

**UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

**THIRD NATIONAL REPORT ON
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION**

Bishkek 2006

	ABBREVIATION
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AO	Aiyl okmotu
BDC	Biodiversity Convention
CACILM	Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management
CACILM/NPF	National Programming Framework of Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management
CACs	Central Asian Countries
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CDS	Country Development Strategy
CFC	Communal forestry conducting
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Country Independent States
CMPF	CACILM Multi-Country Partnership Framework
DFID	Department For International Development of UK
ERDB	European Reconstruction and Development Bank
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism of the UNCCD
GTZ	German Development Cooperation Agency
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research on Dry Areas
ICESCR	International Convention on economical, social and cultural rights
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank Group)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Jogorku Kenesh	Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic
KAMIS	Kyrgyz agro industrial market information system
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
KRGR	KR Government regulation
LRF	Land Distribution Fund
LSG	Local self-government
MAWRPI	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry
M&E systems	Monitoring and Evaluation System
ME	Ministry of Emergency
MTBP	Medium-Term Budgetary Process
NAP/CCD	National Action Plan on UN Convention to Combat Desertification Implementation
NCC	National Coordinating Council
NGO	Non government organization
NPF	National Programming Framework
NPF/SLM	National Programming Framework on Sustainable Land Management
NPRSP	National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSM	NATIONAL SYSTEM of MONITORING
OP-15	GEF Operational Program on Sustainable Land Management
PIP	Public Investment Program
PDF	Project development facility
RAS	Rural Advisory Service

RFNM	Republican fund of nature management
RIC	Rural investment committee
RIOD	RIOD network of NGOs
SAEP&FS	State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forest Service
SARREO	State Agency on Registration of the Real Estate Ownership
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLMIS	Sustainable Land Management Information System
SPA	Strategic Partnership for UNCCD Implementation in CACs
SRAP-CD	Sub-regional Action Programme for Central Asian Countries on Combating Desertification and Drought
TACIS	Technical Assistance for Country Independent States
TPC	Territorial public council
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNO	United Nations Organization
WB	World Bank
WGP	Working Group of Partnership
Working Group	Working Groups on Partnership Development for CCD Implementation
WTO	World Trade Organization
WUA	Water Users Organization

Table of Contents

Part	Section	Description	Page no.
		Resume	5
I		National plans and strategies of Kyrgyz Republic in the frameworks of sustainable development policy	14
II		The legislative and institutional basis and mechanisms taken to implement the Convention	20
	A	Accession and ratification of Convention	20
	B.	Establishment of a Coordinating Body to Combat Desertification in Kyrgyzstan	21
	C.	Legislative and Institutional basis	22
	D.	Main elements of the state institutional base, influencing on combating land degradation	22
	E.	Instruments of national and sectoral policy related to activity's management which positively or negatively impact on land degradation	26
	F.	Human Resources Capacity	29
	G.	Inter-sectorial and multiple-discipline character of implementation of NAP/NPF on combating desertification	30
	K.	Barriers on the path to integrating NAP purposes from the direction of national institutional base	32
	L.	Arrangements taken in legislative sphere	33
	M	KR activities on sub-regional level	33
III.		Participatory process in support of preparation and implementation of NAP/NPF	35
	A.	Role and Responsibilities of National Partners	35
	B.	Informational capacity and data base	39
IV.		Donors' support capacity	40
V.		Inventory of the current projects in the frameworks of NAP/NWF process	41
VI.		NAP/NPF activities financing	41
VII.		Operational mechanism of Monitoring and Evaluation	43
VIII.		Scientific and technical activities	45
		Annexes	48
		Annex 1	48
		Annex 2	51
		Annex 3	53
		Annex 4	59
		Annex 5	69

RESUME OF NATIONAL REPORT ON COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

1. Land degradation⁵ is a serious economic, social problem related to environment, which faces Kyrgyz Republic. It directly affects the livelihood of the rural population by reducing the productivity of land resources and adversely affecting the stability, functioning and the resources quality produced by natural ecosystems. The causes of land degradation are multiple, complex, and vary across Kyrgyzstan's regions, but to a greater extent deterioration and exhaustion of land resources is the result of admittedly incorrect and destructive agricultural practices, overgrazing, deforestation and cutting down of bushes, forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and natural disasters.

