quantum, with corresponding management responses. In addition to the three risks identified during the design phase, a significant risk emerged during the Inception Workshop concerning delays in the Project launch. This risk, which could potentially hinder the completion of all activities and utilization of budgeted resources by the planned end date, prompted a request to the GCF for a no-cost extension. Discussions with Key Informants and subsequent analysis confirmed that risks were effectively managed with robust mitigation measures in place.

Overall, the risk management approach proved effective and contributed to productive outcomes. Looking ahead, emphasis should be placed on ensuring timely delivery of remaining activities aligned with Annual Work and Procurement Plans, as well as securing ongoing political and institutional support for adaptation planning both during and beyond the Project's completion.

Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was upheld by applying overarching principles such as mainstreaming a human-rights-based approach, enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment, and integrating environmental sustainability into Project activities. Although SESP development was not mandated under the GCF readiness program rules and procedures, it was a UNDP requirement and an obligatory annex to the ProDoc (refer to A4: *List of documents reviewed, Item no. 5*). However, the SESP development was limited to the Project's design phase.

### 4.3. Project Results

#### Progress towards Objective and Expected Outcomes (\*)

The Table below provides a summary of achievements of project outcomes against specified indicators and targets as outlined in the Logical Framework. The data included in the " Achievements and TE Assessment" column for reporting is derived from triangulating information collected through Key Informant interviews and Focus Group discussions with data reported in the Progress reports. Detailed analysis and insights are elaborated in the subsequent narrative sections. The following colour code, qualifiers, and quantifiers will be used to assess the achievement of targets:

Overperformed (OP) 6 points	Achieved (A) 5 points	To be Achieved by EoP (A-EoP) 4 points	Partially Achieved (PA) 3 points	Limited Progress (LP) 2 points	Not Achieved (NA) 1 point
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**Table 3 Logical Framework: Summary of End of Project (EoP) Targets and Achievements**

Activities	Baseline (B)/Indicators (I)/Targets (T)	Achievements and TE Assessment
<b>Outcome 1. National coordination and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning are clarified strengthened</b>		
<b>Sub Outcome 1.1: Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development</b>		
<b>Coordination Committee capacity to coordinate national adaptation efforts is enhanced.</b>		
1.1.1. Organize and convene Kick-off meeting, inception workshop, and project results conferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kick off meeting minutes (by month 4)</li> <li>b. Inception workshop report (by month 17)</li> <li>c. Project results conference report including lessons learned and stakeholder perceptions of next steps (by month 36)</li> </ul> 1.1.2. Clarify and codify duties and protocols for CCEGEDCC, MNRETS, MEC and CFC under MNRETS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Draft regulations and internal operating procedures developed (by month 34)</li> <li>b. Annual synthesis review including updates on how legislation, sectoral regulations, and internal operating procedures have incorporated climate change or have been updated to facilitate action on climate change adaptation (by month 34)</li> </ul> 1.1.3. Establish stakeholder engagement plan and consultation procedures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Stakeholder engagement plan and consultation procedures, including recommended measures for monitoring the inclusiveness and effectiveness of stakeholder consultative procedures, developed, and disseminated (by month 28)</li> <li>b. 6 DPCC WG CCDRM meetings organized on regular basis (by month 34)</li> </ul> 1.1.4. Establish technical review registry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Technical review registry established (by month 29)</li> </ul> 1.1.5. Develop a NAP strategy document and action plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NAP strategy document and action plan formulated (by month 36)</li> </ul>	B: No legal/institutional mechanism to empower CCEGEDCC exists  I1: Codification and enacting of the legal/institutional arrangements and responsibilities (Yes/No)  T: Legal/institutional arrangements and responsibilities codified and enacted	<b>1.1.1. Inception workshop</b> conducted on 21 October 2021 and Inception Workshop Report approved by the Project Board on 17 December 2021. Minutes and workshop report compiled. Project results conference report including lessons learned and stakeholder perceptions of next steps will be compiled by EoP.  1.1.2. Legislation, regulations, and internal operating procedures adopted by Government during the restructuring process within 2020 - 2021. <b>4 Government Regulations</b> for CCEGED, MNRETS, MEC, and CFC under MNRETS were issued in 2021 and taken into force at the beginning of 2022. First annual synthesis review including updates on how legislation and sectoral regulations have incorporated climate change prepared within the 2.3.1 activity where 4 reports were compiled and verified with the responsible ministries.  1.1.3. Interstate Working Group established (representatives of 11 sectors and 7 provinces included, 8 meetings held to present and agree on interim project deliverables). <b>Plan of Stakeholder Engagement</b> into development, implementation and monitoring of the National Adaptation Plan finalized according to comments of IWG meeting. 8 DPCC WG CCDRM meetings organized on regular basis, where updates on NAP project presented (by month 43).

<p>b. 3 NAP formulation and sensitization workshop reports compiled (by month 36)</p> <p>1.1.6. Develop procedures for international climate change adaptation collaboration</p> <p>a. Briefing note highlighting specific relevance to adaptation planning processes in KR from international conferences/presentations/discussions (by month 36)</p> <p>b. Procedures for international/regional coordination and collaboration (by 29).</p> <p>1.1.7. Develop methodological documents and guidance related to the integration of climate change adaptation considerations into national/subnational planning.</p> <p>a. Guidelines formulated for integrating climate change considerations into national planning procedures (by month 36).</p> <p>b. Periodic updates on progress, lessons learned, and barriers with respect to integrating climate change into national and subnational planning incorporated into periodic reporting (annual to month 36).</p>		<p>1.1.4. Activity merged with 1.2.3. MNRETS will host the <b>data base with technical review registry</b>. Report on <b>Modernization of the MNRETS internet site</b> adopted.</p> <p>1.1.5. Activity merged with activity 1.2.4. <b>Methodology for NAP development</b> adopted.</p> <p>1.1.6. Seven from ten <b>briefing notes</b> highlighting specific relevance to adaptation planning processes in KR from Stockholm+50, COP27, COP28, Global Conference on development the GCF programs, Water Conference, 78 UN Geneva Assembly, Experience exchange on DRR prepared and shared. Participation of government officials in all events supported. <b>Procedures for international/ regional coordination and collaboration</b> discussed and agreed by MNRETS and included in one ToR with activities 1.2.1. and 1.2.2.</p> <p>1.1.7. Activity merged with 1.2.1., 1.2.2. Two <b>methodological documents</b> (Changes in the methodology in planning of sustainable development and Guidelines for integration CCA into strategic documents) a <b>progress report</b> (Analytical report on lessons for integration CCA into strategic planning) developed.</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> The adoption of legislation, internal operating procedures and annual synthesis reviews, demonstrate effective codification and enactment of legal and institutional arrangements and responsibilities, streamlining the integration of CCA considerations into national and sectoral regulations and strategic planning processes.</p> <p><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>
<b>Sub Outcome 1.2 Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision strengthened as lead agency for climate change adaptation.</b>		
<p>1.2.1. Develop capacity strengthening strategy for MNRETS and MEC.</p> <p>a. Capacity needs assessment and recommendations analysis with recommendations for tracking and monitoring capacity development progress (by M29)</p> <p>1.2.2. Establish training support program for MNRETS and MEC.</p> <p>a. Capacity building training curriculum developed for MNRETS and MEC staff. Curriculum will include assessment instruments and procedures to track uptake of knowledge consistent with recommendations developed under 1.2.1 (by M31)</p> <p>1.2.3. Establish knowledge management database.</p> <p>a. Knowledge management database established (by month 29)</p>	<p>B: No database, gender framework, or M&amp;E procedures for NAP and project development exist</p> <p>I2: Existence of database (Yes/No)</p> <p>T: Database in place</p>	<p>1.2.1. <b>Capacity needs assessment and recommendations</b> developed for MNRETS and MEC. The methodology and questionnaire, capacity assessment developed and verified with MNRETS and MEC. Capacity strengthening strategies developed for MNRETS and MEC.</p> <p>1.2.2 <b>Capacity building training curriculum</b> developed for MNRETS and MEC staff. <b>Training workshops</b> conducted for MNRETS (10 with 101 participants, 36 women) and MEC (5 with 40 participants, 22 women). Curriculum and capacity strengthening strategies for MNRETS and MEC include assessment instruments and procedures to track uptake of knowledge.</p>

<p>b. Procedures and guidance materials for updating and maintaining database developed (by month 29)</p> <p>c. Training workshop report including analysis of pre- &amp; post-workshop assessment results (by month 29)</p> <p>1.2.4. Develop monitoring and evaluation frameworks.</p> <p>a. Monitoring and evaluation framework established (by month 36)</p> <p>b. Guidance manuals for M&amp;E framework produced (by month 36)</p> <p>1.2.5. Develop gender inclusion tools.</p> <p>a. Gender inclusion toolkit (including guidelines, methodology, etc.) developed (by month 36)</p> <p>1.2.6. Establish coordination mechanism with Climate Finance Centre under MNRETS.</p> <p>a. MOU clarifying joint operational procedures and 6 coordination meeting briefs with CFC produced (by month 36)</p>		<p>1.2.3 <b>Knowledge management database</b> established at MNRETS (<a href="http://www.mnr.gov.kg">www.mnr.gov.kg</a>). Report on <b>Modernization of the MNRETS internet site</b> adopted. <b>Inter-agency data exchange on CC enabled</b> (incl: Legal documents, Strategic documents, Training materials, Research materials and publications, Links to NSC and HMS websites, Register of Experts, Projects). The training report includes assessment of 50% to 90% knowledge uptake.</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> Evidence confirms that the knowledge management database has been successfully established, and capacity-building efforts for MNRETS and MEC have been adequately conducted, demonstrating effective implementation in these areas.</p> <p><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>
	<p>I3. Existence of gender framework, M&amp;E system for NAP and project development (Yes/No)</p> <p>T: Gender framework, M&amp;E system for NAP and climate change adaptation project development in place</p>	<p>1.2.4 The adopted <b>Methodology for NAP development contain monitoring and evaluation frameworks</b>. The project has commenced the formulation of the NAP document and the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation system. To be finalized by EoP.</p> <p>1.2.5 The Guidance on integrating gender-sensitive and gender-responsive adaptation into national, sectoral and subnational climate change adaptation plans in the Kyrgyz Republic <b>"Integration of Gender Aspects into National Adaptation Planning in the Kyrgyz Republic"</b> developed. Gender assessment of policy and state bodies conducted. Two workshops on "Integration of Gender Aspects into National Adaptation Planning in the Kyrgyz Republic" conducted.</p> <p>1.2.6. In the original project proposal, CFC operated as an independent government entity. However, due to government restructuring, the CFC operates under MNRETS, eliminating the necessity for establishing a separate coordination mechanism (agreed by the Project Board).</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> Evidence suggests that the target is on track to be achieved by the EoP, as the gender inclusion toolkit has been effectively developed and implemented, and the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework for the NAP is recommended to be completed by the project's conclusion.</p> <p><b>To be Achieved by EoP (A-EoP)</b></p>

Sub Outcome 1.3 Technical capacities of the National Statistical Committee and the Hydrometeorological Service under MES strengthened.		
<p>1.3.1. Establish staff training and professional development program for the Hydrometeorological Service under MES and the National Statistical Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Capacity gaps and needs assessment for the Hydrometeorological Service under MES (by month 29)</li> <li>b. Capacity gaps and needs assessment for National Statistical Committee (by month 29)</li> <li>c. Training and Professional development program including recommended procedures for assessing and tracking progress in knowledge uptake and application (by month 32)</li> </ul> <p>1.3.2. Compile existing climate data and assess gaps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Climate data and information synthesis and report (by month 24)</li> </ul> <p>1.3.3. Update data collection and processing procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Data collection and sharing procedures established and disseminated (by month 29)</li> <li>b. Training workshop report (by month 29)</li> <li>c. Annual progress reports on implementation of updated data collection and processing procedures at HMS and NSC (by month 36)</li> </ul> <p>1.3.4. Organize trainings on climate scenario development and application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 3 sets of scenarios and instructions for incorporating into sectoral processes (by month 29)</li> </ul> <p>1.3.5. Establish coordination mechanism with priority sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Standard Operating Procedures for coordination mechanism (by month 36).</li> <li>b. Annual updates on progress of establishing and implementing SOPs including lessons learned and emerging issues (by month 36).</li> </ul> <p>1.3.6. Produce and disseminate information products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sector-specific information products on hydrometeorological processes (at least 8, by month 36) developed and disseminated</li> <li>b. 4 training workshops to introduce information products and tools with reports analyzing pre- and post-assessments to determine knowledge uptake (by M36)</li> </ul>	<p>B: No procedures for data homogenization or standards for information products exist</p> <p>I4: Existence of data collection and management procedures (Yes/No)</p> <p>T: Data collection and management procedures in place</p>	<p>1.3.1. and 1.3.4. <b>Capacity gaps and needs assessment for the HMS under MES and NSC</b> conducted. Interactive training sessions conducted, involving representatives from four sectors (10 sessions, 155 participants, 101 women)</p> <p>1.3.2. <b>Comprehensive climatic data and processing systems assessments</b> conducted.</p> <p>1.3.3 <b>Roadmap for climate change statistics</b> in the Kyrgyz Republic improving climate change statistics and implementing a monitoring and evaluation system in the Kyrgyz Republic developed, to be approved by EoP. The draft Roadmap has been sent on 20 June 2024 to all ministries of the Kyrgyz Republic for approval. Once approved, the draft Roadmap will be sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic for approval by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers. The Roadmap comprises a <b>set of large-scale statistical indicators of climate change</b> (total 95 indicators), each with developed passport. The set includes 36 system-wide indicators reflecting the impact of climate change on various aspects of life and societal activities and 59 indicators specific to climate-vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and irrigation, health, disaster and emergency management, biodiversity and forest conservation, energy, water management, cities and human settlements, waste, and industrial processes and production. Notably, this initiative represents the first effort of its kind in Central Asia. Appropriate modifications in the statistical work plan for 2025 and beyond with clear indications of the responsible agencies overseeing these changes to be implemented by EoP.</p> <p>1.3.4. Four days of training sessions (28 participants, 13 women) were organized for representatives from HMS and the Central Asian Institute for Applied Geoscience (CAIAG). CAIAG, who is responsible for developing sectorial and subnational adaptation plans, utilized ensembles of scenarios for adaptation planning.</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> Roadmap for climate change statistics with the set of statistical indicators of climate change represent a convincing evidence for established and well-functioning data collection and management procedures. The set of indicators represents the first effort of its kind in Central Asia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Overperformed (OP)</b></p>

	<p>I5. Existence of procedures for information products and access (Yes/No)</p> <p>T: Procedures for information products and access in place</p>	<p><b>1.3.5 and 1.3.6 Eleven climate products for four vulnerable sectors</b> (biodiversity conservation, agriculture, emergency, and health) developed by HMS within the 12 interactive trainings (104 participants, 53 women) with representatives of 4 sectors will be included into roadmap for climate change statistics. Pre and post assessment of interactive trainings specified that HMS staff increased knowledge uptake from 18% to 83%. The Roadmap for statistics and the eleven climate products were presented twice to wide range for stakeholders on 30 April (39 participants, 22 women) and final version on 31 May of 2024 (183 participants, 90 women). <b>Kyrgyzhydromet climate change bulletin and Manual for end users on 11 climate products and climate change statistic indicators</b> produced.</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> The eleven climate products for four vulnerable sectors represent convincing evidence for established and well functioning procedures for information products. The end user' manual ensures and guidance and access to these products to all interested parties.</p> <p><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>
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Activities	Baseline (B)/Indicators (I)/Targets (T)	Achievements and TE Assessment
<b>Outcome 2. Priority Sector Adaptation Plans Formulated</b>		
<b>Sub Outcome 2.1: Priority sector technical and managerial capacity strengthened.</b>		
<p>2.1.1. Assess technical capacity gaps in priority sectors with respect to climate change adaptation mainstreaming and implementation.</p> <p>a. 4 priority sector capacity gaps/needs assessment with recommendations compiled and disseminated (by month 24)</p> <p>2.1.2. Design staff training program and conduct capacity building workshops.</p> <p>a. 4 sector-specific-training materials developed (by month 27)</p> <p>b. 6 sector capacity development workshops conducted with reports analyzing knowledge uptake and application based on pre- and post-assessments and longitudinal tracking techniques (by month 36)</p> <p>2.1.3. Designate and capacitate climate change focal points and taskforce.</p> <p>a. 10 training and coordination workshops for sectoral climate change focal points and task force members (by month 36).</p> <p>b. Annual web stories on progress and lessons learned in selecting and capacitating climate change focal points based on annual interviews with focal points (by month 36).</p> <p>2.1.4. Develop and disseminate sector-specific information products.</p> <p>a. Sector-specific outreach and educational materials developed (at least 12; by month 36)</p>	<p>B: No climate change focal points exist in priority sectors</p> <p>I6: Number of priority sectors with focal points and training programs</p> <p>T: 4 priority sectors have adaptation focal points and training programs</p>	<p>2.1.1., 2.1.2, 2.1.3 merge with 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive evaluation of capacity gaps within four key sectors—biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, health, and agriculture—has been conducted. This assessment, encompassing recommendations and thorough reviews of policies, institutions, legislation and budgets, has been compiled and collaboratively endorsed by four ministries.</li> <li>6 sectorial validation meetings conducted to agree these reviews with focal points.</li> <li>4 meetings on sectorial legislative and regulatory progress reports held with focal points and task force.</li> <li>4 meetings on adaptation capacity building in each sector and 1 meeting on presentation the 16 project ideas were held with focal points and task force.</li> <li>Building upon the capacity gaps identified in the four sectors a <b>Training Program</b> has been crafted, featuring seven modules. The pre-final version of Training programme was</li> </ul>