2. The Kyrgyz Republic has a population of around 5 million people, of whom around 3.2 million people or almost 65% of the total population live in villages and are somehow engaged in agriculture. The Kyrgyz economy was, and still remains, primarily agricultural. Kyrgyzstan has about 1.4 million hectares of arable land, which is only about 7 percent of the nation's total area. More than 70 percent of the arable area depends on irrigation for its productivity. The main natural resource is in the main mountainous pasture that is 40% of the country's territory (more detailed information are presented in country profile in annex 1). The principal agricultural problems in Kyrgyzstan are lack of means for agricultural production, violation of scientifically founded schemes for cultivation of agricultural crops and development of traditional cattle breeding, degradation of arable lands and pasture, poor availability of credit and limitation of access to agricultural markets. Unfinished land reform in 1999² led to not taking into account of negative reform influence during changing of land resources management against a background of land redistribution. They are reduction of land use coefficient, necessity of creation of additional infrastructure (roads, irrigation networks) and decrease of qualitative indicators of land resources. Legislators of Kyrgyzstan are attended to small-scale farmers' plots that are not profitable and cover only natural manufacture of agricultural production. It may negatively influence on development of commodity production in agriculture and export oriented part of agricultural sector.

3. After the 24 of March 2005³ dynamic reforms in the area of management take place in Kyrgyz Republic. Also working out of new version of Constitution, Country Development Strategy and Agrarian policy is being made and all stakeholders participate in it. Kyrgyz Republic recognises as necessary that combat to poverty is the main priority of the country. Convention implementation in Kyrgyz Republic is aimed to combating land degradation. It is focused not only on the technical side of the problem in the local context but also solves the problem of inadequate attention to politics, legislation and institutes related to sustainable development.

5. Population of Kyrgyzstan got first information on UNCCD after carrying out of the national workshop on knowledge capacity building on the 11-12 of September 1997 in Bishkek. Workshop's agenda foresaw presentation of ideas and statements of UNCCD and receiving a response, reaction of representatives from all six oblasts of Republic, state institutions and governmental bodies. Process of workshop was lighted in mass communication media and the collected reports were published on the base of its outputs. Application on expediency of joining to the Convention was sent to the Government. In the result the Prime-Minister signed a document on joining to UNCCD on the 19 of September 1997. Other efficient source of information on UNCCD was a ratification procedure finished on July 1999. In compliance with parliament of Kyrgyz Republic after ratification convention's text was translated in Kyrgyz language. Ministry of agriculture, water resources and processing industry in the face of

1.

⁵ Land degradation is defined by GEF as "...any form of deterioration of the natural potential of land that affects ecosystem integrity either in terms of reducing its sustainable ecological productivity or in terms of its native biological richness and maintenance of resilience." GEF. 2003. Operational Program on Sustainable Land Management (OP 15).

² According to the State Agency on Registration of the real Estate Ownership Report on land redistribution in Kyrgyzstan (01.01.2003) rural population with land share in private property is about 2,6654 million people of the total population 5,14 million people.

³ On the 24 of March 2005 revolution took place in Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz Scientific-Research Institute of Irrigation is a responsible authority from the direction of the Government. It also fulfils a function of co-ordinating centre on convention implementation (see Table 1).

Table 1

Name of focal point	National Centre to Combat Desertification
Address including e-mail address	Toktonaliev st. 4 ^a Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic 720055 Tel (996-312) 541-168 Fax: (996-312) 540-975 e-mail: kulov@elcat.kg , cacilm@ktnet.kg
Country-specific web-sites relating to desertification	1. www.water.kg 2. www.caresd.net 3. www.lark.kg 4. www.cares.kg 5. www.riod-kyrgyzstan.net

5. The National Action Plan (NAP-CCD) of the Kyrgyz Republic was approved in December 2000. Kyrgyzstan has actively pursued a number of activities to combat land degradation, though with mixed results. There are few concrete investment programs⁴ to address the priority areas highlighted in the NAP. While a range of programs are financed as a part of government agencies' routine activities, the most visible responses to environmental protection and management needs are those involving international cooperation. National Programming Framework on land management for the period of 2006-2016 was accepted with donors' assistance for NAP development in February 2006. Table 2 demonstrates data on current status of NAP:

Table 2

Current status of NAP

Date of NAP validation: 8 of December 2000	Body/institution/Government level which validated the NAP: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of Kyrgyz Republic
NAP review(s)	28 of October 1999
NAP has been integrated into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (NPRSP)	Elements of NAP were included in NPRS till 2005. Now NAP is processed into National program Framework on 2006-2016. Inclusion into National Development Strategy is processed.
NAP/NPF has been integrated into national development strategy	No, but currently under way
NAP/NPF implementation has started with or without conclusions of partnership agreement	Yes, Strategic Partnership Agreement was concluded in 2003.
Ratification of NAP/NPF is remained in future	Approval of NPF is waited to the middle of 2006
Final draft of NAP/NPF exists	Yes
Formulation of a draft NAP/NPF is under way	Yes. It's supplemented with additional project conceptions.
Basic guidelines for a NAP/NPF have been established	Yes. Priority actions are identified, mechanisms of participation, co-ordination and financing are worked through
Process has only been	Yes

1. _____

⁴ Now investment programs including convention purposes are: Comprehensive Development Framework till 2010, National Poverty Reduction Strategy till 2005 (renewed by Country Development Framework till 2015), National Forest Concept till 2005, and Agrarian Policy Concept till 2010.

initiated	
Process has not yet started	No

At present time the National Programming Framework on Land Resources Management (2006-2016) in frames of Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) is going through an approval stage on governmental level. It foresees strengthening activity's coordination of the local executive powers and donor agencies in the field of combat land degradation and sustainable land and water resources management on program base. Logical layout of NPF project realization is presented in the figure 1 and in the annex 3.

The Kyrgyz Republic's NPF is a comprehensive program to address the serious challenge of land degradation and the need for sustainable management of land, water, and natural resources in the country. Earlier post-independence efforts to control land degradation did not succeed because of lack of a coherent and cross-sectoral approach, weak policy and institutional framework, lack of management capacity, and inadequate resources. The overall result has been loss of ecological and economic productivity of land. Attaining SLM will involve overcoming the weaknesses in current land management practices, i.e.