<p>b. 8 Rollout workshops for educational materials/toolkits, etc (by month 36)</p> <p>2.1.5. Convene sectoral stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>a. 16 Semi-annual sectoral stakeholder consultation workshops/forums with annual reporting analyzing uptake of knowledge on climate change concepts-based interviews with consultation participants (by month 36)</p>		<p>discussed with <b>focal points</b> during the ToT (26 participants, 9 women) and assessed by them from good to excellent points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 trainings were conducted in 4 sectors (372 participants, 180 women).</li> </ul> <p>2.1.4., 2.1.5. Sector-specific information products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brandbook Developed: 1 unit</li> <li>• Short Social Media Posts: 48 posts in Russian, 48 posts in Kyrgyz</li> <li>• Video Reports: 14 in Russian, 14 in Kyrgyz</li> <li>• Informational Articles: 17 units</li> <li>• Popular Science Articles: 3 units</li> <li>• Infographics: 6 in Russian, 6 in Kyrgyz</li> <li>• Press Releases: 17 in Russian, 17 in Kyrgyz</li> <li>• Photo Reports: 4 units</li> <li>• Summaries (Evaluations, Analytical Products, Climate Risk Assessment): 3 units</li> <li>• News Story: 1 unit</li> <li>• Expert Interviews: 5 units</li> <li>• Informational Booklets: 4 in Russian, 4 in Kyrgyz</li> <li>• Multimedia Article: 1 unit</li> <li>• Educational Videos: 2 in Russian, 2 in Kyrgyz</li> </ul> <p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Awareness: 6.6% of Kyrgyzstan's population (462,000 people) viewed our news stories on the national TV channel Ala Too 24.</li> <li>• Most Viewed Material: The expert interview "B.Moldobekov and A.Temirbekov: Why the National Adaptation Plan is so Important" received 4,010 views.</li> <li>• 5 sectoral stakeholder consultation workshops held with climate change concepts-based interviews (4 workshops: 93 participants, 58 women and 1 workshop held on 31 May 2024); The rest workshops will be held by EoP.</li> </ul> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> A comprehensive training program was developed based on thorough gap assessments. Focal points were designated but underwent frequent changes due to staff turnover.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>
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Sub Outcome 2.2 Priority sector vulnerabilities updated, and priority adaptation options identified.		
<p>2.2.1. Compile existing data and information and identify gaps.</p> <p>a. 4 Sector specific data and information syntheses and recommendations compiled into reports (by month 25)</p> <p>2.2.2. Develop future scenarios.</p> <p>a. 4 Visioning workshops to develop future scenarios (by month 27)</p> <p>b. 4 Visioning narratives of potential future conditions in priority sectors (by month 25)</p> <p>2.2.3. Update sectoral vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>a. 4 Sectoral vulnerability assessments completed (by month 29)</p> <p>b. 1 web story on sectoral vulnerability assessment process in Kyrgyz Republic (by month 29)</p> <p>2.2.4. Develop and implement climate screening and proofing guidelines.</p> <p>a. Climate proofing guidelines formulated and published (by month 35)</p> <p>b. 3 Climate proofing workshops for sectoral and subnational officials (by month 35)</p> <p>c. Final sectoral and subnational reflection synthesis describing progress in implementing climate proofing procedures including lessons learned and emerging needs (by month 35)</p> <p>2.2.5. Analyze vulnerabilities and generate options.</p> <p>a. 8 Sectoral workshops to generate, evaluate, and prioritize options (by month 29)</p> <p>2.2.6. Generate sector project pipeline.</p> <p>a. Sectoral adaptation pipelines with at least 4 investment projects for each priority sector (x4; by month 36)</p> <p>2.2.7. Compile sector adaptation plan.</p> <p>a. 4 Sectoral adaptation plans compiled and published (by month 36)</p> <p>b. 4 Sectoral rollout workshops (by month 36)</p>	<p>B: No priority sector adaptation plans exist</p> <p>I7: Number of the developed priority sectors adaptation plans</p> <p>T: 4 priority sectors adaptation plans developed.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Four sector specific data and information syntheses and recommendations compiled into reports were shared and agreed on Interstate Working Group meeting on 6 October 2023.</p> <p>2.2.2., 2.2.3, 2.2.5., 2.2.7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drafts of four visioning narratives outlining potential future conditions in priority sectors and outlines of pilot climate risk vulnerability assessments were conducted. These documents were discussed over four days, from October 2-5, 2023, and included a wide variety of stakeholders - state bodies at national and provincial levels, academia, private sectors, NGOs, and international organizations (307 participants, 132 women).</li> <li>• Drafts of 4 reports on <b>future scenarios</b> were discussed during 8 workshops held within each ministry (181 participants, 92 women).</li> <li>• 8 workshops conducted to update the CRVAs for four sectors (195 participants, 89 women).</li> <li>• <b>4 sectoral vulnerability assessments were completed</b>, along with visioning narratives of potential future conditions in priority sectors. These documents were presented and agreed on two Interstate Working Group meetings (dated 22 September 2023 and 3 April 2024). Additionally, seven web stories on the sectoral vulnerability assessment process in the Kyrgyz Republic were issued in the media.</li> <li>• 8 Sectoral workshops to generate, evaluate, and prioritize options were conducted (176 participants, 76 women).</li> <li>• <b>4 sectoral adaptation plans compiled</b>, translated and widely disseminated and discussed with wide range of stakeholders, including parliament, state bodies on national and subnational levels, the private sector, embassies, academia, the expert community, and development partners on 31 May 2024 (183 participants, 89 women). The sectorial plans will be refined by end of July according to received comments.</li> </ul> <p>2.2.4. merged with 2.3.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate screening and proofing guidelines</b> formulated together with Climate Finance Center (CFC). Guidelines were refined during the 6 ToT (87 participants, 33 women)</li> <li>• <b>16 training workshops</b> on practical implementing of developed guidelines and sectorial reflection synthesis describing progress in implementing climate proofing</li> </ul>

		<p>procedures including lessons learned will be finalized. 12 trainings conducted in June 2024, 4 trainings for MNTRETS will be conducted by mid July 2024.</p> <p><b>TE assessment:</b> 4 sectoral adaptation plans successfully developed being informed by respective vulnerability assessment and accompanied by broad consultation and training activities. In the final project phase, gender aspect to be mainstreamed following the Gender Guidelines and in consultation with the gender experts.</p> <p><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>
	<p>I8: Number of the developed investment projects in priority sectors</p> <p>T: 16 investment projects in 4 priority sectors developed</p>	<p>2.2.6. Sector project pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the call for proposals, the NAP project amassed <b>24 project ideas</b> spanning four pivotal sectors: biodiversity conservation, health, disaster risk reduction, and agriculture. These project ideas underwent a meticulous evaluation and deliberation process led by the Climate Finance Center in collaboration with four ministries and the NAP project team. The result of this joint effort was the identification and selection of 16 promising project ideas, that refined by the NAP team using GCF templates for concept notes.</li> <li>• During the joint project ideas notes development, the NAP team, in response to the ministries' request, crafted a special module for developing project proposals, which was subsequently used for training the staff of four ministries (Output 2.1). With the objective of enhancing private sector involvement and investment in the formulation of 16 project ideas for the NAP project, a round table was convened to discuss various ideas and approaches for private sector engagement (Output 2.3.). Following this collaborative efforts, the refined <b>16 project ideas notes</b> were presented by the Climate Finance Center, and the Coordination Committee of Climate Change, Environment, and Sustainable Development officially approved them on 27 July 2023.</li> <li>• From the pool of 16 project idea notes, the <b>most prioritized project in the agriculture sector</b>, aimed at enhancing the resilience of farmers in Batken province, was chosen for development through a collaborative effort between UNDP and KOICA. Throughout 2023, in joint collaboration with the NAP team, a pre-feasibility study and concept note were</li> </ul>

		<p>meticulously drafted and submitted to the Green Climate Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2023, the Green Climate Fund approved the extension of the NAP project to include the development of additional project idea notes. In consultation with the Climate Finance Center and relevant ministries, the <b>NAP project selected two more concept notes within the disaster risk reduction and biodiversity conservation sectors</b> for further refinement. Additionally, NAP team start to develop the <b>regional health project</b> where the three project ideas received from health sector will be used.</li> </ul> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> The NAP project exceeds expectations managing to develop future 4 adaption projects with potential to mobilize finances in the amount of about 40 times its budget.</p> <p><b>Overperformed (OP)</b></p>
<b>Sub Outcome 2.3 Climate change adaptation considerations mainstreamed into priority sector agencies' planning process.</b>		
<p>2.3.1. Conduct policy, institutional, and budgetary review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Sectoral institutional reviews conducted, and reports compiled (by month 29)</li> <li>10 Sectoral working group meetings for policy review and recommendations (by month 29)</li> </ul> <p>2.3.2. Formulate sectoral adaptation programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectoral adaptation legislation and regulatory programs formulated and disseminated (x4 by month 36)</li> <li>Sectoral reports compiled into a legislative and regulatory progress report (by month 36).</li> <li>8 Sectoral workshops for adaptation programmes (by month 36)</li> </ul> <p>2.3.3. Integrate climate change projections and scenarios into Disaster Risk Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated DRM/CCA report with recommendations produced and disseminated (by month 36).</li> </ul> <p>2.3.4. Implement climate screening procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 Sectoral workgroup meetings for climate screening procedures (by month 36)</li> </ul> <p>2.3.5. Establish and convene private sector roundtable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 web stories per year (total of 6) describing aspects of private sector roundtables and outreach (by month 36)</li> <li>Annual update reports describing private sector progress, perceptions and issues raised, and priorities and needs for the future (by month 36).</li> </ul>	<p>B: The 4 identified priority sectors lack secondary legislation to support mainstreaming</p> <p>I9: Number of sectors with drafted secondary legislation for climate change adaptation mainstreaming</p> <p>T: 4 priority sectors with drafted secondary legislation for climate change adaptation mainstreaming</p>	<p>2.3.1., 2.3.2 merged with 2.1.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation of capacity gaps in four priority sectors, along with recommendations and comprehensive reviews of policies, institutions, legislation, and budgets, has been mutually agreed upon with four ministries.</li> <li>6 sectorial validation meetings conducted to agree these reviews.</li> <li>4 meetings on sectorial legislative and regulatory progress reports held.</li> <li>Building on these reviews and discussions, a roadmap and matrix for integrating climate change adaptation into approximately 100 legal acts have been developed and agreed upon with the four ministries.</li> <li>The NAP project, in collaboration with the four ministries, selected the 18 most critical legal acts from the roadmap and recommendations on disaster risk reduction financing for the subsequent development and adoption of the full legal documents by end of project.</li> </ul> <p>2.3.3. The project has played a key role in supporting the classification and documentation of slow-onset hazards within the Civil Protection system of the Kyrgyz Republic. This initiative, <b>detailed at Order of MES KR from 22 December 2023</b>, enhances</p>

		<p>the capabilities for future risk and damage assessments. Additionally, together with four sectors, the <b>action plan for three slow-onset hazards</b> (i.e., heat waves, cold waves, and drought) developed.</p> <p>2.3.4. with 2.2.4 (see the reporting under 2.2.4)</p> <p>2.3.5. Private sector engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>round table</b> (63 participants, 33 women), 24 August 2023 covered private sector awareness and readiness for involvement in climate change adaptation initiatives, including best practices and on the second part of the event, participants discussed 16 project concepts (4 for each sector) for more engagement and catalyzation of investment. To boost private sector involvement and investments in climate change adaptation initiatives recommendations stem from discussions in two roundtable sessions (September 15 and October 19, 2023 – 72 participants, 33 women) and insights from prepared reports (legal and policy barriers for engagement private sector and reviewed adaptation plans and proposed measures in NDC to enhance private sector engagement and mobilize finance for climate change adaptation initiatives).</li> <li>• The two-day <b>capacity-building training</b>, tailored to address identified barriers hindering private sector engagement in the NAP process, took place on November 27-28. This comprehensive training offered valuable insights into the mechanisms and drivers of climate change. 3 web stories describing aspects of private sector roundtables and outreach were produced.</li> </ul> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> Secondary legislation drafted for 4 sectors accompanied by broad consultation capacity building and dissemination activities.</p> <p><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>
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Activities	Baseline (B)/Indicators (I)/Targets (T)	Achievements and TE Assessment
<b>Outcome 3. Provincial and Subnational Climate Change Adaptation Capacities Strengthened</b>		
<b>Sub Outcome 3.1: Subnational technical and managerial capacity for climate change adaptation tasks enhanced.</b>		
<p>3.1.1 Establish framework for vertical coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation planning.</p> <p>a. Procedures and framework for vertical coordination established and implementing regulations drafted (by month 34)</p> <p>3.1.2 Establish stakeholder coordination mechanism and guidelines for subnational governments.</p> <p>a. Subnational stakeholder guidelines established, published, and disseminated (by month 29)</p> <p>3.1.3 Provide capacity development training.</p> <p>a. Subnational capacity development curricula and tracking indicators and materials developed (by month 29)</p> <p>b. 4 Capacity development training workshops conducted in 7 provinces (by month 35)</p>	<p>B: No coordination mechanism exists between subnational government and CCEGEDCC</p> <p>I10: Existence of functional vertical coordination mechanism (Yes/No)</p> <p>T: Vertical coordination mechanism established and implemented</p>	<p>3.1.1 Developed analysis of the legal and institutional framework for climate agenda governance in the Kyrgyz Republic, with recommendations for improved coordination, including a framework for a vertical coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation planning and the drafting of regulations. The <b>vertical coordination mechanism</b> will be established by EoP.</p> <p>3.1.2 The project developed sections on environmental protection and climate change adaptation, which were included in the <b>Methodological Guide for Provincial Socio-Economic Development for local governments</b>, and agreed upon by the MEC KR. Additionally, in collaboration with MNRETS, <b>guidelines were developed for creating adaptation measures and integrating them into subnational socio-economic development plans</b>. Recommendations for legal and institutional amendments were also developed, along with an updated engagement plan that deeply considers subnational actors at the horizontal level, which will be used for developing the vertical coordination mechanism.</p> <p>3.1.3 A total of 28 one-day <b>trainings were conducted in 7 provinces</b> (490 participants, 160 women). The pre- and post-assessment shows an increase in knowledge uptake from 48.2% to 76.9%. The Climate Fresk, a card game based on IPCC reports and refined by the project, was used to bridge the gap between scientific climate knowledge and public understanding. Traditionally inaccessible and difficult to understand, this Climate Fresk approach proved tremendously useful for conveying climate change knowledge during the short one-day training sessions.</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> All prerequisites have been established, and there are good prospects for the vertical coordination mechanism to be implemented by the EoP.</p> <p><b>To be Achieved by EoP (A-EoP)</b></p>

Sub Outcome 3.2 Vulnerability assessments and mainstreaming initiated at provincial level.		
<p>3.2.1 Develop vulnerability assessment guidelines.</p> <p>a. Subnational vulnerability assessment guidelines and guidance materials developed (by month 33)</p> <p>3.2.2 Conduct pilot vulnerability assessments</p> <p>a. Vulnerability assessments conducted in Osh, Batken, and Jalal-Abad (by month 33)</p> <p>b. 3 Provincial workshops for vulnerability assessments (by month 33)</p> <p>3.2.3 Develop priority list of adaptation measures.</p> <p>a. 3 Provincial adaptation lists developed and published (by month 35)</p> <p>b. 3 Provincial consultation/training workshops (by month 35)</p> <p>3.2.4 Incorporate climate change adaptation into province-level plans.</p> <p>a. 3 Recommendations report with entry points for incorporating climate change into provincial plans (by month 36)</p> <p>3.2.5 Develop and disseminate climate information at the provincial level.</p> <p>a. Climate box kit updated and printout (by month 30)</p> <p>b. 2 Climate box training workshops (by month 36)</p>	<p>B: No province level vulnerability assessments exist.</p> <p>I11: Number of provinces with conducted province level vulnerability assessments</p> <p>T: Province level vulnerability assessments conducted in 3 provinces</p>	<p>3.2.1 This activity was served for Output 2.2, where a <b>guideline was developed for vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning at both sectoral and provincial levels</b>. This sectoral and subnational guideline was presented to and circulated among Interstate Working Group and DPCC members. After incorporating comments, refined version was used for climate risk vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning at sectoral and provincial levels.</p> <p>3.2.2 <b>Pilot climate risk vulnerability assessments</b> were conducted and discussed at sectorial and provincial levels, with representatives from four sectors in Osh, Batken, and Jalal-Abad provinces. These discussions took place over four days, from October 2-5, 2023, and included a wide variety of stakeholders (307 participants, 132 women). Following these discussions, three provincial workshops focused on climate risk vulnerability assessments through the prism of the four sectors were held in Osh, Batken, and Jalal-Abad provinces, (79 participants, 17 women).</p> <p>3.2.3 Provincial consultation workshops were held in Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken provinces with the aim of discussing the list of adaptation measures (75 participants, 17 women). Three <b>provincial adaptation lists</b> were developed, and prefinal versions were presented on May 31, 2024, to a wide range of stakeholders, including parliament, state bodies, the private sector, embassies, academia, the expert community, and development partners.</p> <p>3.2.4 Three <b>reports outlining entry points</b> for incorporating climate change into provincial plans were developed.</p> <p>3.2.5 The <b>Climate Box kit</b> was updated in collaboration with the parallel Russian Trust Fund regional project. The printing and two Climate Box training workshops will be completed by the EoP.</p> <p><b>TE Assessment:</b> The vulnerability assessments conducted in three provinces — Osh, Batken, and Jalal-Abad — included various activities such as the development of an adaptation measures list, training sessions, and the distribution of climate box kits.</p> <p><b>Achieved (A)</b></p>

## Relevance (\*)

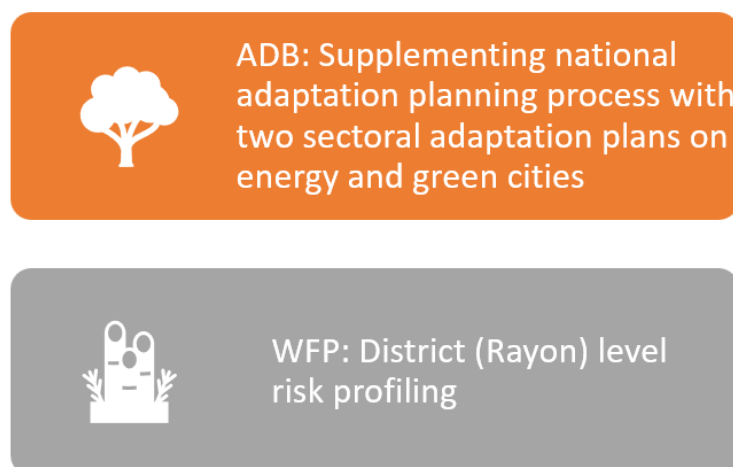
By fostering conditions conducive to mainstreaming climate change adaptation into governance processes and enhancing institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation planning, the NAP Project aligns seamlessly with several key frameworks. It supports the UNDAF/Country Programme Document (2018-2022) Outcome: “By 2022, Communities and institutions are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resources management and risk-informed development; Output 3.1: Policy, legal and institutional systems enhanced to apply innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation practices across the country; as well as, the subsequent UNSDCF/Country Programme Document for the Kyrgyz Republic (2023-2027): “By 2027, the Kyrgyz Republic started the transition to low-carbon development and risk-informed climate resilience, contributing to people’s fair and equitable access to ecosystem benefits and to empowerment of vulnerable communities in the governance of natural resources and disaster prevention”; Output 3.1: “National and subnational government improved capacities to implement low carbon, people-centred climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, utilizing efficiency-enhancing measures in access to clean sustainable energy and water”. The Project is also closely aligned with the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan Process and the GCF’s evaluative criteria and indicative adaptation planning outcomes.

On a national scale, the NAP Project builds on lessons learned during the implementation of the Priority Directions for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2017 and is consistent with the National Development Strategy for 2018-2040. Strategically designed, the NAP Project serves as a conduit for integrating the knowledge base and lessons learned from the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. The Project also advances the country’s commitments as outlined in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Furthermore, the NAP Project contributes to sustainable development in the Kyrgyz Republic by supporting SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 1 (No Poverty), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). It aligns with the Voluntary National Review of the SDGs, addressing identified adaptation needs and enhancing climate action, resilience, and gender equality in the country.

The NAP Project’s three components work together to address the main challenges to climate change adaptation planning and mainstreaming adaptation considerations into national, sectoral, and province-level planning, as identified in the 2017 stakeholders’ consultations and the NAP Stocktaking Report, as well as subsequent consultations with government stakeholders and international development partners. Notably, stakeholder validation played a crucial role in shaping the project's design, drawing insights from diverse stakeholders, and enriching its relevance and responsiveness to their varying needs.

The Project is coordinated with other capacity-strengthening initiatives aimed at climate change adaptation planning. The most notable among these is the FAO GCF Readiness project, which supports the National Designated Authority, and the PPCR GCF Readiness project, which focuses on financial planning for implementing the NAP. Furthermore, it facilitates multi-way information flow and collaboration, ensuring coordinated efforts in climate adaptation. This is exemplified by the ADB supplementing the national adaptation planning process with sectoral adaptation plans for energy and green cities, and the WFP through district-level risk profiling (Figure 2).