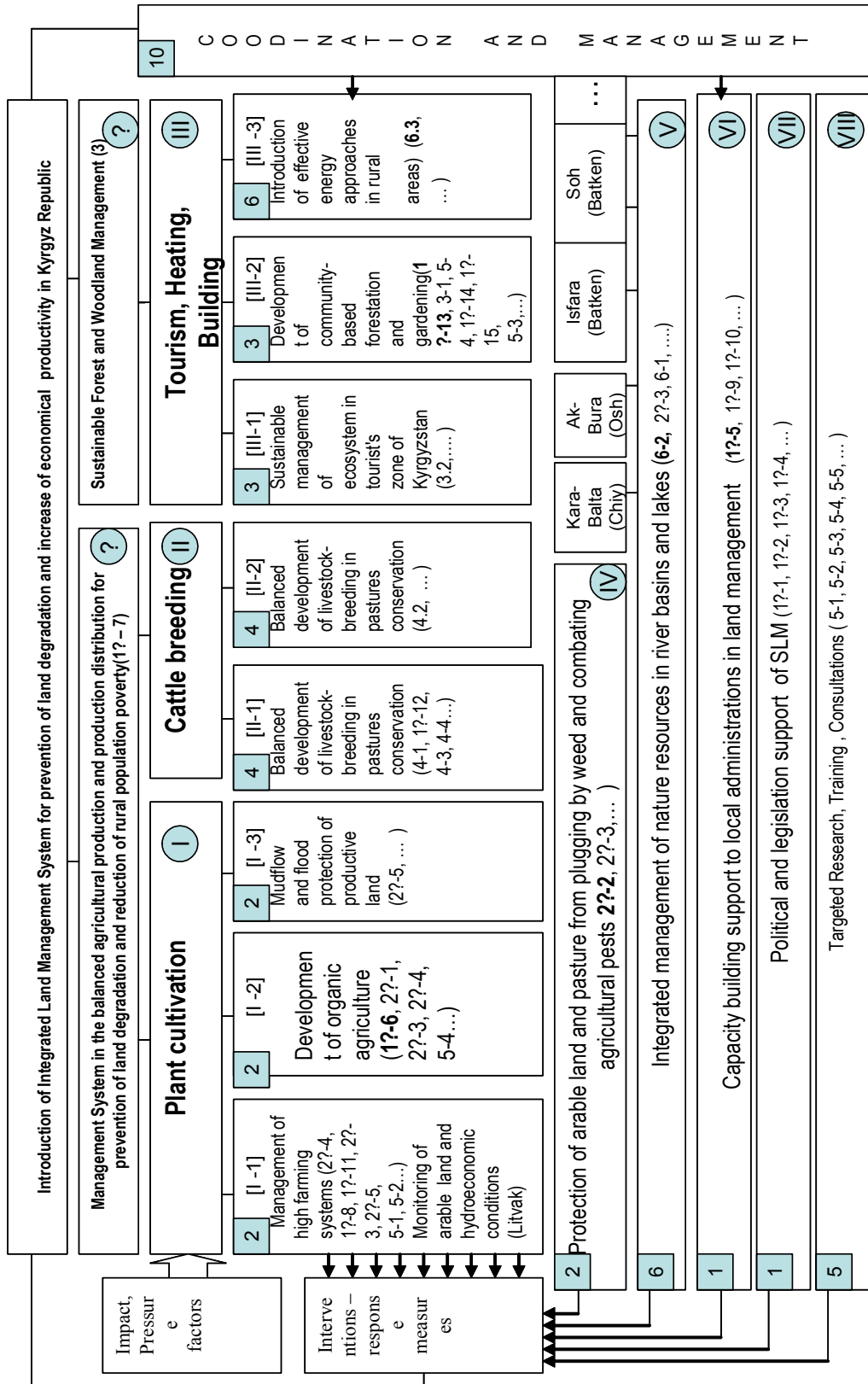
- (i) weak system of expansion and transfer of technology, knowledge, and market information;
- (ii) continuation of monoculture, without crop rotation or exploitation of diversification opportunities, such as growing legumes;
- (iii) inadequate access to markets and credit support;
- (iv) lack of private sector involvement in service provision;
- (v) slowdown of agricultural research due to decline in research infrastructure; and
- (vi) lack of enabling incentive framework.

The NPF takes into account the lessons from this situation in specifying a set of priorities for action that include measures to:

- (i) strengthen policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks aimed at creating an enabling environment for SLM, including at the local level;
- (ii) build the capacity of the major agencies responsible for planning and implementing activities on land resource management; and
- (iii) promote systemic and sustainable improvements of land, water, and natural resource management through project investments, within the framework of local programs of social and economic development, and national strategies for poverty reduction and growth.

The indicative cost of the program at the initial stage of CACILM implementation is \$ 68,345 million, with much of the initial costs to be financed by grant resources from potential donor agencies, and incremental costs requested mainly from GEF.

Kyrgyz National Programming Framework on Sustainable Land Management (NPF/SLM) – Figure 1 (Scheme of realization)



6. During the period of joining and ratification Convention (1997) all organizational work was held with initiative of Kyrgyz Scientific-Research Institute of Irrigation at Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry. In this period all grounds for joining were being prepared: meetings and workshops were held, social economical factors of desertification were examined, national action plan to combat desertification was worked out. In the year 1999 Coordinating Council was founded at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry. It included representatives of all stakeholders.