The project boasts the participation of 2,879 individuals in trainings, capacity-building sessions, awareness campaigns, and other relevant events from various stakeholder groups, including ministries and agencies, members of Parliament, ministry/province-level officials and other stakeholders, the expert community, academia, the private sector, NGOs, and international organizations. Noteworthy is the achievement of gender parity, with 47.7% of participants being women. This accomplishment underscores the Project's high level of relevance and gender responsiveness.



**Figure 2 Success Story about PARTNERSHIP**  
**Bringing onboard other relevant development partners**

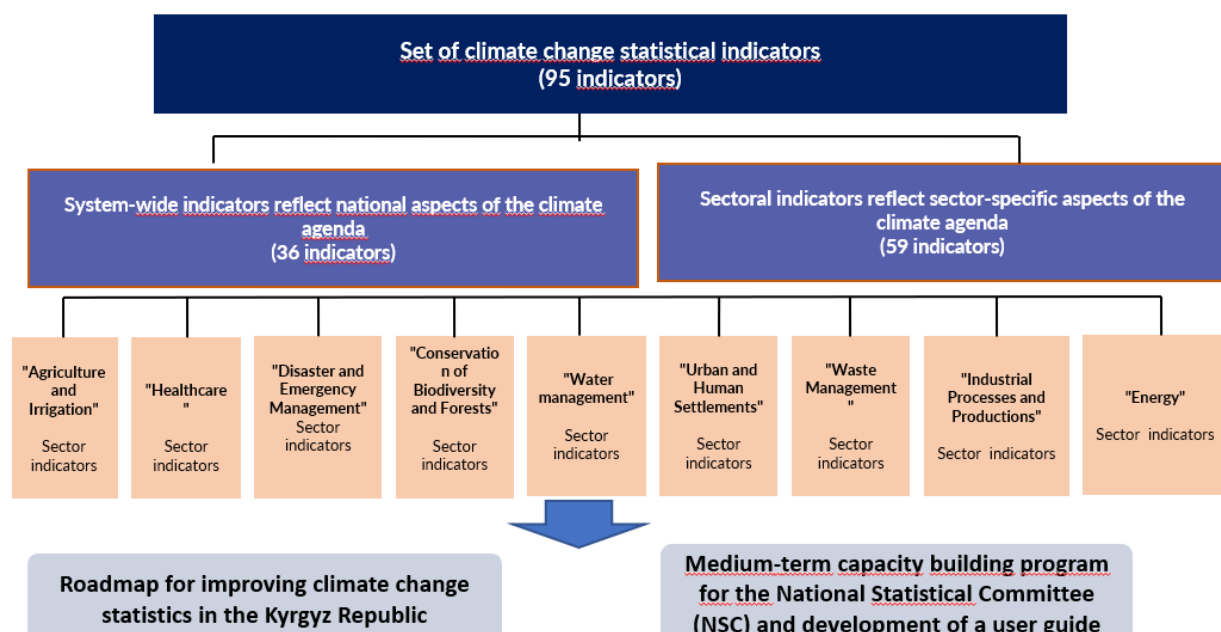
In summary, the NAP Project demonstrates an exceptionally high level of relevance on both international and national fronts. In line with global efforts, the project effectively addresses the urgency of climate action outlined in SDG 13. On the national stage, the project strategically integrates with the National Development Strategy, adequately addressing critical gaps in institutional and technical capacities for climate change adaptation planning. The Project's profound relevance is further highlighted by proactive stakeholder engagement including developmental partners, integration of lessons from previous projects, and coherence and synergetic action with other relevant initiatives.

### **Effectiveness (\*)**

The NAP project has delivered results in eight key areas: planning documents, climate analyses and data products, climate finance, regulatory framework, and integration of climate change adaptation, strengthened capacity at the national level, strengthened capacities at the regional level, private sector engagement, and the gender aspect.

**Planning Documents:** The NAP Project has demonstrated effectiveness in its planning documents by supporting preparation of the National Adaptation Plan and several other key documents. These include four sectoral adaptation plans for disaster and emergency management, health, biodiversity conservation, and agriculture and irrigation water. The development of these sectoral plans ensures that critical areas are comprehensively covered. Additionally, three adaptation plans have been created for Southern provinces (Batken, Djalal-Abad, Osh) to facilitate integration of climate adaptation into local development plans, fostering resilience at the subnational level. Moreover, 16 pilot projects have been initiated to catalyse investments and provide practical examples of effective climate adaptation strategies.

**Climate Analyses and Data Products:** In the realm of climate analyses and data products, the project has successfully produced climate scenarios and vulnerability assessments for sectors and regions. Additionally, the Project has delivered 11 climate products as part of the 95 large-scale statistical indicators of climate change prepared for the first time in Central Asia, along with a roadmap for improving climate change statistics (Figure 3). These outputs provide a robust foundation for informed decision-making and targeted climate action. By generating detailed climate scenarios and vulnerability assessments, the project has enabled stakeholders to understand the specific climate risks faced by different sectors and regions, thereby facilitating effective adaptation planning.



**Figure 3 Success Story about PRODUCT**  
**For the first time in Central Asia, large-scale statistical indicators of climate change**

**Climate Finance:** Climate finance has been another significant area of achievement. The project has developed a climate financing database, a climate screening and proofing tool, and facilitated the approval of 16 project ideas by the Coordinating Committee on Climate Change, Environment, and Sustainable Development. Additionally, four project ideas have been selected for joint finalization, highlighting progress towards mobilizing financial resources for climate adaptation initiatives. These efforts are critical for ensuring that adequate funding is available to support the implementation of adaptation measures.

**Regulatory Framework and Integration of CCA:** The project has also made strides in the regulatory framework and integration of CCA. This includes developing a roadmap for improving around 100 normative-legal documents on a medium- and long-term basis, prioritizing 19 normative-legal documents, and creating a package of documents for financing disaster risk reduction (DRR). The integration of slow-onset hazards into the classification of emergencies further strengthens the regulatory environment for effective climate adaptation. These regulatory improvements ensure that policies and legal frameworks are aligned with climate adaptation goals.

**Strengthened Capacity at the National Level:** Capacity building at the national level has been significantly strengthened. Functional analyses, methodological documents, guidelines, training sessions, and expert support have been provided to key agencies such as MNRETS, MEC, MH, MWRAPI, HMS, and NSC. This has enhanced intra-agency cooperation and data exchange, while also establishing medium- and long-term capacity-building programs. These initiatives ensure that national institutions have the knowledge and resources needed to implement effective climate adaptation measures.

**Strengthened Capacities at the Regional Level:** At the regional level, the project has built the capacity of key stakeholders in seven provinces through targeted training programs. The climate game has been applied to empower stakeholders, and a particular focus has been placed on gender and other vulnerable groups in the training curricula. These activities have successfully linked climate change adaptation with socio-economic development plans, ensuring that local needs and contexts are addressed. However, some Key Informants noted that the training sessions were often too short to cover the complex content effectively, indicating a need for longer and more accommodated training sessions. By empowering regional stakeholders, the project has fostered a more inclusive and comprehensive approach to climate adaptation.

**Private Sector Engagement:** Engagement with the private sector has been bolstered through barrier analyses, measures for enhanced engagement, and capacity-building initiatives. These efforts are crucial for leveraging private sector resources and expertise in climate adaptation. By addressing barriers to private sector engagement and providing capacity-building support, the project has facilitated greater involvement of private entities in climate adaptation efforts.

**Gender Aspect:** The project has also prioritized the gender aspect by developing guidelines for gender mainstreaming in adaptation planning. This ensures that climate actions are inclusive and address the specific needs of women and other vulnerable groups. By integrating gender considerations into adaptation planning, the project has promoted equity and social inclusion in climate adaptation efforts.

In summary, the NAP Project's effectiveness is satisfactory, as evidenced by its comprehensive approach to planning, data production, climate finance, regulatory improvements, capacity building, regional engagement, private sector involvement, and gender mainstreaming. These achievements collectively enhance the country's resilience to climate change and contribute to sustainable development goals.

**Efficiency (\*)**

The NAP Project has demonstrated significant adaptive management, effective financial oversight, robust communication strategies, and strong project governance to navigate the challenges posed by substantial political and institutional changes in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The NAP Project implemented several adaptive management measures to enhance resource efficiency. Revisions to the work plan and consolidation of the procurement plan led to reduced transactional and administrative efforts, resulting in significant time and cost savings. Despite the political instability and changes in government structures, the project maintained a focus on optimizing operations to ensure efficient use of resources. These improvements included consolidating activities, merging budget lines related to local consultants and service companies, and preparing a revised workplan and procurement plan to commence most activities within the first two years (Figure 4). The third year focused primarily on organizational and administrative tasks, such as convening the final conference and conducting final monitoring and evaluation of the project. All these revisions were diligently prepared by the Project Team and approved by the GCF.

Initial Procurement Plan:	Revised Procurement Plan:
1) 204 trainings and seminars	1) 5 trainings and seminars
2) 22 service companies	2) 21 service companies
3) 17 national consultants	3) 3 national consultants
4) 24 international consultants	4) 14 international consultants

**Figure 4 Success Story about PLANNING**  
**Resource efficiency improvements through the revision of the work plan and consolidation of the procurement plan resulted in reduced transactional and administrative efforts, as well as significant time and money savings.**

The NAP Project received grant funding from the GCF amounting to USD 2,406,405, without any co-financing flows. The necessary revisions of the work plan and the consolidation of the procurement plan required corresponding budget revisions, which were conducted in accordance with UNDP standard operational procedures and approved by the GCF. Despite initial underspending due to political instability and changes in government structure, the project has maintained an expenditure ratio of 84%, with good prospects for full spending by the end of the project. The savings have enabled undertaking activities not originally planned, such as hosting the pre-COP conference for Central Asia Countries and developing further investment projects.

A communication strategy was developed at the project's outset, using broad consultations with the government, local authorities, experts, and local communities. This approach fostered inclusive discussions and a sense of community, aligning with national priorities and targeting the implementation of Kyrgyzstan's climate ambitions and commitments. The communication strategy was implemented through traditional and social media platforms, resulting in a wide range of communication materials, as follows:

- Brandbook: 1 unit
- Short Social Media Posts: 48 posts in Russian, 48 posts in Kyrgyz (Likes – 903; Reached – 22,429)
- Video Reports: 14 in Russian, 14 in Kyrgyz (Reached – 6,847; Views – 19,482)
- Informational Articles: 17 units
- Popular Science Articles: 3 units
- Infographics: 6 in Russian, 6 in Kyrgyz
- Press Releases: 17 in Russian, 17 in Kyrgyz
- Photo Reports: 4 units
- Summaries (Evaluations, Analytical Products, Climate Risk Assessment): 3 units
- News Story: 1 unit
- Expert Interviews: 5 units
- Informational Booklets: 4 in Russian, 4 in Kyrgyz
- Multimedia Article: 1 unit
- Educational Videos: 2 in Russian, 2 in Kyrgyz

Figure 5 presents the Project e-banner.



**Figure 5 NAP Project e-banner**

The communication efforts significantly increased public awareness, with 6.6% of Kyrgyzstan's population viewing [news stories on the national TV channel Ala Too 24](#). Most viewed material was the expert interview "[B.Moldobekov and A.Temirbekov: Why the National Adaptation Plan is so Important](#)", which received 4,010 views. Notably, [a video providing practical tips for making the agricultural sector more resilient to climate change](#) effectively targeted the local/provincial level.

The project governance has been robust, with regular updates to the Project Board and strong communication with governmental stakeholders, particularly through the Interstate Working Group and Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee. This robust governance structure ensured that all project activities were well-coordinated and aligned with national priorities, facilitating smooth implementation despite external challenges.

In summary, the NAP Project's efficiency has been rated as satisfactory. The project has effectively navigated the challenges posed by political instability and changes in government structure through adaptive management, efficient financial management, comprehensive communication strategies, and strong governance. This robust and responsive approach has ensured the successful completion of all planned activities within the revised timeline, thereby maintaining the project's goals and integrity.

### Overall Outcome (\*)

The qualitative and quantitative assessment of achievements, based on the Results Framework indicators and targets, is presented below:

Ind 1	Ind 2	Ind 3	Ind 4	Ind 5	Ind 6	Ind 7	Ind 8	Ind 9	Ind 10	Ind 11
A	A	A-EoP	OP	A	A	A	OP	A	A-EoP	A
5	5	4	6	5	5	5	6	5	4	5

The overall outcome score is 55. Applying the following scale:

HS	S	MS	M	MU	U
61-66	49-60	37-48	25-36	13-24	6-12

The overall outcome assessment falls within the "Satisfactory" range.

Please see the following table for overall rating as per TE rating scales:

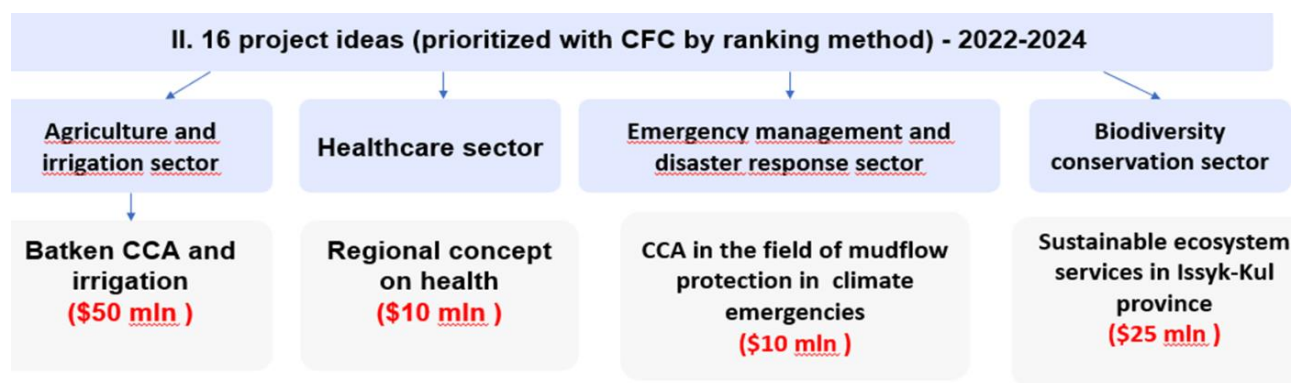
Assessment of Outcomes	Remarks	Rating
Relevance	NAP Project demonstrates an exceptionally high level of relevance on both international and national fronts.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Effectiveness	The NAP Projects delivers significant contributions towards establishing climate change adaptation planning process in the Kyrgyz Republic	Satisfactory (S)
Efficiency	The Project is well-managed and on track to achieve its targets.	Satisfactory (S)
Overall Project Outcome Rating	Based on qualitative and quantitative assessment of achievements, applying Logical Framework indicators and targets.	Satisfactory (S)

### Sustainability: Financial (\*), Socio-economic (\*), Institutional Framework and Governance (\*), Environmental (\*), and Overall Likelihood (\*)

**Financial Sustainability:** The project demonstrates strong financial sustainability through a robust pipeline of initiatives. The NAP project generated 24 project ideas across biodiversity conservation, health, disaster risk reduction, and agriculture, which were evaluated and refined in collaboration with the Climate Finance Center and four ministries. 16 of these ideas were developed into concept notes using GCF templates and officially approved by relevant committees.

A specialized training module for project proposal development was created and used to train ministry staff. Targeted activities were undertaken to boost private sector engagement.

Key projects, such as enhancing farmers' resilience in Batken province, were prioritized and developed in partnership with UNDP and KOICA, with submissions made to the Green Climate Fund (Figure 6). The project's ability to develop future adaptation projects with potential to mobilize finances amounting to approximately 40 times its budget demonstrates a strong trajectory towards financial sustainability. The strategic approach of refining and approving multiple high-potential projects ensures continued investment and support, securing long-term funding and impact.



**Figure 6 Success Story about PIPELINE**  
The project has created potential to mobilize about 40 times its budget.

**Socio-economic Sustainability.** Investments aimed at addressing the negative effects of climate change and building a resilient society consistently rank among the highest priorities for the country. These initiatives serve as catalysts for creating new employment and business opportunities, aligning with the broader human right to work. By tackling climate change challenges, these investments contribute multifaceted benefits to socio-economic sustainability, fostering resilience, inclusivity, and overall community well-being. They not only enhance or preserve the quality and accessibility of public services but also uphold fundamental human rights to safety, healthcare, social security, and education. However, the transition to a climate-adapted society, as well as related processes, could negatively impact vulnerable social groups, necessitating special care.

Therefore, socio-economic sustainability can be rated as likely, provided that future projects identify the root causes of potential negative effects and develop effective solutions to address these socio-economic challenges.

**Institutional Framework and Governance Sustainability.** In terms of institutional sustainability, the project leveraged existing institutions and intersectoral bodies, including the Interstate Working Group and Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy Development Coordination Committee, to support the establishing the adaptation planning process. Furthermore, the government's directives related to climate change adaptation planning are set to persist beyond the project's completion. The sustainability of CCA planning has been ensured with the National Development Strategy and also, as commitment from the NDC.

However, risks related to inconsistency of political players and local polices, as well as risks of insufficient and inadequate institutional and human resources remain valid also for the years to come.

**Environmental Sustainability.** The Project reinforces climate change adaptation interventions, which involve environmental risks, particularly related to land use changes in forestry projects. To minimize these risks and ensure positive contributions to environmental sustainability, thorough environmental assessments and implementation of safeguards are required. All investments are regulated through Environmental Impact Assessment requirements mandated by environmental law. With these safeguards in place, the environmental sustainability of the project is ensured.

**Overall Likelihood.** The project has convincingly demonstrated sustainability in its results across financial, socio-economic, and environmental dimensions, with a moderately likely rating for institutional framework sustainability. Therefore, the overall likelihood of sustainability is rated as likely.

Please see the following table for overall rating as per TE rating scales:

Sustainability	Remarks	Rating
Financial Resources	The project demonstrates strong financial sustainability through its ability to generate and refine a robust pipeline of initiatives across key sectors, securing substantial potential future funding and ensuring long-term investment and support.	Likely (L)
Socio-economic	The project demonstrates likely socio-economic sustainability through its investments in climate change adaptation, which create employment and business opportunities while enhancing public services and upholding human rights, provided that future projects effectively address potential negative impacts on vulnerable social groups.	Likely (L)
Institutional Framework and Governance	The project's use of existing institutions and government directives supports moderate institutional sustainability, despite ongoing risks from political and resource-related challenges.	Moderately Likely (ML)
Environmental	Alignment with the environmental laws and assessments to ensure positive contributions to overall sustainability.	Likely (L)
Overall Likelihood of Sustainability	The project demonstrates strong sustainability in financial, socio-economic, and environmental aspects, with a moderately likely institutional framework sustainability, resulting in an overall likely sustainability rating.	Likely (L)

## Country Ownership

Overall, national ownership was robust. The project team received strong support from implementing partners and all stakeholder groups, achieving outstanding community engagement at both national and provincial levels across various sectors of the economy for climate change adaptation planning and fostering a resilient Kyrgyz society.

## Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The Project significantly contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment through its design, which supports gender-sensitive adaptation planning by introducing targeted activity on gender tools in the Logical Framework (1.2.5. Develop gender inclusion tools) and relevant indicator of yes/no type (I3. Existence of gender framework). However, the M&E from the design phase lacks monitoring of a gender action plan with three G indicators.

During the implementation phase, the Project undertook gender-related activities across several key areas:

**Gender Assessments:** A gender assessment of policy and state bodies was conducted as part of institutional capacity-building activities to identify gaps.

**Guidance on Gender in Adaptation Planning:** The Project developed a comprehensive guidance document titled "Integration of Gender Aspects into National Adaptation Planning in the Kyrgyz Republic," focusing on integrating gender-sensitive and gender-responsive adaptation into national, sectoral, and subnational climate change adaptation plans. This guidance emphasizes key indicators, statistical sources, and methodologies to ensure gender-responsiveness in adaptation planning.

**Capacity Building and Women's Empowerment:** Two workshops on "Integration of Gender Aspects into National Adaptation Planning in the Kyrgyz Republic" were conducted, with gender aspects also included in training curricula at the subnational level.

**Mainstreaming Gender Issues:** Planned reviews of sectoral and regional adaptation plan in alignment with Gender Guidelines aim to integrate gender considerations, with consultation from gender experts in the final Project stage.

However, aside from mainstreaming gender issues, most activities relied heavily on individual work by gender experts. Therefore, the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming during implementation lacks conviction without joint collaboration between gender experts, sectoral experts, and planners.

In Project monitoring, gender-segregated data have become standard practice for all capacity-building activities such as trainings, workshops, and events, often demonstrating equal or overrepresentation of women.

On the Gender Responsive Effectiveness Scale (GRES), the Project is rated as "Gender Targeted," illustrating its proactive approach to embedding gender considerations throughout the National Adaptation Planning process in the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Cross-cutting Issues**

Bringing together many sectors of the economy, different types of institutions and stakeholders, many disciplines, different level of governance and many experts with variety of expertise, and finally, many individuals with different level of knowledge, capacities, interests and priorities who should communicate, coordinate and cooperate in order to build and improve capacities and knowledge base required for effective CCA planning, the NAP Project is a showcase of implementation of "Leave no One Behind" principle in Kyrgyzstan (see also section on Actual Stakeholder Participation and Partnership Arrangements)

Within the scope of capacity building for the climate change adaptation planning, the project embraces a human-rights based approach. This approach encompasses open monitoring, information and knowledge management, broad community engagement, and participation. Additionally, it seeks to improve transparency, accountability, public participation in decision-making, and the quality and cost-efficiency of public services. The project aims to enhance equal human rights to healthcare, education, new employment, and business opportunities.

The NAP Project significantly addressed gender aspects by supporting gender-sensitive adaptation planning through targeted activity and indicator in the Logical Framework. During implementation, the Project conducted a gender assessment of policies and state bodies to identify gaps, developed comprehensive guidance on integrating gender aspects into national, sectoral, and subnational adaptation plans, and held two workshops on gender integration in adaptation planning. Additionally, gender considerations were included in training curricula at the subnational level, and reviews of sectoral and regional adaptation plans were planned to align with Gender Guidelines, in consultation with gender experts in the final Project stage.

The NAP Project significantly contributed to disaster risk reduction by creating a comprehensive package of documents for DRR financing and integrating slow-onset hazards into the classification of emergencies. This strengthened the regulatory environment for climate adaptation and improved the Civil Protection system's ability to assess risks and damages. The Project, in collaboration with four sectors, developed an action plan for three slow-onset hazards: heat waves, cold waves, and drought.

The NAP Project plays a significant role in advancing sustainable development in the Kyrgyz Republic, particularly contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5, and 13.

**Contribution to SDG 1 (No Poverty):** The NAP Project contributes to SDG 1 by enhancing the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate-related shocks and stresses. By implementing adaptation measures and building adaptive capacities, the project helps to reduce the risk of poverty exacerbated by climate impacts, thus supporting sustainable livelihoods and economic stability.

**Contribution to SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** The NAP Project promotes gender equality (SDG 5) by ensuring that adaptation activities are inclusive and benefit both men and women equally. The project incorporates gender-sensitive approaches in its design and implementation, aiming to empower women and promote their active participation in climate adaptation efforts. This focus on gender equality ensures that women, who are often disproportionately affected by climate change, have the resources and opportunities to contribute to and benefit from adaptation initiatives.

**Contribution to SDG 13 (Climate Action):** At its core, the NAP Project is a climate action initiative, directly supporting SDG 13. It aims to strengthen the country's adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through comprehensive vulnerability assessments, the development of adaptation measures, and the implementation of targeted training programs and climate education initiatives, such as the distribution of climate box kits.

In summary, the project effectively addresses cross-cutting themes, emphasizing sustainability, inclusivity, and gender equality throughout its design and implementation phases.

### **GCF Additionality**

As per the GCF policy, a project is considered additional if it would not have occurred in the absence of GCF funding and also if the mitigation/adaptation benefits of the project relative to a baseline scenario are clear. Being a project - pioneer in addressing climate change adaptation planning which requires very intensive intersectoral, interinstitutional, interdisciplinary and also interpersonal communication, coordination and cooperation and also with convincingly demonstrated improvements of CCA related capacities, awareness and knowledge base, the NAP project meets both conditions to qualify for GCF additionality.

### **Catalytic Role / Replication Effect**

The NAP Project has catalyzed significant behavioral, institutional, policy, and financial changes, demonstrating a replicable model that enhances climate adaptation efforts at multiple levels.

The Project has successfully catalyzed behavioral changes among relevant stakeholders through its comprehensive planning documents and capacity-building initiatives. By developing the National Adaptation Plan and sectoral adaptation plans for disaster and emergency management, health, biodiversity conservation, and agriculture and irrigation water, the Project has ensured that stakeholders across these sectors adopt and implement climate adaptation strategies. Additionally, the creation of 16 pilot projects has provided practical examples of effective climate adaptation, encouraging stakeholders to integrate these strategies into their own practices.

Institutionally, the Project has contributed to significant changes by enhancing the capacities of national and sub-national institutions. Functional analyses, methodological documents, guidelines, training sessions, and expert support have been provided to key agencies such as MWRAPI, MES and MH , fostering intra-agency cooperation and data exchange. These efforts have established medium- and long-term capacity-building programs, ensuring that institutions are well-equipped to implement climate adaptation measures. The integration of slow-onset hazards into the classification of emergencies within the Civil Protection System further exemplifies institutional uptake of new management approaches.

The Project has also contributed to policy changes both on paper and in practice. By developing a roadmap for improving around 100 normative-legal documents on a medium- and long-term basis, and prioritizing 19 normative-legal documents, the Project has strengthened the regulatory framework for climate

adaptation. The integration of slow-onset hazards into emergency classifications has further enhanced the regulatory environment. These policy changes ensure that climate adaptation goals are embedded within national legal frameworks and policies, fostering a supportive environment for sustained adaptation efforts.

In terms of catalytic financing, the Project has made substantial contributions to sustained follow-on financing from governments, the private sector, and donors. By developing a climate financing database and a climate screening and proofing tool and facilitating the approval of 16 project ideas by the Coordinating Committee on Climate Change, Environment, and Sustainable Development, the Project has mobilized financial resources for climate adaptation initiatives. The selection of four project ideas for joint finalization further highlights progress towards securing long-term funding. These efforts are critical for ensuring that adequate financial resources are available to support the implementation of adaptation measures.

Regionally, the Project has set a benchmark for climate adaptation practices in Central Asia through its creation of detailed climate scenarios, vulnerability assessments, and the generation of 11 climate products and 95 large-scale statistical indicators of climate change. The roadmap for improving climate change statistics also provides a model that can be adapted and implemented across the region and beyond. Internationally, the Project's achievements in developing a comprehensive climate financing database, a climate screening and proofing tool, and facilitating the approval of 16 project ideas underscore its potential to influence global climate finance practices. The focus on integrating slow-onset hazards into emergency classifications and enhancing the regulatory environment further solidifies its role as a pioneer in climate adaptation policy and practice.

In summary, the NAP Project's catalytic role is evident in its ability to drive behavioral, institutional, and policy changes, as well as to secure sustained follow-on financing. These achievements collectively enhance the country's resilience to climate change and provide a replicable model for other nations and regions striving to achieve sustainable development goals.

## **Impact**

The NAP Project has achieved significant impact in terms of system building, development, and resilience enhancement through its multifaceted interventions across planning, data analysis, finance, regulatory frameworks, capacity building, private sector engagement, and gender mainstreaming. The project has been instrumental in advancing the climate adaptation framework of the Kyrgyz Republic. By preparing the National Adaptation Plan and sectoral adaptation plans for disaster and emergency management, health, biodiversity conservation, and agriculture and irrigation water, the Project has ensured that critical sectors are equipped to handle climate risks. Additionally, the development of adaptation plans for Southern provinces (Batken, Djalal-Abad, Osh) integrates climate adaptation into local development plans, fostering resilience at subnational levels. Without these interventions, the country's climate adaptation efforts would likely lack coherence and comprehensive coverage, resulting in fragmented and less effective responses to climate risks.

The Project has brought about numerous positive changes, such as enhanced planning capabilities, improved climate data, and strengthened institutional frameworks. The creation of 16 pilot projects has provided tangible examples of effective adaptation strategies, encouraging further investment and replication. Other positive change is the increased collaboration between various stakeholders, including national and local governments, private sector entities, and international organizations, which has created a more cohesive and integrated approach to climate adaptation. The Project's interventions have contributed to positive changes in socio-economic status, particularly in terms of health and well-being. By addressing climate risks and enhancing resilience, the Project has indirectly supported economic stability and growth. No significant negative changes have been identified.

The Project has positively impacted thousands of people across the country by increasing resilience to climate risks through targeted interventions. Women and men have benefited equally from these efforts, particularly through the inclusion of gender-sensitive approaches in adaptation planning and capacity-building activities. The development of gender mainstreaming guidelines and the integration of gender aspects into training curricula have ensured that both women and men are equally prepared to handle climate challenges. Training and workshops specifically addressing gender aspects have empowered women to take active roles in adaptation efforts.

Key stakeholders and final beneficiaries have expressed satisfaction with the Project's implementation and results, particularly regarding the support for partnerships and capacity building (Figure 7). The Project has elevated cooperation between relevant institutions, fostering a more collaborative and integrated approach to climate adaptation. Despite these achievements, some challenges remain, such as the need for continuous capacity building and the further integration of gender-sensitive approaches into all aspects of climate adaptation planning and implementation.

**Key Informant referencing WMO assessment on economic benefits of Climate Service investments:**

Every 1 unit invested in climate services can yield a return of between 2 to 14 units in contributions to the national economy



**Figure 7 Evidence of capacity strengthened and impact to the national economy.**

The Project has effectively addressed cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and the inclusion of vulnerable groups. The emphasis on gender mainstreaming and the focus on socio-economically disadvantaged groups in training programs have ensured that adaptation measures are inclusive and equitable. The NAP policy frameworks developed through the Project are expected to have a lasting impact on climate change adaptation in the country. These frameworks provide a solid foundation for ongoing and future adaptation efforts, ensuring that climate risks are systematically addressed at all levels.

Potential barriers to further progress include limited financial resources, insufficient institutional capacities, and challenges in maintaining stakeholder engagement over the long term. Addressing these risks will be crucial for sustaining the Project's positive impact and ensuring continued progress in climate adaptation.

In summary, the NAP Project has significantly advanced climate adaptation efforts in the Kyrgyz Republic through comprehensive planning, data-driven decision-making, enhanced regulatory frameworks, and inclusive capacity building. The UNDP has effectively demonstrated its integrative role, fostering collaboration among various ministries, agencies, experts, NGOs, regional, district, and community entities, as well as international partners (Figure 8). These collective efforts have strengthened the country's resilience to climate change and laid the groundwork for sustainable development.



Through NAP project, UNDP facilitates a collaborative environment where various ministries, agencies, experts, NGOs, as well as regional, district, and community entities, alongside international partners such as ADB, FAO and WFP can collectively support Kyrgyz society in combating climate change.

**Figure 8 NAP Project demonstrating UNDP's integrative role in Kyrgyz Society**

## 5. Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons

### 5.1. Main Findings

#### Project Design and Implementation

The NAP Project's design and implementation exemplifies a meticulous yet adaptive approach, crucial for achieving its core objectives: establishing a national adaptation planning process aimed at improving the vertical and horizontal planning of CCA, promoting its integration at sectoral and province levels, and identifying a program of priority investments in CCA.

The Project's LF initially presented monitoring challenges due to a lack of clearly defined indicators and verification means. This was addressed during the inception phase with comprehensive revisions, ensuring more precise indicators and means of verification, despite some limitations with predominant YES/NO indicators.

Key operational and organizational risks were adeptly identified, with robust countermeasures implemented. However, the omission of explicit assumptions in the Theory of Change potentially risked incomplete planning and stakeholder confidence issues. Incorporating lessons from prior climate initiatives significantly enhanced the project's design and resilience.

The NAP Project demonstrated strong stakeholder engagement, involving key national bodies such as the MNRETS, MES, MH, MWRAPI, NSC and other relevant entities. Strategic partnerships with international organizations like the ADB and WFP further fortified the Project's framework. Adaptive management strategies were crucial in maintaining alignment with evolving governmental structures, reflecting the project's flexibility and responsiveness to political changes.

Financial management was robust, with grant funding efficiently allocated and revised to address early underspending due to external factors. M&E design and implementation were generally effective, despite initial qualitative limitations. The project adhered to GCF and UNDP standards, ensuring comprehensive oversight and adaptation to evolving requirements.

UNDP's execution and oversight were exemplary, ensuring interinstitutional coordination and effective project cycle management. Partnering institutions, despite some administrative barriers, provided satisfactory legislative and institutional support.

Overall, the Project's implementation, coordination, and operational execution demonstrate a successful synergy between UNDP and national partners, laying a solid foundation for an inclusive and effective national adaptation planning process to enhance climate resilience in the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Relevance

The NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan is highly relevant internationally and nationally. It aligns with global frameworks like the UNDP Strategic Plan and Country Programme Documents and supports Kyrgyzstan's goals for climate resilience and low-carbon development. Nationally, it integrates with the National Development Strategy and NDC, contributing to SDGs on climate action, poverty reduction, and gender equality. The project's relevance is further enhanced by its comprehensive approach to addressing climate adaptation challenges at national, sectoral, and provincial levels, informed by extensive stakeholder consultations and validation. Moreover, the project collaborates effectively with other capacity-building initiatives and development partners, ensuring coordinated efforts towards climate adaptation and resilience. This inclusive approach has resulted in substantial participation across diverse stakeholder groups, achieving gender parity among participants.

In summary, the NAP Project exemplifies exceptional relevance by strategically integrating with global agendas and national strategies, addressing critical gaps in climate adaptation planning, and fostering inclusive partnerships and stakeholder engagement.

## **Effectiveness**

The NAP Project has demonstrated significant effectiveness across multiple dimensions. It has successfully developed key planning documents, including the National Adaptation Plan and sectoral plans for critical sectors and Southern provinces, enhancing resilience at national and subnational levels. The project has conducted vital climate analyses such as climate scenarios, vulnerability assessments, climate products and pioneering statistical indicators in Central Asia, crucial for informed decision-making and targeted climate action.

In terms of climate finance, the project has established a climate financing database, screening tools, and facilitated the approval of numerous project ideas, enhancing the potential to mobilize resources for climate adaptation initiatives. Moreover, it has enhanced regulatory frameworks by improving normative-legal documents and integrating disaster risk reduction into financing mechanisms.

Capacity building efforts have strengthened national and regional institutions, fostering cooperation, data exchange, and intra-agency coordination essential for effective climate adaptation. At the regional level, targeted training programs and initiatives like the climate game have empowered stakeholders and integrated climate adaptation with socio-economic development plans.

Engagement with the private sector has addressed barriers and enhanced capacity, promoting greater involvement in climate adaptation efforts. Additionally, through gender mainstreaming guidelines and inclusive planning, the project ensures adaptation strategies are equitable and responsive to the needs of women and vulnerable groups.

In summary, the NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan has proven effective through its comprehensive approach to planning, data production, regulatory improvements, capacity building, regional engagement, private sector involvement, and gender mainstreaming. These achievements collectively enhance the country's resilience to climate change and significantly contribute to sustainable development goals, with an enhanced potential for mobilizing resources for future climate adaptation initiatives.

## **Efficiency**

The NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan has demonstrated satisfactory efficiency amid significant political and institutional changes and huge delay of the project start. Through adaptive management, it optimized resources by revising work plans and consolidating procurement efforts, yielding substantial time and cost savings. Financial oversight ensured effective management of grant funding from the GCF, achieving an 84% expenditure ratio with prospects for full spending by project completion despite initial challenges.

A well-crafted communication strategy engaged stakeholders and increased public awareness through diverse media channels, aligning project objectives with national priorities. Robust project governance facilitated smooth implementation and maintained alignment with governmental stakeholders, ensuring project integrity and successful outcomes within the revised timeline.

In summary, the NAP Project efficiently navigated challenges, managed resources effectively, and communicated its objectives clearly, contributing to its overall success and achievement of its goals.

## **Sustainability**

The NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan exhibits strong sustainability across multiple dimensions. Financially, the project has established a robust pipeline of initiatives, showcasing a potential to mobilize funds far exceeding its budget. This strategic approach ensures continued investment and long-term impact.

Socio-economic sustainability is supported by investments that address climate change effects, creating employment and business opportunities while safeguarding public services and human rights. However, mitigating negative impacts on vulnerable groups remains a priority.

Institutionally, leveraging existing frameworks and government commitments ensures the sustainability of climate adaptation planning beyond the project's lifespan. Yet, risks related to political and policy consistency and resource adequacy persist.

Environmental sustainability is prioritized through rigorous environmental assessments and safeguards, ensuring that climate adaptation efforts do not compromise environmental integrity.

Overall, the NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan demonstrates a high likelihood of sustainability across financial, socio-economic, and environmental dimensions, with moderate confidence in institutional sustainability. This holistic approach secures the project's long-term impact and resilience in the face of climate challenges.

### Gender Equality

The NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan actively promotes gender equality and women's empowerment through integrated planning and capacity-building initiatives. It has developed tools and guidelines for gender-sensitive adaptation planning, conducted gender assessments of policy bodies, and ensured gender-segregated monitoring across activities. However, greater collaboration among gender experts, sectoral specialists, and planners is needed to enhance the mainstreaming of gender issues effectively. Overall, the project is recognized as "Gender Targeted" on the GRES, highlighting its proactive approach in embedding gender considerations throughout national adaptation planning.

### Impact

The NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan has made a significant impact on climate adaptation by enhancing system building, development, and resilience across multiple sectors. By preparing the National Adaptation Plan and sectoral plans, the Project has bolstered the country's ability to manage climate risks effectively at national and subnational levels. It has improved planning capabilities, climate data availability, and institutional frameworks while fostering collaboration among stakeholders. The Project's interventions have positively influenced socio-economic conditions, particularly in health and well-being, and have equally benefited women and men through gender-sensitive approaches. Stakeholders have expressed satisfaction with the Project's outcomes, emphasizing enhanced partnerships and capacity building. Moving forward, addressing financial constraints and maintaining stakeholder engagement will be crucial for sustaining these positive impacts and advancing climate adaptation efforts in Kyrgyzstan.

## 5.2. Conclusions

The NAP Project has demonstrated a **robust design** and **effective implementation**, strategically advancing climate adaptation and resilience efforts across various sectors and regions. Its **profound relevance** is evident through alignment with international and national agendas, supported by extensive stakeholder engagement. The Project has achieved **satisfactory effectiveness** by developing critical planning documents, conducting essential climate analyses, and enhancing regulatory frameworks, thereby bolstering national and subnational resilience. Despite challenges, it has maintained **satisfactory efficiency** through optimized resource management and clear communication of objectives.