In the year 2004 was created a Working Group on Partnership Development for CCD Implementation (PWG-CCD) including representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh, ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources, Emergency, Economy and Finance, State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forest Service, State Agency on Registration of the real Estate Ownership, network of RIOD NGOs in Kyrgyzstan and a number of international donor-organizations. UNCCD Working Group functions in frames of Partnership Strategic Agreement in Central Asia, adopted in Geneva in 2001. Composition of UNCCD Working Group is shown in the table 3

Table 3

Composition of the National Coordinating Body (NCB)

Name of institution		Government (√)	NGO (√)	Male/ Female
1.	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry and its subdivisions	√. Chairman of NCB - Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources of Kyrgyz Republic		Male
2.	Kyrgyz Scientific-Research Institute of Irrigation (KSRII)	√. UNCCD Focal Point –director of KSRII, vice- chairman NCB		Male
3.	Department of Water resources and its subdivisions	√.		Male
4.	Jogorku Kenesh of KR (Parliament)	√.		Male
5.	State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forest Service and its subdivisions	√.		Male/Female
6.	State Agency on Registration of the real Estate Ownership and its subdivisions	√.		Male/Female
7.	Ministry of Emergencies and its subdivisions	√.		Male/Female
8.	Local self-government	√.		Male/Female
9.	Water Users Associations	chairman of WUAs' Association	√.	Male
10.	Rural Advisory Service	√.		
11.	NGO "SOS – Land"		√.	Male/Female

12.	RIOD network		√.	Male/Female
13.	Tourism Academy	√.		Male/ Female
14.	UNDP			Male/Female
15.	SDC			Male/Female
16.	GTZ			Male/Female
17.	ICARDA			Male/Female

It is well seen out of the table that CCD PWG has all spectrum of stakeholders including donor and international organisations. Also process of NAP implementation in Kyrgyzstan place big emphasis on involving farmers, their associations (as WUAs) and NGOs. In this aspect legislative sphere favours to such participation. Now National Coordinating Committee (NCC), RIOD network on desertification was established in Kyrgyzstan and almost 40 NGOs will take part in it. Institutes and other governmental bodies, specialized in the sphere of land and water resource management, NPF participants including representatives from 7 republic oblast are being joined together with NGOs and private structures into a fund with a view to realize a principle of integrated land and water resource management. It will be a consortium on locally integrated land and water management (ZEM-CONSULT) which is urged to implement realization of activities in the frameworks of UNCCD complex projects and technical project revision.

7. Providing of sustainable land management. Attempt and experiments in land resources management during saving the main principles of the post-soviet management influenced negatively but at the same time exerted a huge influence upon formation of optimal institutional structure for sustainable land resources management. Agriculture as well as other fields requires reconstruction in compliance with liberal rules of market economy. For realisation of these requirements Kyrgyz Republic carries out a search of flexible and efficient frames in the field of land resources management in the following currents:

- Correction of management policy in agriculture and environmental protection.
- Reorganisation of institutional management system, tendency toward sustainable land resources management.
- Motivation of farmers and land users to sensible attitude toward degradation and increasing land productivity for farming purposes.
- Alleviate connection between poverty, migration, inhabitants' unemployment and land productivity reduction.

Now Kyrgyzstan has more than 20 laws, concerning UNCCD implementation and realises their improvement. Table 4 shows normative-legal acts, which are urgent for convention implementation.

Table 4

5 most urgent laws and normative-legal acts

	Title of the law	Date of adoption
1.	Land Code and Water Code	1999 (2003)
2.	Environment protection Law of KR	2001
3.	KR Law "About agricultural land management"	2001
4.	Decree of KR Government "About monitoring of agricultural land "	1999
5.	Law on "Local State Administration and Local Self-Government"	2002

There are 2 new documents on sectoral policy related to SLM. The first one is a Law of KR President "New directions and measures of land and agrarian reform" (17 of April 2004). The midpoint is a shift to wide-ranging development of cooperative association, farmer economy and cooperative agrarian enterprises with strengthening support of structures and services. The second document is "Agrarian Policy Concept of Kyrgyz Republic till 2010". This document puts SLM to a wider context of agrarian development and poverty reduction, examines issues of land, plants and

pastures protection for prevention of land productive deterioration and water resources protection. It will be achieved by establishment normative-legal base to stimulate sustainable land resources management and also by an institutional reform of water issues with decentralisation of management, transmission economical functions to territorial and municipal level and private sector. Document also emphasizes necessity of cattle breeding development: "Taking into account a fact that cattle breeding is a traditional profitable agricultural activity in Kyrgyzstan and allowing its relatively easy technology and availability of highly productive pastures the intensive raise of livestock is presumed".