**Comprehensive sustainability** is facilitated by securing substantial potential future funding and ensuring long-term investment in climate change adaptation, which create employment and business opportunities while enhancing public services and upholding human rights, as well as by adequate institutional frameworks and environmental safeguards, ensuring long-term impact. While **adequately addressing gender aspects**, further collaboration among stakeholders is needed for enhanced gender mainstreaming. The Project's **multifaceted impacts** include significant improvements in socio-economic conditions and inclusive partnerships, positively influencing climate resilience across the country.

To communicate the **success stories** of the NAP project, the 4P success story telling framework was devised, highlighting the project's achievements through four key dimensions: Planning, Product, Partnerships, and Pipeline (Table 4). These dimensions collectively showcase the project's multifaceted successes and the collaborative efforts that have driven its impactful outcomes.

Through a meticulous revision of the work plan and the consolidation of the procurement plan, the project achieved significant improvements in resource efficiency. These changes resulted in reduced transactional and administrative efforts, leading to considerable time and cost savings. This streamlined approach not only optimized operations but also laid the groundwork for more effective project execution.

In a groundbreaking achievement for Central Asia, the NAP project introduced large-scale statistical indicators of climate change. This pioneering effort provided the region with crucial data, enhancing its ability to understand and respond to climate dynamics. The availability of these comprehensive indicators marked a significant milestone, empowering stakeholders with the information needed for informed decision-making and strategic planning.

The project's success was further amplified by forging strong partnerships with key development organizations. The ADB joined forces with the project, contributing two additional sectoral adaptation plans focused on energy and green cities. This collaboration extended the project's reach and impact, integrating broader sustainability goals. Simultaneously, the WFP brought its expertise to the table, assisting with district-level risk profiling (Rayon). These partnerships enriched the project with diverse insights and resources, fostering a multifaceted approach to climate adaptation.


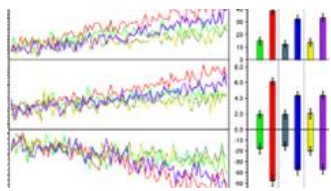


One of the most remarkable outcomes of the NAP project was the creation of a potential funding pipeline, estimated at around USD 95 million—an impressive 40 times the project's original budget. This substantial potential for mobilizing resources underscored the project's capacity to attract significant investment and support. It highlighted the project's strategic planning and effective implementation, which resonated with funders and stakeholders alike.

Besides the P success stories, a number of additional success stories have been identified, including:

- New global definitions of slow onset hazards, as defined by the UNFCCC, are progressively being integrated into Kyrgyzstan's legislative framework.
- The NAP project not only formulates legislation and programs but also supports the development of a comprehensive package of priority legislative-normative acts.
- The “marriage,” as coined by a Key Informant, established between HMS and NSC has significantly enhanced the availability and public accessibility of HMS data.

Overall, the NAP Project in Kyrgyzstan exemplifies a holistic approach to climate adaptation, marking substantial progress and laying a resilient foundation for future initiatives. Communicated through the 4P framework—Planning, Product, Partnerships, and Pipeline—the project's success stories highlight its multifaceted achievements and collaborative efforts. It has improved resource efficiency, introduced groundbreaking climate data, forged strategic partnerships, and created a substantial funding pipeline.

**Table 4 NAP project: 4P success story telling**

<b>P</b> lanning		Resource efficiency improvements were achieved through the revision of the work plan and consolidation of the procurement plan, leading to reduced transactional and administrative efforts, as well as significant time and cost savings.
<b>P</b> roduct		For the first time in Central Asia, large-scale statistical indicators of climate change were introduced.
<b>P</b> artnerships		Other relevant development partners were brought on board: the ADB contributed with two additional sectoral adaptation plans on energy and green cities, while the WFP assisted with district-level risk profiling (Rayon).
<b>P</b> ipeline		A potential of mobilizing about USD 95 million (40 times the Project's budget) was created.

### 5.3. Recommendations

Based on the main findings and conclusions of the NAP Project evaluation in Kyrgyzstan, the following recommendations are proposed to address challenges and capitalize on successes:

#### Enhance M&E Frameworks:

- During the project design phase, develop and implement a robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework with clearly defined indicators and verification mechanisms. To the extent possible, this framework should address challenges with predominantly binary (YES/NO) indicators to ensure more nuanced and informative assessments of project outcomes.
- Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP, Project developers

#### Strengthen Assumptions and Theory of Change:

- Explicitly outline assumptions in the Theory of Change to mitigate risks associated with incomplete planning and stakeholder confidence. Incorporate lessons learned from previous climate initiatives to enhance resilience and adaptability in planning processes.
- Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP, Project developers

**Sustain Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships:**

- Maintain and strengthen strategic partnerships with national bodies, international organizations (e.g., ADB, WFP), and local entities to foster collaborative climate adaptation efforts. Ensure continuous engagement with diverse stakeholders to uphold inclusive planning and implementation practices.
- Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: CCEGEDCC, national bodies, international organizations, local entities and other stakeholders, UNDP

**Optimize Financial Management:**

- Implement adaptive financial management strategies to address delays and optimize resource allocation. Continuously monitor expenditure patterns and revise financial plans as needed to achieve full utilization of allocated funds and mitigate underspending.
- Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP, financing institutions

**Address Operational Efficiency:**

- Continuously streamline operational processes from the initial stage and throughout the project implementation phase. Revise work plans and procurement strategies based on lessons learned in resource efficiency. Focus on reducing administrative overhead and optimizing project timelines to enhance overall efficiency.
- Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP, financing institutions

**Enhance Training Programs:**

- Extend the duration of training programs at the provincial level and simplify the curriculum to ensure that participants can effectively absorb and apply the content. Tailor the training materials to meet the specific needs and capacities of local stakeholders, improving the overall impact and sustainability of the training efforts.
- Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP, expert trainers and developers of training programs

**Improve Gender Mainstreaming:**

- Enhance collaboration among gender experts, sectoral specialists, and planners to effectively mainstream gender considerations throughout project activities. Develop and apply gender-sensitive tools and guidelines for adaptation planning to ensure equitable outcomes for women and vulnerable groups.
- Timeframe: By the EoP; As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP, experts, sectoral specialists, and planners

**Enhance Institutional Alignment for Climate Finance Integration:**

- Ensure that governmental institutions align strategic planning, budgeting processes, and legislative frameworks to create an enabling environment for climate finance inflow. This alignment is essential for securing long-term investment in climate change adaptation beyond project completion. By integrating climate finance mechanisms into national strategies and regulations, Kyrgyzstan can enhance financial sustainability and strengthen resilience against climate challenges. Leverage the established funding pipeline to mobilize additional resources and maintain momentum in climate resilience efforts. Timeframe: As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: CCEGEDCC, national bodies, international organizations, UNDP

### **Continuously Communicate Success and Lessons Learned:**

- Utilize the 4P success story telling framework to effectively communicate achievements and lessons learned across Planning, Product, Partnerships, and Pipeline dimensions. Ensure stakeholders are informed of the project's impact and contributions to climate resilience in Kyrgyzstan.
- Timeframe: By the EoP; As applicable for future projects and initiatives
- Entity Responsible: UNDP

These recommendations are tailored to build on the NAP Project's successes, address identified challenges, and guide future initiatives towards achieving sustainable climate adaptation outcomes in Kyrgyzstan. Each recommendation is supported by specific findings from the evaluation, aiming to enhance project effectiveness, efficiency, and long-term impact.

## **5.4. Lessons**

The evaluation of the NAP project has provided invaluable insights and best practices that can be applied to other UNDP and GCF interventions. These lessons encompass the project's relevance, performance, and success, offering a wealth of knowledge gained from specific circumstances. By examining these lessons, examples of good practices can be identified in project design and implementation that are applicable to future initiatives.

One of the key lessons from the NAP project is the importance of a structured and adaptive planning approach. The meticulous revision of the work plan and the consolidation of the procurement plan were pivotal in achieving significant improvements in resource efficiency. These changes reduced transactional and administrative efforts, resulting in considerable time and cost savings. This streamlined approach not only optimized operations but also laid the groundwork for more effective project execution. It underscores the value of continuous assessment and adjustment to enhance project efficiency and effectiveness.

The introduction of large-scale statistical indicators of climate change in Central Asia is another critical lesson. This pioneering effort provided the region with crucial data, enhancing its ability to understand and respond to climate dynamics. The availability of these comprehensive indicators empowered stakeholders with the information needed for informed decision-making and strategic planning. This highlights the importance of data-driven approaches in climate adaptation projects, emphasizing the need for robust data collection and analysis frameworks.

Forging strong partnerships with key development organizations proved to be a cornerstone of the project's success. The collaboration with the ADB and the WFP brought diverse insights and resources, enriching the project with multifaceted expertise. These partnerships extended the project's reach and impact, integrating broader sustainability goals and fostering a comprehensive approach to climate adaptation. This illustrates the value of strategic partnerships in enhancing project outcomes and achieving synergistic benefits.

The creation of a potential funding pipeline, estimated at around USD 95 million, demonstrates the project's capacity to attract significant investment and support. This substantial potential for mobilizing resources underscored the project's strategic planning and effective implementation, resonating with funders and stakeholders alike. It highlights the importance of strategic financial planning and the ability to showcase project impacts to attract additional funding.

Additional success stories further illustrate valuable lessons. The integration of new global definitions of slow onset hazards into Kyrgyzstan's legislative framework exemplifies the importance of aligning national legislation with international standards. The development of a comprehensive package of priority legislative-normative acts highlights the need for robust legislative support in climate adaptation efforts.

Lastly, the “marriage” between the HMS and the NSC, which significantly enhanced the availability and public accessibility of HMS data, underscores the benefits of institutional collaboration and data sharing.

In conclusion, the NAP project's evaluation has yielded several lessons that are broadly applicable to other UNDP and GCF interventions and climate change adaptation in general. These include the importance of adaptive planning, data-driven approaches, strategic partnerships, robust financial planning, and alignment with international standards. By incorporating these best practices, future projects can enhance their relevance, performance, and success, ultimately driving more effective climate adaptation and sustainable development outcomes.

## **6. Annexes**

- A1: IE TOR (excluding TOR annexes)**
- A2: TE Mission itinerary**
- A3: List of persons interviewed**
- A4: List of documents reviewed**
- A5: Evaluation Question Matrix**
- A6: Questionnaire used**
- A7: TE Rating scales**
- A8: Signed UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators**
- A9: Evaluation Consultant Agreement form**

**Annexed in a separate file: TE Audit Trail**

## A1: IE ToR (excluding ToR annexes)

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

#### **Terminal Evaluation of the UNDP-GCF Project Advancing development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic (PID 00117233)**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Services/Work Description:</b>	Terminal evaluation of the UNDP-GCF Project
<b>Project Title:</b>	Advancing development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>Type of the Contract:</b>	Individual Contract- International
<b>Scope of Advertisement:</b>	International
<b>Duration:</b>	22 working days within two months after contract signing (approximate June-July 2024)
<b>Location:</b>	Home based with one trip to Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)
<b>Expected Start Date:</b>	3 June 2024

#### **1. Background and Evaluation context**

The Earth's climate is changing in every region and across the whole climate system. According to the latest IPCC landmark study, human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years— and its effects are already apparent as record droughts, wildfires and floods devastate communities worldwide. Countries and communities need to develop adaptation solution and implement action to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, as well as prepare for future impacts.

Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, their livelihoods and ecosystems. In doing so, the Paris Agreement (Article 7.2) recognizes that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, with urgent and immediate needs.

To identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develop and implement strategies and programmes to address those needs the COP established the national adaptation plan process (NAP process) at COP 16 (2010). NAP is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, the implementation of which should be based on nationally identified priorities, including those reflected in the relevant national documents, plans and strategies, and coordinated with national sustainable development objectives, plans, policies and programmes. The objectives of the NAP process are:

To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience.

To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The Kyrgyz Republic started implementing the NAP process in 2020. This work is carried out under the project "Advancing the process of development of the National Adaptation Plan for medium- and long-term planning and implementation of adaptation measures to climate change in the Kyrgyz Republic" (hereinafter - the Project), which is implemented by UNDP with the financial support of the Green Climate Fund.

The proposed project supports the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GoKR) in establishing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and is consistent with the government's strategic vision for climate change adaptation. The project objective is to strengthen institutions and enhance vertical and horizontal coordination for climate change adaptation planning, facilitate mainstreaming of climate risks at sectoral and subnational levels, and identify a program of priority climate change adaptation investments. The GoKR has prioritized adaptation planning through its national long-term strategic planning process and associated medium-term implementation plans, through which the long-term plan is implemented. The implementing agency responsible for this project from Government side is Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## 2. Evaluation Purpose

The aim of the evaluation is to review the results achieved and assess the contribution made by the project. The evaluation will consist of an independent in-depth review of implementation of the project. UNDP, the Kyrgyz Republic Government, other donor agencies and stakeholders will benefit from the results of the evaluation by taking into consideration the lesson learnt and the findings and incorporating them into the future plan and project implementation. The UNDP Office in Kyrgyzstan is commissioning this independent evaluation on the NAP project to capture evaluative evidence of its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and incorporation of gender and other cross-cutting issues to assess the achievement of project results against what was expected to be achieved. Additionally, the evaluation will also assist in enhancing the subsequent iterations of the NAPs. The evaluation serves an important accountability function, providing national stakeholders and partners in the Kyrgyz Republic with an impartial assessment of the results of NAP's intervention. In line with the Evaluation Plan of UNDP Kyrgyzstan, project evaluation is planned to be started from 1<sup>st</sup> June and completed by 15 August 2024.

## 3. Evaluation Scope

The evaluation will assess project performance against expectations set out in the project results framework. The IC will assess results according to the criteria outlined in the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines<sup>2</sup>.

The evaluation will consider the pertinent outcomes and outputs as stated in the project document focused towards advancing medium to long term planning in climate sensitive sectors in relations to Country Programme Outcome #2: By 2024, Kyrgyzstan's vulnerable communities and its economy are more resilient to climate-induced and other disasters and biodiversity loss and UNDP Strategic Plan Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent crisis.

As described in the background, the NAP Project has implemented three outcomes. An analysis of achievements across all three outcomes is expected:

OUTCOME 1	National coordination and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning are clarified and strengthened.
OUTCOME 2	Priority sector adaptation plans formulated
OUTCOME 3	Provincial and Subnational climate change adaptation capacities strengthened

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Evaluation Guidelines: <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guidance.shtml#handbook>

#### **4. Evaluation Approach and Methodology**

The evaluation report must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable, and useful.

The evaluation will be carried out by independent evaluator and will follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with a wide array of stakeholders and beneficiaries, including national and local government officials and staff, donors, beneficiaries from the interventions, and community members.

Evidence obtained and used to assess the results of NAP's interventions must be triangulated from a variety of sources, including verifiable data on indicator achievement, existing reports, evaluations and technical papers, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, surveys, and site visits. In the event where field mission is not possible, then remote interviews may be conducted through telephone or online (teams, zoom etc.). These formalities will be agreed upon during contract discussions and finalized in the inception meeting. The specific design and methodology for the evaluation should emerge from consultations between the IC and the above-mentioned parties regarding what is appropriate and feasible for meeting the evaluation purpose and objectives and answering the evaluation questions, given limitations of budget, time and data. The IC must use gender-responsive methodologies and tools and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as other cross-cutting issues and SDGs are incorporated into the evaluation report.

The final methodological approach including interview schedule, site visits and data to be used in the evaluation must be clearly outlined in the evaluation Inception Report and be fully discussed and agreed between UNDP, stakeholders, and the evaluation.

The final report must describe the full evaluation approach taken and the rationale for the approach making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths and weaknesses about the methods and approach of the evaluation.

The following steps in data collection are anticipated:

##### **4.1 Desk Review**

A desk review should be carried out of the key strategies and documents underpinning the project's scope of work. This includes reviewing the project document, different reports, country programme document, as well as any monitoring and other documents, to be provided by the project.

##### **4.2 Field Data Collection**

Following the desk review will build on the documented evidence through an agreed set of field and interview methodologies, including:

Interviews with key partners and stakeholders

Possible field visits to project sites and partner institutions

Survey questionnaires where appropriate

Participatory observation, focus groups, and rapid appraisal techniques.

##### **4.3 Evaluation Questions**

The evaluation seeks to answer the following questions, focused on the evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability:

*Relevance:*

- How well has the Project aligned with national government and agency needs and priorities?

- To what extent has NAP's selected method of delivery been appropriate to the development context?
- Has NAP Project been influential in influencing national policies on climate change adaptation?
- To what extent was the theory of change presented in the outcome model a relevant and appropriate vision on which to base the initiatives?
- To what extent was the project in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, Country Programme Document (CPD), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Green Climate Fund (GCF) strategic programming?

#### *Effectiveness*

- What evidence is there that the Project has contributed towards an improvement in national government capacity, including institutional strengthening?
- Has the NAP Project been responsive and effective in helping improve climate change adaptation planning in Kyrgyzstan?
- To what extent have outcomes been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement.
- To what extent has the Project been able to form and maintain partnerships with other development partners, civil society organizations and private sector to leverage results?
- What has been the contribution of partners and other organizations to the outcome, and how effective have the Project partnerships been in contributing to achieving the outcome?
- What were the positive or negative, intended, or unintended, changes brought about by NAP's work?
- What contributing factors and impediments enhance or impede NAP performance?
- To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality, the empowerment of women, and/or a human-rights based approach?

#### *Efficiency*

- Are NAP's approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework relevant to achieve the planned outcomes?
- To what extent were quality outputs delivered on time?
- Has there been an economical use of financial and human resources and strategic allocation of resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.)?
- Did the monitoring and evaluation systems that NAP has in place help to ensure that activities and outputs were managed efficiently and effectively?
- Were alternative approaches considered in designing the Project?
- To what extent has the Project increased the synergies between the other UNDP programme and projects?

#### *Sustainability*

- What is the likelihood that the NAP Project interventions are sustainable?

- What mechanisms have been set in place by NAP to support the government of Kyrgyzstan to sustain improvements made through these interventions?
- To what extent has a sustainability strategy, including capacity development of key national stakeholders, been developed, or implemented?
- To what extent have partners committed to providing continuing support?
- What indications are there that the outcomes will be sustained, e.g., through requisite capacities (systems, structures, staff, etc.)?
- What opportunities for financial sustainability exist?
- How has the project developed appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff, expertise, etc.) that will be self-sufficient after the project closure date?

#### *Impact*

- What has happened as a result of the project?
- What real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries?
- How many people (w/m) have been affected?
- Were there contributions to changes in policy/legal/regulatory frameworks, including observed changes in capacities (awareness, knowledge, skills, infrastructure, monitoring systems, etc.) and governance architecture, including access to and use of information (laws, administrative bodies, trust building and conflict resolution processes, information-sharing systems, etc.)?
- Were there contributions to changes in socio-economic status (income, health, well-being, etc.)?
- Discuss any unintended impacts of the project (both positive and negative) and assess their overall scope and implications.
- Identify barriers and risks that may prevent further progress towards long term impact.
- Assess any real change in gender equality, for example, access to and control of resources, decision-making power, division of labor, etc.

The evaluation must also include an assessment of the extent to which project design, implementation and monitoring have taken the following cross cutting issues into consideration:

#### *Human rights*

- To what extent have poor, indigenous and tribal peoples, women, and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups benefitted from NAP's interventions?