8. For formation of sustainable strategy of financial assets search for CCD implementation in the Central Asia, Global Mechanism of CCD has collected a group of the stakeholders which have expressed desire to work in common in the Central Asian countries for achievement Convention purposes; These are GM, ADB, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), German technical cooperation (GTZ), Swiss Agency on Development of Cooperation (SDC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Center of Agricultural Research on Dry Areas (ICARDA), UNDP which signed Strategic Partnership Agreement on (SPA) in 2001. Later SPA joined UNDP and WB.

SPA chief task is support Central Asian countries from the direction of donor partnership on UNCCD implementation. Strategic Partnership supported Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management on 2006-2016 (CACILM) at the Sub-Regional Partnership Building Forum in Tashkent (June 2003) which is already realized in Kyrgyzstan. It is aimed at implementing coordinated actions on promotion sustainable land resources management in Central Asia, reduction of land degradation and overcoming rural population poverty problem.

9. After submission of the second national report MAWR&PI of KR conducted energetic activities on participation of stakeholders and its enlargement⁵ and carrying out consultations in priority directions (land degradation and sustainable land management). Table shows consultative meetings on country level.

Table 5

List of consultative meetings of UNCCD implementation

Name of consultative meeting	Date/Year	Donor countries involved	International organization or agencies of the UN system involved
National Forum of NAP adoption	2000		UNDP
Meeting of Work Group (WG) at Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Process Industry of Kyrgyz Republic on development of activities coordination	18 February/ 2004	ADB, GTZ	GM of UNCCD, UNDP
Meeting of WG at Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Process Industry of Kyrgyz Republic on adoption of Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management	29 March / 2004	SDC, ADB	GM of UNCCD, UNDP

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⁵ 4 consultative body meetings and 4 workshops on land resources management were held during 2002-2006

Workshop "Global Environment Conventions: Synergies at National level: Kyrgyzstan"	18-20 October / 2004	UNCCD Secretariat, UNDP	GEF/SGP, UNDP, UNCCD Secretariat
Meeting of WG at Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Process Industry of Kyrgyz Republic on identification of Kyrgyz Republic priority directions in National Programming Framework	5 April / 2005	ADB	UNDP
1-st CACILM National Workshop	26 April / 2005	ADB, SIDA, WB, ICARDA, USAID, DFID, SDC, GTZ	UNDP, GM of UNCCD, FAO
Meeting of WG at Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Process Industry of Kyrgyz Republic. Interim results in development of National Programming Framework	8 September/ 2005	ADB, SDC	UNDP
2-d CACILM National Workshop. Examination of preliminary results.	9-10 November / 2005	АБР, ИКАРДА, SDC	UNDP, FAO
3-d CACILM National Workshop. Examination and recommendation for approval the NPF by the Kyrgyz Government.	6-7 February / 2006	ADB, GTZ, JICA, SDC	UNDP, FAO

10. At present time 3 dominant projects implemented in frameworks of NAP/ CACILM NPF are started: "Community-Based Rangeland Management in Temir Village" financed by the Canadian international development agency (CIDA), Global Mechanism (GM), and United Nations Organization Development Program (UNDP). Other projects are going through GEF approval stage. They are: "Integrated management of agriculture and land improvement" (ADB implementing agency) and "Mountain Pasture Management in Susamir Valley (Kyrgyzstan)" (UNDP implementing agency). Table 6 demonstrates a list of project proposals which bear relation to UNCCD principles. Complete list of projects realized in Kyrgyz Republic is shown in annex 4.

Table 6

Projects currently under implementation which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD

Name of the project	Project implemented within the framework of the NAP/SRAP/ RAP? (Yes/No)	Project implemented within the framework of...	Timeframe	Partners involved	Overall budget
Promotion of Trade and Service		NPRS	2003--2004 (extended)