#### *Gender Equality*

- To what extent has gender been addressed in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the NAP Project?
- To what extent has NAP Project promoted positive changes in gender equality? Were there any unintended effects?
- How did the Project promote gender equality, human rights, and human development in the delivery of outputs?

The evaluation will include a summary of the main findings of the evaluation report.

Findings should be presented as statements of fact that are based on analysis of the data.

A section on conclusions will be written considering the findings. Conclusions should be comprehensive and balanced statements that are well substantiated by evidence and logically connected to the evaluation findings. They should highlight the strengths, weaknesses, and results of the project, respond to key evaluation questions, and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to project beneficiaries, UNDP and the GCF, including issues in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and targeted recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation about what actions to take and decisions to make. The recommendations should be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation.

The evaluation report should also include lessons that can be taken from the evaluation, including best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success that can provide knowledge gained from the circumstance (programmatic and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leveraging, etc.) that are applicable to other GCF and UNDP interventions. When possible, the evaluation should include examples of good practices that could be used in future project design and implementation.

It is important for the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned to include results related to gender equality and empowerment of women.

## 5. Deliverables

The following reports and deliverables are required for the evaluation:

Final Evaluation Inception report

Draft Evaluation Report

Presentation at the validation workshop with key stakeholders, (partners and beneficiaries)

Final Evaluation report

One week after contract signing, the IC will produce an **inception report** clarifying the objectives, methodology and timing of the evaluation. The inception report must include an evaluation matrix presenting the evaluation questions, data sources, data collection, analysis tools and methods to be used. Annex 3 provides a simple matrix template. The inception report should detail the specific timing for evaluation activities and deliverables and propose specific site visits and stakeholders to be interviewed. Protocols for different stakeholders should be developed. The inception report will be discussed and agreed with the UNDP Country Office before the national evaluator proceeds with site visits.

The **draft evaluation report** will be shared by the IC to the UNDP Country Office, who will circulate the draft to stakeholders. The IC will present the draft report in a validation workshop that the UNDP country office will organize. Feedback received from these sessions should be considered when preparing the final report. The evaluator will produce an 'audit trail' (Annex Z) indicating whether and how each comment received was addressed in revisions to the **final evaluation report**.

The suggested table of contents of the evaluation report is found in the ANNEX.

## 6. Management Arrangements

The UNDP CO will select the IC through standard UNDP procurement processes and will be responsible for the management of the evaluator. The Deputy Resident Representative will designate the Team leader if Climate, Energy and Environment cluster and M&E Analyst for the evaluation that will work with the NAP Project Manager to assist in facilitating the process (e.g., providing relevant documentation, arranging

visits/interviews with key informants, etc.). The CO Management will take responsibility for the approval of the final evaluation report. The Team leader will arrange introductory meetings within the CO and will establish initial contacts with project partners. The IC will take responsibility for setting up meetings and conducting the evaluation, subject to advanced approval of the methodology submitted in the inception report. The CO will develop a management response to the evaluation within two weeks of report finalization.

The Team leader will convene an Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) comprising of technical experts from within CO to enhance the quality of the evaluation. This group will review the inception report and the draft evaluation report to provide detailed comments related to the quality of methodology, evidence collected, analysis and reporting. The Group will also advise on the conformity of evaluation processes to the UNEG standards. The evaluation is required to address all comments of the ERG completely and comprehensively. The Evaluation International consultant will provide a detailed rationale to the ERG for any comment that remains unaddressed.

The evaluation will use a system of ratings standardizing assessments proposed by the evaluator in the inception report. The evaluation acknowledges that rating cannot be a standalone assessment, and it will not be feasible to entirely quantify judgements. Performance rating will be carried out for the four evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.

While the Country Office will provide some logistical support during the evaluation, for instance assisting in setting interviews with senior government officials, it will be the responsibility of the evaluator to arrange travel logistically and financially to and from relevant project sites and to arrange most interviews. Planned travels and associated costs will be included in the Inception Report and agreed with the Country Office.

## **7. Implementation Arrangements**

The **International consultant** will have overall responsibility for the quality and timely submission of the draft and final evaluation report. Specifically, the international consultant will perform the following tasks:

Conduct the evaluation mission and liaise with UNDP on travel and interview schedules.

Develop the inception report, detailing the evaluation scope, methodology and approach.

Conduct the project evaluation in accordance with the proposed objective and scope of the evaluation and UNDP evaluation guidelines.

Develop and present the draft and final evaluation reports.

Lead the presentation of draft findings in the stakeholder workshop.

Finalize the evaluation report according to received comments and submit it to UNDP.

## **8. Evaluation Ethics**

The evaluation must be carried out in accordance with the principles outlined in the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG) 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation' and sign the Ethical Code of Conduct for UNDP Evaluations. Evaluator must be free and clear of perceived conflicts of interest. To this end, interested consultants will not be considered if they were directly and substantively involved, as an employee or consultant, in the formulation of UNDP strategies and programming relating to the outcomes and programmes under review. The code of conduct and an agreement form to be signed by each consultant are included in Annex 4.

## 9. Duration for the Evaluation Process

The evaluation is expected to take 22 working days for international consultant over a period of eight weeks starting from June 3, 2024. The final draft evaluation report is due the 15 August 2024. The following table provides an indicative breakout for activities and delivery:

Activity	Deliverable	Workday allocation
		International consultant
Review materials and develop work plan	Inception report and evaluation matrix	4
Participate in an Inception Meeting with UNDP Kyrgyzstan country office		
Draft inception report		
Review Documents and stakeholder consultations	Draft evaluation report Stakeholder workshop presentation	13
Interview stakeholders		
Conduct field visits		
Analyze data		
Develop draft evaluation and lessons report to Country Office		
Present draft Evaluation Report at Validation Workshop	Final evaluation report	5
Finalize and submit evaluation report incorporating comments/inputs provided by stakeholders.		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>22</b>

## 10. Required Competencies and Qualifications of the International Consultant

Minimum master's degree in natural resource management and/or environmental management and/or business and/or public administration, natural and climate science, and other related disciplines.

Minimum seven years of professional experience in relevant technical areas.

Knowledge of UNDP and GCF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines.

Experience of conducting minimum of three terminal evaluation and/or final evaluation of projects with at least one GCF readiness project final evaluation.

Strong knowledge of the UN and more specifically the role and processes of UNDP in support of government.

Sound knowledge of results-based management systems and monitoring and evaluation methodologies; including experience in applying SMART (S-Specific; M-Measurable; A-Achievable; R-Relevant; T-Time bound) indicators.

Excellent reporting and communication skills in English.

## 11. Fees and payments

Interested consultant should provide their requested fee rates when they submit their expressions of interest, in USD. The consultant will indicate the cost of services for each deliverable when applying for this consultancy. In accordance with UNDP rules, the lump sum contract amount to be offered should consider the professional fee inclusive of travel, communications, out of pocket expenses, and other ancillary costs. Fee payments will be made upon acceptance and approval by the UNDP Country Office of planned deliverables, based on the following payment schedule:

	<b>Deliverables/ Outputs</b>	<b>Target Due Dates</b>	<b>Percentage of Contract</b>
1	Submission of evaluation inception report (max 4 pages)	10 June 2024	100 %
2	Submission and acceptance of Draft Evaluation Report	10 July 2024	
3	Submission of Final Evaluation Report	01 August 2024	

## 12. Travel

Duty Station: Homebased with up to one travel to Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. The IC

Consultant under the terms of this Contract, includes his/her travel to and from the Duty Station to the Bishkek up 7 overnights during travel. All envisaged travel costs must be included in the financial proposal. In general, UNDP should not accept travel costs exceeding those of an economy class ticket and daily allowance exceeding UNDP rates. Should Individual Consultant wish to travel on a higher class he/she should do so using their own resources. In the case of unforeseeable travel, payment of travel costs including tickets, lodging and terminal expenses should be agreed upon, between the respective UNDP business unit and Individual Consultant, prior to travel and will be reimbursed.

### 12.1. Additional requirements for the recommended contractor

Statement of Medical Fitness for Work: Individual Consultants/Contractors whose assignments require travel and who are over 65 years of age are required, at their own cost, to undergo a full medical examination including x-rays and obtaining medical clearance from an UN - approved doctor prior to taking up their assignment. Where there is no UN office nor a UN Medical Doctor present in the location of the Individual Contractor prior to commencing the travel, either for repatriation or duty travel, the Individual Contractor may choose his/her own preferred physician to obtain the required medical clearance.

Inoculations/Vaccinations: Individual Consultants/Contractors are required to have vaccinations/inoculations when travelling to certain countries, as designated by the UN Medical Doctor. The cost of required vaccinations/inoculations, when foreseeable, must be included in the financial proposal. Any unforeseeable vaccination/inoculation cost will be reimbursed by UNDP.

### 12.2. Security clearance

The Consultant should undertake the Security Training (BSAFE) tests prior to travelling. These requirements apply for all Consultants, attracted individually or through the Employer.

## 13. TOR ANNEXES

ToR Annex 1: Project Information Package to be reviewed by Final Evaluation IC.

ToR Annex 2: Content of the Final Evaluation report.

ToR Annex 3: Evaluation Criteria Matrix template.

ToR Annex 4: Ethical Code of Conduct for Evaluator.

ToR Annex 5: Final Evaluation Rating Scales.

ToR Annex 6: Final Evaluation Report Clearance Form.

ToR Annex 7: Final Evaluation Audit Trail.

## A2: TE Mission itinerary

No	Time	Activity	Participants	Venue	Remarks/Comments
<b>14 June, Friday</b>					
	09:00 – 09:30	Security Briefing	Nurgazy Abdrakhmanov	UN House	Book PMU Car, Zhyldyz will meet
1.	9.30-10.00	Interview with Communication Officer and Media LLC /Company on implementation of communication strategy	Ainagul Abdrakhmanova Aigul K	UN House	
2.	10:00-11:00	Interview with UNDP CO/Oversight of NAP project implementation	Alamgir Hossain, Chief Technical Adviser on Climate Change, Environment and Energy  Lira Zholdubaeva, CCDRM Team Leader  Aidai Arstanbekova, M&E Officer  Aidai Ashiralieva, Programme Associate  Zhyldyz Uzakbaeva, NAP project coordinator	UN House	
3.	11:30-12:30	Interview with Urban Development and Natural Resources Specialist of Asian Development Bank/The partner on the development of two more sectorial plans (energetic and green cities)	Ainagul Amanova	ADB	PMU Car will take you to ADB  0550878000  6 floor
4.	14:00-15:00	Interview with IE/ development of climate screening and proofing guidelines and ToT	Vasko Popovski	Online  <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/86304752132?pwd=xxQpK1MbRwh5VZTFmL7LEGgam9uYLi.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/86304752132?pwd=xxQpK1MbRwh5VZTFmL7LEGgam9uYLi.1</a>	

No	Time	Activity	Participants	Venue	Remarks/Comments
5.	15:30-16:30	Interview with Deputy Director of the Center for Climate Finance under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic/Climate finance activities and development of 16 projects	Asel Madybaeva	BC Altair Razzakova/Bokonbaeva	0770059191 Translator
6.	17.00-18.00	Interview with the Chief of the Department of Bioresources of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology / Focal point on biodiversity conservation sector	Kumar Mambetaliyev	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/88996160303?pwd=Zbo71RaO7ava4JTmB6z4qKgBcUxAAQ.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/88996160303?pwd=Zbo71RaO7ava4JTmB6z4qKgBcUxAAQ.1</a>	0550040080 Translator
7.	18.00-19.00	Interview with National budgeting specialist for sectoral and subnational adaptation planning	Nurida Baizakova	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/87060560602?pwd=chR58Bi4ZDqqIsbc4OilRa4vRowvo8.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/87060560602?pwd=chR58Bi4ZDqqIsbc4OilRa4vRowvo8.1</a>	Translator
8.	19.00-20.00	Presentation of the project results by the NAP project coordinator	Zhyldyz Uzakbaeva, NAP project coordinator		
	<b>18 June, Tuesday</b>				
9.	09.30 – 11.00	Interview with the Head of the Climate Policy Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic/Focal point and coordinator on climate policy (third NDA on working with GCF)	Aizada Barieva	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic Erkindik 2	0550159922 Translator
10.	11.30-12.00	Interview with UNDP CO Senior Management	Monica Rijal, Deputy Resident Representative	UN House	

No	Time	Activity	Participants	Venue	Remarks/Comments
11.	13.00-14.00	Interview with Deputy Director of the National Institute of Public Health under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic/Member of the working group on the development of the health sector plan, climate financing in health sector	Djemuratov Kubanychbek	Ministry of Health	0555782692 Translator
12.	15.00 – 16.00	Interview with Head of the Department of Hydro-meteorological Observations, Forecasts and Information Provision of Hydrometeorological Service under MES KR/Focal Point on NAP Project on HS under MES KR	Chernikova Tatyana	Hydrometeorological Service under MES	0556500148 Translator
13.	16.30-17.30	Interview with Head of the Secretariat of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction - Head of the Working Group /Focal Point on the NAP Project on MES KR	Almabek Aydaakeev	Ministry of Emergency Situations	0708966499 Translator
14.	18:30-19:30	Interview with IE/ Development capacity assessment of MES KR and development of the reports on slow-onset hazards	Ephrat Yovel	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/88693677713?pwd=WMwqR0uNh2c0FskA5dhgwGfRQsz3bY.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/88693677713?pwd=WMwqR0uNh2c0FskA5dhgwGfRQsz3bY.1</a>	
<b>19 June, Wednesday</b>					
15.	10.00 – 10.45	Interview with the Specialist of Ministry of Economy and Commerce/ Capacity building activities of MES KR, provincial project activities	Nuriya Momonkulova	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/83315586884?pwd=aWVjoYF2INVitaZnuGvCEXqoL4F8yf.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/83315586884?pwd=aWVjoYF2INVitaZnuGvCEXqoL4F8yf.1</a>	0550624264 Translator

No	Time	Activity	Participants	Venue	Remarks/Comments
16.	10.45 – 11.30	Interview with Senior Programme Associate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, WFP / WFP developed the climate risk profiles for Batken rayons and two rayons of Osh province, findings were used for NAP provincial plans	Zhyldyz Asanbaeva	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/81398163644?pwd=UsNQdfPxze5fbLqkahOql3CUvwy121.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/81398163644?pwd=UsNQdfPxze5fbLqkahOql3CUvwy121.1</a>	0554910787 zhyldyz.asanbaeva@wfp.org
17.	11.30 – 12.15	Interview with Head of the GIS Department, Department of Pastures and Livestock Breeding, Ministry of Agriculture, Kyrgyz Republic/Member of working group on agriculture and irrigation sector	Bekenov Malik	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/81356582043?pwd=3MAU3wBZwhMetm4sDr2aHNUYJ92AwR.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/81356582043?pwd=3MAU3wBZwhMetm4sDr2aHNUYJ92AwR.1</a>	0551207889 Translator
18.	13.00-15.30	Presentation of the project results by the NAP project coordinator	Zhyldyz Uzakbaeva, NAP project coordinator	PMU Office	
19.	15:30-16:15	Interview with National Statistical Committee /Focal point of NAP project	Elena Doronina	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/82537070522?pwd=HNnFW1DjVGOKy71ia1kNDE18tI7p0k.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/82537070522?pwd=HNnFW1DjVGOKy71ia1kNDE18tI7p0k.1</a>	0555370562 Translator
20.	16:15-17:00	Interview with suppliers on the private sector and capacity building of MNRETS	Svetlana Bortsova	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/87900083837?pwd=e3Pcvbi5szOcS8vTd5rZD5Bkw1Zctm.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/87900083837?pwd=e3Pcvbi5szOcS8vTd5rZD5Bkw1Zctm.1</a>	<a href="mailto:s-bortsova2015@yandex.ru">s-bortsova2015@yandex.ru</a> Translator
21.	17.00-17.45	Interview with gender specialist and team	Anna Kirilenko	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/83670382534?pwd=Lb1LXRKHkGNTGNQ10Pao5kbzPeoaSF.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/83670382534?pwd=Lb1LXRKHkGNTGNQ10Pao5kbzPeoaSF.1</a>	Translator

No	Time	Activity	Participants	Venue	Remarks/Comments
<b>20 June, Thursday</b>					
FG1	9.00 – 10.30	Focus Group discussion with the Talas, Naryn, Chui, Issyk-Kul on capacity building / Participants of capacity building activities		Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/88935659907?pwd=n6HTDVGbuo0ShQdtFgqu9eiiVZWbx8.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/88935659907?pwd=n6HTDVGbuo0ShQdtFgqu9eiiVZWbx8.1</a>	Translator
FG2	10.30 – 11.30	Focus Group discussion with Batken/Capacity building and consultation process on development of the provincial adaptation plan		Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/82504096672?pwd=1zJOjbx3xdXr41mvWMNKY1oGqN5MZR.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/82504096672?pwd=1zJOjbx3xdXr41mvWMNKY1oGqN5MZR.1</a>	Translator
FG3	11.30 – 12.30	Focus Group discussion with Djalal-Abad/Capacity building and consultation process on development of the provincial adaptation plan		<a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/81639777897?pwd=VCSXjzEf9ix4JZmxevLFQWjrU1Verp.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/81639777897?pwd=VCSXjzEf9ix4JZmxevLFQWjrU1Verp.1</a>	Translator
FG4	13.00-14.00	Focus Group discussion with Osh/Capacity building and consultation process on development of the provincial adaptation plan		Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/82536015227?pwd=ebvORkZlazzHcNwNTVMSfxngs1KRj.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/82536015227?pwd=ebvORkZlazzHcNwNTVMSfxngs1KRj.1</a>	Translator
22.	14.00-15.00	Interview with Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (CAIAG)/Responsible for development 4 sectorial plans and 3 provincial plans	Bolot Moldobekov	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/85706874382?pwd=6Y5riobqCFztTx6TLbFH7g67jFC64.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/85706874382?pwd=6Y5riobqCFztTx6TLbFH7g67jFC64.1</a>	Translator
23.	15.00-16.00	Interview with expert on capacity building of MEC and head of working group on joint NAP	Azamat Dikambaev	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/84789683880?pwd=bE0HzH3x738sXQxbTruH7AxWo7u8TY.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/84789683880?pwd=bE0HzH3x738sXQxbTruH7AxWo7u8TY.1</a>	

No	Time	Activity	Participants	Venue	Remarks/Comments
24.	16:00-17.00	Interview with NTS Resources and consulting/Company responsible for implementation activities on output 1.3.	Fomenko Gennadyi	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/82532981880?pwd=D2o93UNlYVaYjTlF32HdKAxSgYyU3s.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/82532981880?pwd=D2o93UNlYVaYjTlF32HdKAxSgYyU3s.1</a>	Translator
25.	17.00-18.00	Interview with the Director of the Scientific and Production Center for Forest Research named after P.A. Gan, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic/Involvement in biodiversity conservation sectorial plan development	Rajapaev Muslim	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/82274226805?pwd=hjGStJN3CN3GS9WrxXzh5hNg5XkQsG.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/82274226805?pwd=hjGStJN3CN3GS9WrxXzh5hNg5XkQsG.1</a>	Translator 0551773833 <a href="mailto:mrzhapbaev@gmail.com">mrzhapbaev@gmail.com</a>
26.	18.00-19.00	Interview with IE, development of methodology for CRVAs on sectorial and provincial levels	Ivan Filiutsich	Online <a href="https://undp.zoom.us/j/81471452096?pwd=3GY6aZhz0zkxCrzZlj638FD02BVpQb.1">https://undp.zoom.us/j/81471452096?pwd=3GY6aZhz0zkxCrzZlj638FD02BVpQb.1</a>	
<b>21 June, Thursday</b>					
27.	11.00 – 12.00	Wrap-up meeting with Monica Rijal, Deputy Resident Representative Lira Zholdubaeva, CCDRM Team Leader Alamgir Hossain, Chief Technical Advisor Aidai Ashiralieva, Programme Associate Zhyldyz Uzakbaeva, NAP Manager		UN House	
	14.00-15.00	Presentation of findings to the stakeholders		Online	Translator
		RTA		Online/In written	

### A3: List of persons interviewed

#	Name, Surname	Organization/Position/Role in the Project	Contact
<b>Project Team and Key Personnel</b>			
1.	Zhyldyz Uzakbaeva	NAP project manager/Project implementation	e-mail
2.	Aselya Sagynbaeva	NAP project specialist/Project implementation	e-mail
<b>UNDP Country Office</b>			
3.	Monica Rijal	Deputy Resident Representative/Oversight on project implementation	e-mail
4.	Lira Zholdubaeva	UNDP/Team leader/Climate Change, Environment and Energy/Oversight on project implementation	e-mail
5.	Alamgir Hossain	Chief Technical Adviser on Climate Change, Environment and Energy	e-mail
<b>Regional Technical Adviser</b>			
6.	Rohini Kohli	Senior Technical Advisor, Climate change adaptation policy and planning	e-mail
<b>Key Project Stakeholders/ Partners at the national level</b>			
<b>MNRETS</b>			
7.	Barieva Aizada	Head of the Climate Policy Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic/Members of working group, focal point on climate change policy	e-mail
8.	Mambetaliev Kumar	Chief of the Department of Bioresources of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic/Members of working group, focal point on biodiversity conservation sector	e-mail
<b>MES</b>			
9.	Almabek Aydakeev	Head of the Secretariat of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction, Ministry of Emergency Situation - Head of the Working Group/Members of working group, focal point on DRR sector	e-mail
10.	Djemuratov Kubanychbek	Deputy Director of the National Institute of Public Health under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic/Members of a working group on the health sector	tel.
<b>MA</b>			
11.	Bekenov Malik	Head of the GIS Department, Department of Pastures and Livestock Breeding/Members of a working group on the agriculture and irrigation sector	tel.
<b>Climate Finance Center</b>			
12.	Asel Madybaeva	Deputy Director of the Center for Climate Finance under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic/Members of the interstate working group	e-mail
<b>HMS under MES</b>			
13.	Chernikova Tatiyana	Department of Hydro-meteorological Observations, Forecasts and Information Provision/Focal Point and member of interstate working group	e-mail

<b>MEC</b>			
14.	Nuriya Momonkulova	Department of Regions Development policies/focal point on provincial activities	tel.
<b>NSC</b>			
15.	Elena Doronina	Leading Specialist of the Department of Sustainable Development and Environmental Statistics of the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic/Focal point	tel.
<b>Key Project Stakeholders/ Partners at provincial level</b>			
<b>Talas</b>			
16.	Baetov Rakhmed	Authorized Representative of the President in Talas region/ participant in capacity building trainings	tel.
17.	Sydykova Zaure	Trainer in Talas training on capacity building	e-mail
<b>Naryn</b>			
18.	Aliaskarov Muratbek	Regional center for family medicine in Naryn/participant in capacity building trainings	e-mail
<b>Chui</b>			
19.	Joraeva Chynara	Representative of Ministry of Economy and Commerce in Chui province/participant in capacity building training/participant in capacity building trainings	tel.
20.	Baygazieva Nazira	District Administration in Chui province'/participant in capacity building training	e-mail
21.	Esenalieva Nazira	Trainer in Chui trainings on capacity building	e-mail
<b>Issyk-Kul</b>			
22.	Bekbaev Islambek	Mayor office in Karakol of Issyk-Kul province/participant in capacity building training	tel.
23.	Eralieva Nurjamal	PF Kumtor el aykyn, Issyk-Kul province'/participant in capacity building training	tel.
<b>Batken</b>			
24.	Abdamitova Gulzhan	Representative of Ministry of Economy and Commerce in Batken province	tel.
25.	Mamadieva Aigul	Representative of ARIS, Community development and investment agency in Batken province	tel.
<b>Djalal-Abad</b>			
26.	Myrzakulov Mirlan	Trainer/Consultant of regional consultant service of Djalal-Abad	e-mail
27.	Rakhamtov Omurbek	Regional Administration of Agricultural Development	e-mail
<b>Osh</b>			
28.	Zhooshbaev Amir	Lead specialist of Authorized Representative of the President in Osh region	e-mail
29.	Koshnazarov Makhmud	Osh Territorial Administration of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry	tel.
<b>Development partners</b>			
30.	Zhyldyz Asanbaeva	Senior Programme Associate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, WFP (WFP developed the climate risk profiles for Batken rayons and two rayons of Osh province, findings were used for NAP provincial plans)	e-mail

31.	Ainagul Amanova	Urban Development and Natural Resources Specialist of Asian Development Bank/The partner on the development of two more sectorial plans (energetic and green cities)	e-mail
<b>International Consultants</b>			
32.	Fomenko Gennadyi	International consulting on statistics	e-mail
33.	Vasko Popovski	Climate screening and proofing	e-mail
34.	Ivan Filiutsich	Methodology development for sectoral and subnational adaptation planning	e-mail
35.	Ephrat Yove	Capacity assessment and building of MES and slow onset hazards activities	e-mail
<b>National Experts</b>			
36.	Ulan Abdybachev	Development of national slow-onset hazards activities	e-mail
37.	Nurida Baizakova	Budgeting specialist for sectoral and subnational adaptation planning	e-mail
38.	Anna Kirilenko	Gender Expert of the Center of regional science and development	e-mail
39.	Aizhan Musaeva	Gender Expert of the Center of regional science and development	
40.	Nurzhan Toktogulova	Gender Expert of the Center of regional science and development	
<b>Contractors</b>			
41.	Bolot Moldobekov	Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences is responsible for the development of sectoral and provincial adaptation plans	e-mail
42.	Azamat Dikambe	Center of analysis and evaluation is responsible for the development of joint NAP and capacity building of the Ministry of Economic and Commerce of KR	e-mail
43.	Svetlana Bortsova	Consulting company EcoPartner is responsible for capacity building of Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic and private sector engagement	e-mail
44.	Yelena Arabova	Director of organization, development of road map of statistics on climate change and capacity building of NSC and KHM	
45.	Fomenko Marina	Specialist on institutional development, development of road map of statistics on climate change and capacity building of NSC and KHM	e-mail
<b>Academia &amp; NGOs</b>			
46.	Tashtanbekova Madina	NGO, Talas	tel.
47.	Rajapaev Muslim	Scientific and Production Center for Forest Research named after P.A. Gan, Institute of Biology, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic/Involvement in biodiversity and formulation of biodiversity sectorial adaptation plan	e-mail

#### A4: List of documents reviewed

#	Item (electronic versions preferred if available)	NAP Kyrgyzstan relevant folders/documents
1	Project Identification Form (PIF)	No PIF
2	UNDP Initiation Plan	LPAC minutes
3	Final NAP Project Document with all annexes	NAP project document with signed cover page
4	CEO Endorsement Request	CEO endorsement letter as of 12 June 2020
5	UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and associated management plans (if any)	SESP
6	Inception Workshop Report	IWR with revised plan and budget
8	All Project Biannual Progress Reports.	All project bi-annual and annual reports and the evidence folder where all deliverables are listed according to the requirements of GCF were added as follows: December 2021 December 2022 December 2023 July 2021 July 2022
9	Progress reports (quarterly, semi-annual, or annual, with associated workplans and financial reports)	Added in folder 8
10	Oversight mission reports	1) Back-to-office reports 2) UNDP CO QA report
11	Minutes of Project Board Meetings and of other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings)	1) Project board meetings (PB) and MNRETS orders on PB (2021, 2024) 2) Interstate working group meetings (IWG) and MNRETS orders and composition (2022, 2023)
14	Financial data, including actual expenditures by project outcome, including management costs, and including documentation of any significant budget revisions	Financial data, including actual expenditures by project outcome, including management costs, and documentation of any significant budget revisions
16	Audit reports	CO reports
17	Electronic copies of project outputs (booklets, manuals, technical reports, articles)	Outcome 1 Outcome 2 Outcome 3
18	Sample of project communications materials	1) Sample: Summary Report of Media lab on 1 stage - links provided in the report, 8 annexes to the report also uploaded

		2) ToR on implementation of communication strategy 3) Communication strategy 4) Summary of Communication interventions in Advancing National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in Kyrgyzstan project funded by Green Climate Fund
19	Summary list of formal meetings, workshops, etc. held, with date, location, topic, and number of participants	Summary list of formal meetings, workshops, etc. held, with date, location, topic, and number of participants
21	List of contracts and procurement items over ~US\$5,000 (i.e. organizations or companies contracted for project outputs, etc., except in cases of confidential information)	List of contracts and procurement items over ~US\$5,000 (i.e. organizations or companies contracted for project outputs, etc., except in cases of confidential information)
22	List of related projects/initiatives contributing to project objectives approved/started after GCF project approval (i.e. any leveraged or “catalytic” results)	The project context provided the background to start the NAP project in 2020, during which the Government identified four sectors: Disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, health, and agriculture & irrigation. In 2021, the NDC updating project began, identifying two additional sectors: energy and green cities. The adaptation part of the updated NDC included all six sectors, serving as the baseline for developing the four sectoral adaptation plans within the NAP project. Bearing in mind the importance of developing the additional sectors (energy and green cities), the NAP project-initiated negotiations, and the ADB developed these sectors. We are currently discussing their inclusion in the joint NAP document for covering all six sectors covered by NDC (2021).
23	Data on relevant project website activity – e.g. number of unique visitors per month, number of page views, etc. over the relevant time period, if available	1) Data on statistics of communication products (1 and 2 stages);
24	UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)	CDP 2023-2027
25	List/map of project sites, highlighting suggested visits	Kyrgyz Republic
26	List and contact details for project staff, key project stakeholders, including Project Board members, RTA, Project Team members, and other partners to be consulted	List and contact details for project staff, and key project stakeholders, including Project Board members, RTA, Project Team members, and other partners to be consulted
27	Project deliverables that provide documentary evidence of achievement toward project outcomes	See in the folder 8 and 17

## A5: Evaluation Question Matrix

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GCF Focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national level?</b>			
How well has the Project aligned with national government and agency needs and priorities?	Alignment with national policies and local development plans	ProDoc, National strategies and policies, regional development plans, National Agenda 2030	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations,
To what extent has NAP's selected method of delivery been appropriate to the development context?	Evidence of appropriateness of delivery method	ProDoc, Project Team, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
Has NAP Project been influential in influencing national policies on climate change adaptation?	Evidence of influence over national policies on climate change adaptation	Stakeholders, National strategies and policies, regional development plans, National Agenda 2030	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations,
To what extent was the theory of change presented in the outcome model a relevant and appropriate vision on which to base the initiatives?	Evidence of appropriateness of the Project vision	ProDoc, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent was the project in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, Country Programme Document (CPD), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Green Climate Fund (GCF) strategic programming?	Alignment with global, regional and country's environmental policies and strategies	UN/UNDP Strategic Frameworks, Agenda 2030, CPD, UNSDCF, GCF strategic programs	Document review Triangulation, Validations
<b>Project Design</b>			
Have synergies with other projects and initiatives been incorporated in the design?	Evidence of stakeholder mapping in the ProDoc and examples of synergistic activities planned	ProDoc, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?	Evidence of lessons from other projects listed and considered in the design stage	ProDoc, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Were perspectives of those affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, considered during project design processes?	Evidence that the project design was informed by the perspectives of local stakeholders	ProDoc, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Have issues materialized due to incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the ProDoc?	Evidence of comprehensive risk analysis and mitigation measures in the ProDoc and Progress Reports	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Spot Check reports, Board meeting minutes, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations

<b>Results Framework</b>			
Are the project objective and outcomes clear, practicable, and feasible within its time frame?	Level of coherence between project objectives and outcomes, and resources	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Annual Work Plans, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Are the project's logframe indicators and targets appropriate?	Evidence of the project logframe capturing key results at output and outcome level	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
How "SMART" are the project targets (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound)? If applicable, what specific amendments or revisions to the targets and indicators are recommended?	Evidence of the project targets being SMART	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
<b>Mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment</b>			
To what extent were broader development and gender aspects factored into project design? Has there been progress so far that has led to or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e., income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc...)?	Evidence of alignment with broader development agenda, including gender roles	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Spot Check reports, Board meeting minutes, Gender expert, Project Team, Stakeholders, Gender-related deliverables	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
<b>Other cross cutting issues</b>			
To what extent were other cross cutting issues (i.e., due diligence process with companies which received funding, human rights or labour standards assessments etc.) factored into project design and implementation?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Spot Check reports, SESP reports, Board meeting minutes, Project team, Stakeholders	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations

<b>Evaluative Criteria Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
<b>Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?</b>			
What evidence is there that the Project has contributed towards an improvement in national government capacity, including institutional strengthening?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
Has the NAP Project been responsive and effective in helping improve climate change adaptation planning in Kyrgyzstan?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent have outcomes been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent has the Project been able to form and maintain partnerships with other development partners, civil society organizations and private sector to leverage results?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions

What has been the contribution of partners and other organizations to the outcome, and how effective have the Project partnerships been in contributing to achieving the outcome?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
What were the positive or negative, intended, or unintended, changes brought about by NAP's work?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
What contributing factors and impediments enhance or impede NAP performance?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality, the empowerment of women, and/or a human-rights based approach?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Minutes of the Working group meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables.	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
<b>Progress towards Outcomes Analysis</b>			
Are the logframe indicators met? If not then why?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Project Team, Stakeholders, Progress Reports	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Progress and trend analysis of project planned and achieved targets

<b>Evaluative Criteria Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
<b>Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in line with international and national norms and standards?</b>			
Are NAP's approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework relevant to achieve the planned outcomes?	Evidence from document review and Project Team feedback	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
To what extent were quality outputs delivered on time?	Evidence from document review and Project Team feedback	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
Has there been an economical use of financial and human resources and strategic allocation of resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.)?	Evidence from document review and Project Team feedback	Progress Reports, Annual workplans, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Budget expenditure reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
Did the monitoring and evaluation systems that NAP has in place help to ensure that activities and outputs were managed efficiently and effectively?	Evidence from document review and Project Team feedback	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations

Were alternative approaches considered in designing the Project?	Evidence from document review and Project Team feedback	ProDoc, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
To what extent has the Project increased the synergies between the other UNDP programme and projects?	Evidence from document review and Project Team feedback	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
<b>Management Arrangements, UNDP</b>			
Has there been an appropriate focus on results?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Has the UNDP support to the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner and Project Team been adequate?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Has the quality and timeliness of technical support to the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner and Project Team been adequate?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
How has the responsiveness of the managing parties to significant implementation problems (if any) been?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents (Board meetings minutes)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Are there salient issues (e.g., project duration and scope) that have affected project outcomes and sustainability?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
<b>Management Arrangements, Implementing Partner(s)</b>			
Were the capacities of the executing institution(s) and its counterparts properly considered when the Project was designed?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents (e.g., ProDoc)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Were partnership arrangements properly identified and roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to Project approval?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents (e.g., ProDoc)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Were counterpart resources, enabling legislation, and adequate project management arrangements in place at Project entry?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents (e.g., ProDoc)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Has there been an appropriate focus on timeliness?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents (e.g. Progress Reports and AWP)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations

Have management inputs and processes, including budgeting and procurement been adequate?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, documents (esp., AWP and Board meeting minutes)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Has overall risk management been proactive, participatory, and effective?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholder, documents	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Has there been sufficient candour and realism in annual reporting?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholder, documents	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
Has there been adequate mitigation and management of environmental and social risks as identified through the UNDP Environmental and Social screening procedure?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholder, documents (e.g., UNDP Environmental and Social screening document)	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations
<b>Work Planning</b>			
Has the project experienced delays in start-up and/or implementation? What were the causes of the delays? And, have the issues been resolved?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Document review Interviews with Project Team Triangulation, Validations
Were the work-planning processes results-based? Has the project team used the project's results framework/ logframe as a management tool?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review; as well as evidence of using appropriate management tools	Annual Work Plans, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with project staff Document review Triangulation, Validations
Have there been any changes to the logframe since project start, and have these changes been documented and approved by the project board?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with project staff Document review Triangulation, Validations
<b>Finance and Co-finance</b>			
Have strong financial controls been established to allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget at any time, and to allow for the timely flow of funds and the payment of satisfactory project deliverables?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations
Are there variances between planned and actual expenditures? If yes, what are the reasons behind these variances?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Annual Work Plans, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Budget files, Budget revisions, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations Progress and trend analysis of project allocations and expenditures
Has the project demonstrated due diligence in the management of funds, including annual audits and spot checks?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Annual Work Plans, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations

Have there been any changes made to the fund allocations as a result of budget revisions? Assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Annual Work Plans, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations Progress and trend analysis of project allocations and expenditures
Has pledged co-financing materialized? If not, what are the reasons behind the co-financing not materializing or falling short of targets?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Annual Work Plans, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations Progress and trend analysis of project allocations and expenditures
<b>Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</b>			
Was the M&E plan sufficiently budgeted and funded during project preparation and implementation thus far? Are sufficient resources being allocated to M&E? Are these resources being allocated effectively?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations
Are the M&E systems appropriate to the project's specific context? Do the monitoring tools provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners, stakeholders including groups (e.g., women indigenous peoples, children, elderly, disabled, and poor)? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required? How well are the development objectives built into monitoring systems: How are perspectives of women and men involved and affected by the project monitored and assessed?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations
To what extent have follow-up actions, and/or adaptive management measures, been taken in response to the Progress Reports?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations
<b>Risk Management</b>			
Were the risks identified in the ProDoc, Progress Reports and the ATLAS Risk Management Module the most important? Are the risk ratings applied appropriate and up to date? If not, explain why.	Evidence of adequate risk identification	ProDoc, Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team	Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>			
Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations
Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations

How has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives? Are there any limitations to stakeholder awareness of project outcomes or to stakeholder participation in project activities? Is there invested interest of stakeholders in the project's long-term success and sustainability?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations
<b>Reporting</b>			
How have adaptive management changes been reported by the Project Team and shared with the Project Board?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Annual Work Plans, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team, Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders Interviews with Project Team Document review Triangulation, Validations
How well have the Project Team and partners undertaken and fulfilled GCF reporting requirements?	Evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports	Document review Triangulation, Validations
How have Progress Reports been shared with the Project Board and other key stakeholders?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Board meeting minutes and other documents, Stakeholders (Board Members)	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations
How have lessons derived from the adaptive management process been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners, and incorporated into project implementation?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project Team, Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations
<b>Communication</b>			
Was communication regular and effective? Were there feedback mechanisms when communication was received? Did this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and long-term investment in the sustainability of project results?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback, evidence from document review, evidence of appropriate feedback tools used	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Stakeholders, Website statistics, Communication materials.	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations
Were proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)	Concurrence of interviewee feedback, evidence from document review, evidence of appropriate communication tools	Progress Reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Stakeholders, Website statistics, Communication materials.	Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations

<b>Evaluative Criteria Questions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
<b>Sustainability:</b> To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-political, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
What is the likelihood that the NAP Project interventions are sustainable?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
What mechanisms have been set in place by NAP to support the government of Kyrgyzstan to sustain improvements made through these interventions?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders, Minutes of Board meetings	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Document review

			Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent has a sustainability strategy, including capacity development of key national stakeholders, been developed, or implemented?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders, Minutes of Board meetings	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent have partners committed to providing continuing support?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders, Minutes of Board meetings	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
What indications are there that the outcomes will be sustained, e.g., through requisite capacities (systems, structures, staff, etc.)?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders, Minutes of Board meetings	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
What opportunities for financial sustainability exist?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders, Minutes of Board meetings	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
How has the project developed appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff, expertise, etc.) that will be self-sufficient after the project closure date?	Evidence from Project Team and stakeholder feedback	Project Team, Stakeholders, Minutes of Board meetings	Interviews with Project Team Interviews with stakeholders Document review Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>Gender equality and women's empowerment:</b> How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?			
To what extent has gender been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the NAP programme?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Gender expert, Stakeholders, ProDoc, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Gender related project deliverables	Document review Interview with Gender expert Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
To what extent has NAP programme promoted positive changes in gender equality? Were there any unintended effects?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Gender expert, Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Gender related project deliverables	Document review Interview with Gender expert Interviews with project staff

			Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
How did the Project promote gender equality, human rights, and human development in the delivery of outputs?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Gender expert, Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Gender related project deliverables	Document review Interview with Gender expert Interviews with project staff Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress towards reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?</b>			
What is the Project impact in qualitative as well as quantitative terms from a broader development and system building perspective? What would the development have been like without the Project interventions in the area of concern?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation
What are the positive or negative, intended or unintended, changes brought about by the Project's interventions?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation
What real differences have the Project interventions made to the beneficiaries? How many people have been affected? Have women and men equally benefited from the Project?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables Gender related project deliverables, gender segregated data from project activities	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation
Assess any real change in gender equality, e.g., access to and control of resources, decision- making power, division of labor, etc.	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables, Gender related Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation
To what extent are key stakeholders/final beneficiaries satisfied with the implementation and results of the Project, specifically in terms of the partnership support. Remaining issues in the area of concern?	Evidence from interviewee feedback	Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders
To what extent has the Project elevated cooperation between relevant institutions?	Evidence from interviewee feedback	Stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders
Were there contributions to changes in socio-economic status (income, health, well-being, etc.)?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation

How have cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality and reaching the most vulnerable, been effectively taken up?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation
What is the mid-term and long-term Project influence on climate change adaptation in the country resulting from the NAP policy frameworks?	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation
Identify barriers and risks that may prevent further progress towards long-term impact.	Evidence from interviewee feedback and from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables	Document review Comparative analysis Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>Catalytic role of the Project</b>			
Catalysed behavioural changes in terms of use and application by the relevant stakeholders and of capacities developed;	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
Contributed to institutional changes, for instance institutional uptake of Project demonstrated technologies, practices, or management approaches;	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
Contributed to policy changes (on paper and in implementation of policy);	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports, Project deliverables, Affected national policies and regulations	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions
Contributed to sustained follow-on financing (catalytic financing) from Governments, private sector, donors etc.;	Concurrence of interviewee feedback and evidence from document review	Stakeholders, Progress reports, Minutes of the Board meetings, Monitoring session reports	Document review Interviews with stakeholders Triangulation, Validations, Interpretations, Abstractions

## A6: Questionnaire used

Key Project Stakeholders/Partners at national level	
<p>Relevance and Alignment with Developmental Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How well do you think the project aligns with the Kyrgyz Republic's national development priorities?</li> <li>2. Can you give an example of how the project has supported national initiatives and policies, including at the provincial level?</li> </ol> <p>Capacity Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. How effective were the training sessions in improving your awareness and technical skills for climate change adaptation?</li> <li>4. Can you give an example of how the training helped you address climate change challenges at the provincial level?</li> </ol> <p>Coordination of Adaptation Activities at National Level</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. How effective has the project been in enhancing coordination of adaptation activities across government agencies?</li> <li>6. What mechanisms or platforms have been established or strengthened to improve coordination, especially for activities at the provincial level?</li> </ol> <p>Stakeholder Engagement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. How effective were the mechanisms for stakeholder consultations and coordination?</li> <li>8. Were all relevant stakeholders, including marginalized groups, adequately engaged during the project, especially at the provincial level?</li> </ol> <p>Planning and Implementation</p>	<p>Актуальность и соответствие приоритетам развития</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Насколько, по вашему мнению, проект соответствует национальным приоритетам развития Кыргызской Республики?</li> <li>2. Можете ли вы привести пример того, как проект поддержал национальные инициативы и политику, в том числе на областном уровне?</li> </ol> <p>Развитие потенциала</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Насколько эффективны были тренинги с точки зрения повышения вашей осведомленности и технических навыков по адаптации к изменению климата?</li> <li>4. Можете ли вы привести пример того, как тренинг помог вам решить проблемы изменения климата на областном уровне?</li> </ol> <p>Координация мероприятий по адаптации на общереспубликанском уровне</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Насколько эффективен проект в усилении координации мероприятий по адаптации между государственными ведомствами?</li> <li>6. Какие механизмы или платформы были созданы или усовершенствованы для улучшения координации, в особенности по части мероприятий областного масштаба?</li> </ol> <p>Взаимодействие с заинтересованными сторонами</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Насколько эффективны были механизмы консультаций и координации с заинтересованными сторонами?</li> <li>8. Все ли соответствующие заинтересованные стороны, включая маргинализированные группы, были достаточным образом вовлечены в реализацию проекта, особенно на областном уровне?</li> </ol> <p>Планирование и реализация</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Насколько эффективным был проект с точки зрения оказания помощи вам в разработке и реализации планов адаптации?</li> </ol>

<p>9. How effective has the project been in helping you develop and implement adaptation plans?</p> <p>10. What tools and resources from the project have been most useful at the provincial level?</p> <p>Gender and Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>11. How well were gender considerations and the needs of vulnerable groups integrated into the project activities?</p> <p>12. Did women, men, and vulnerable groups equally benefit from the project activities at both national and provincial levels? If not, what were the barriers?</p> <p>Communication and Responsiveness</p> <p>13. How would you rate the communication and responsiveness of the project implementers?</p> <p>14. Did you receive timely and clear information about project activities and outcomes at both national and provincial levels?</p> <p>Overall Assessment and Recommendations for Sustainability of Results and Future Projects</p> <p>15. What are the most significant achievements of the project in your view?</p> <p>16. What recommendations do you have for improving future projects like this, especially in terms of provincial-level implementation and sustainability of results?</p>	<p>10. Какие инструменты и ресурсы проекта оказались наиболее полезными на областном уровне?</p> <p>Гендерные аспекты и уязвимые группы</p> <p>11. Насколько хорошо гендерные аспекты и потребности уязвимых групп были интегрированы в деятельность проекта?</p> <p>12. Получили ли женщины, мужчины и уязвимые группы в равной степени пользу от деятельности проекта как на национальном, так и на областном уровне? Если нет, то каковы были препятствия?</p> <p>Обмен информацией и обратная связь</p> <p>13. Как бы вы оценили эффективность обмена информацией и обратной связи исполнителей проекта?</p> <p>14. Получали ли вы своевременную и четкую информацию о деятельности и результатах проекта как на национальном, так и на областном уровнях?</p> <p>Общая оценка и рекомендации по устойчивости результатов и будущих проектов</p> <p>15. Каковы, по вашему мнению, наиболее значимые достижения проекта?</p> <p>16. Какие бы вы дали рекомендации по улучшению будущих подобных проектов, особенно с точки зрения реализации на областном уровне и устойчивости результатов?</p>
<p><b>Key Project Stakeholders/ Partners at provincial and subnational level</b></p>	
<p>Capacity development</p> <p>1. How effective were the training sessions in improving your awareness and technical capabilities related to climate change adaptation?</p> <p>2. Can you provide specific examples of how the training has helped you address climate change challenges in your</p>	<p>Потенциалды өнүктүрүү</p> <p>1. Климаттын өзгөрүшүнө адаптациялоо боюнча маалыматыңызды жана техникалык жөндөмдөрүңүздү жакшыртуу жагынан окуу курстары канчалык натыйжалуу болду?</p> <p>2. Окуу курстары сиздин аймагыңызда климаттын өзгөрүшүнө</p>

<p>province?</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>3. How would you rate the effectiveness of the mechanisms established for stakeholder consultations and coordination?</p> <p>4. Were all relevant stakeholders, including marginalized groups, adequately engaged and consulted during the project?</p> <p>Planning and implementation</p> <p>5. How effective has the project been in helping you develop and implement subnational adaptation plans?</p> <p>6. What tools and resources provided by the project have been most useful in increasing adaptive capacity at the local level?</p> <p>Gender and vulnerable groups aspects</p> <p>7. How well were gender considerations and the needs of vulnerable groups, such as the poor population, integrated into the project activities and training sessions?</p> <p>8. Were women, men, and vulnerable groups equally engaged and benefited from the project activities? If not, what were the barriers?</p> <p>Communication and responsiveness</p> <p>9. How would you rate the communication and responsiveness of the project implementers throughout the project?</p> <p>10. Were you provided with timely and clear information about project activities and outcomes?</p> <p>Overall assessment</p> <p>11. What are the most significant achievements of the</p>	<p>байланыштуу көйгөйлөрдү чечүүгө кандай жардам бергени тууралуу конкреттүү мисалдарды келтире аласызбы?</p> <p>Кызыкдар тараптардын катышуусу</p> <p>3. Кызыкдар тараптар менен кеңешүү жана координациялоо үчүн түзүлгөн механизмдердин натыйжалуулугун кандай баалайт элеңиз?</p> <p>4. Долбоордун жүрүшүндө бардык тиешелүү кызыкдар тараптар, анын ичинде маргиналдашкан топтор жетиштүү түрдө тартылдыбы жана кеңешилдиби?</p> <p>Пландоо жана ишке ашыруу</p> <p>5. Долбоор сизге жергиликтүү адаптация пландарын иштеп чыгууга жана ишке ашырууга канчалык жардам берди?</p> <p>6. Долбоор тарабынан камсыз кылынган кайсы колдонмолор жана ресурстар жергиликтүү деңгээлде адаптациялык потенциалды жогорулатууда эң пайдалуу болду?</p> <p>Гендердик жана аялуу топтордун аспектилер</p> <p>7. Долбоордун иш-чараларына жана окутуу курстарына гендердик маселелер жана калктын жакыр катмары сыяктуу аялуу топтордун муктаждыктары канчалык деңгээлде кошулган?</p> <p>8. Аялдар, эркектер жана аялуу топтор долбоордун иш-чараларына бирдей тартылдыбы жана алардан пайда көрүштүбү? Болбосо, кандай тоскоолдуктар болду?</p> <p>Байланыш жана жооп берүү</p> <p>9. Долбоор ишке ашырылган учурда долбоорду ишке ашыруучулардын баарлашуусуна жана жооп берүүсүнө кандай баа берет элеңиз?</p> <p>10. Долбоордун иш-чаралары жана натыйжалары тууралуу өз убагында жана так маалымат менен камсыз болдуңузбу?</p> <p>Жалпы баа</p>
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<p>project in your view?</p> <p>12. What recommendations do you have for the remaining project period and for improving future projects of this nature?</p>	<p>11. Сиздин оюңузча, долбоордун эң маанилүү жетишкендиктери кайсылар?</p> <p>12. Долбоордун калган мезгилине жана ушул мүнөздөгү келечектеги долбоорлорду жакшыртуу боюнча кандай сунуштарыңыз бар?</p>
<p><b>Thematic experts working on trainings and vulnerability assessments</b></p>	
<p>Relevance and Effectiveness of Trainings</p> <p>1. How effective were the training sessions you conducted in improving the awareness and technical skills of the participants?</p> <p>2. Can you provide specific examples of how the training has helped participants address climate change challenges in their regions?</p> <p>Vulnerability Assessments</p> <p>3. How effective was the process of conducting vulnerability assessments in identifying key climate risks and vulnerabilities?</p> <p>4. What challenges did you face during the vulnerability assessments, and how were they addressed?</p> <p>Support from International Experts</p> <p>5. How beneficial was the support from international experts in conducting your training sessions and vulnerability assessments?</p> <p>6. Can you describe a specific instance where the input from international experts significantly enhanced the quality of your work?</p> <p>Mainstreaming Gender and Inclusivity</p> <p>7. How well were gender considerations integrated into your training sessions and vulnerability assessments?</p>	<p>Актуальность и эффективность тренингов</p> <p>1. Насколько эффективны были проведенные вами тренинги с точки зрения повышения осведомленности и технических навыков участников?</p> <p>2. Можете ли вы привести конкретные примеры того, как тренинг помог участникам решить проблемы изменения климата в их регионах?</p> <p>Оценка уязвимостей</p> <p>3. Насколько эффективным был процесс проведения оценок уязвимости при выявлении ключевых климатических рисков и уязвимостей?</p> <p>4. С какими сложностями вы столкнулись во время оценки уязвимости и как они были преодолены?</p> <p>Поддержка международных экспертов</p> <p>5. Насколько полезной была поддержка международных экспертов при проведении ваших тренингов и оценок уязвимости?</p> <p>6. Можете ли вы описать конкретный случай, когда вклад международных экспертов значительно повысил качество вашей работы?</p> <p>Включение гендерных аспектов и инклюзивности</p> <p>7. Насколько хорошо гендерные аспекты были интегрированы в ваши тренинги и оценки уязвимости?</p> <p>8. Использовались ли какие-либо конкретные стратегии для обеспечения вовлечения женщин и уязвимых групп в эту деятельность? Если да, то какие?</p> <p>Сотрудничество с лицами, определяющими политику</p>

<p>8. Were there any specific strategies used to ensure the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in these activities? If so, what were they?</p> <p>Cooperation with Policymakers</p> <p>9. How effective was the cooperation with policymakers in ensuring that your training and assessment results were utilized for informed policy-making?</p> <p>10. Can you provide examples of how your work has influenced policy decisions or planning processes at the national or subnational level?</p> <p>Overall Impact</p> <p>11. What do you consider the most significant impact of your training sessions and vulnerability assessments on the participants and their respective regions?</p> <p>12. What recommendations do you have for improving the effectiveness and inclusivity of future training sessions and vulnerability assessments?</p>	<p>9. Насколько эффективным было сотрудничество с политиками в обеспечении того, чтобы результаты вашего обучения и оценки использовались для принятия ими информированных решений?</p> <p>10. Можете ли вы привести примеры того, как ваша работа повлияла на политические решения или процессы планирования на национальном или местном уровне?</p> <p>Общее воздействие</p> <p>11. Что, по вашему мнению, оказывает наиболее существенное влияние ваших тренингов и оценок уязвимости на участников и их регионы?</p> <p>12. Какие вы можете дать рекомендации по повышению эффективности и инклюзивности дальнейших тренингов и оценок уязвимости?</p>
<p><b>Academia &amp; NGOs</b></p>	
<p>Relevance and Alignment with Developmental Priorities</p> <p>1. How well do you think the project's objectives align with the developmental priorities of the Kyrgyz Republic?</p> <p>2. In what ways has the project addressed the specific needs and challenges identified within the academic and NGO sectors?</p> <p>Collaboration and Coordination</p> <p>3. How effective has the collaboration between your organization and government agencies been in implementing climate change adaptation activities?</p> <p>4. Can you provide examples of successful coordination</p>	<p>Актуальность и соответствие приоритетам развития</p> <p>1. Насколько, по вашему мнению, цели проекта соответствуют приоритетам развития Кыргызской Республики?</p> <p>2. Каким образом проект позволил решить конкретные потребности и проблемы, выявленные в академическом секторе и секторе НПО?</p> <p>Сотрудничество и координация</p> <p>3. Насколько эффективным было сотрудничество между вашей организацией и государственными учреждениями в реализации мероприятий по адаптации к изменению климата?</p> <p>4. Можете ли вы привести примеры успешной координации усилий между вашей организацией и другими</p>

<p>efforts between your organization and other stakeholders (e.g., government, other NGOs, academic institutions)?</p> <p>Contribution to Knowledge and Practice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How has your organization contributed to the development and dissemination of knowledge on climate change adaptation through this project?</li> <li>What impact has the project had on the practical application of climate change adaptation strategies within your organization or community?</li> </ol> <p>Mainstreaming Gender and Inclusivity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How effectively has the project mainstreamed gender and inclusivity considerations into its activities?</li> <li>What measures were taken to ensure that women and vulnerable groups were actively engaged and benefited from the project's initiatives?</li> </ol> <p>Utilization of Research and Expertise</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How has the research conducted by your organization been utilized to inform policy-making and practical adaptation efforts?</li> <li>What challenges and successes have you encountered in translating academic research into actionable climate adaptation policies and practices?</li> </ol> <p>Overall Impact and Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What do you consider the most significant achievements of the project in terms of its impact on academia and the NGO sector?</li> <li>What recommendations would you make for sustaining the results of this project and improving future initiatives in climate change adaptation?</li> </ol>	<p>заинтересованными сторонами (например, правительством, другими НПО, академическими учреждениями)?</p> <p>Вклад в знания и практику</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Как ваша организация способствовала развитию и распространению знаний об адаптации к изменению климата посредством этого проекта?</li> <li>Какое влияние проект оказал на практическое применение стратегий адаптации к изменению климата в вашей организации или сообществе?</li> </ol> <p>Включение гендерных аспектов и инклюзивности</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Насколько эффективно проект интегрировал гендерные аспекты и инклюзивность в свою деятельность?</li> <li>Какие меры были предприняты для обеспечения активного вовлечения женщин и уязвимых групп в инициативы проекта и получения ими выгод?</li> </ol> <p>Применение исследований и опыта</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Как исследования, проведенные вашей организацией, использовались в разработке политик и практических усилий по адаптации?</li> <li>Какие сложности и достижения у вас были при преобразовании научных исследований в действенные политики и методы адаптации к изменению климата?</li> </ol> <p>Общее воздействие и рекомендации</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Что, по вашему мнению, можно считать наиболее значимым достижением проекта с точки зрения его влияния на научные круги и сектор НПО?</li> <li>Какие рекомендации вы могли бы дать для закрепления результатов этого проекта и улучшения будущих инициатив по адаптации к изменению климата?</li> </ol>
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## A7: TE Rating scales

Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, Implementation/Oversight, Execution, Relevance	Sustainability ratings:
<p>6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS): exceeds expectations and/or no shortcomings</p> <p>5 = Satisfactory (S): meets expectations and/or no or minor shortcomings</p> <p>4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS): more or less meets expectations and/or some shortcomings</p> <p>3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): somewhat below expectations and/or significant shortcomings</p> <p>2 = Unsatisfactory (U): substantially below expectations and/or major shortcomings</p> <p>1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe shortcomings</p> <p>Unable to Assess (U/A): available information does not allow an assessment</p>	<p>4 = Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability.</p> <p>3 = Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks to sustainability.</p> <p>2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks to sustainability.</p> <p>1 = Unlikely (U): severe risks to sustainability.</p> <p>Unable to Assess (U/A): Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability.</p>

## A8: Signed UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the project being evaluated. Independence is one of ten general principles for evaluations (together with internationally agreed principles, goals and targets: utility, credibility, impartiality, ethics, transparency, human rights and gender equality, national evaluation capacities, and professionalism).

### Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact during the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings, and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

## A9. Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: Natasa Markovska

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): \_\_\_\_\_

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Skopje, North Macedonia (Place) 01 August 2024

Signature:

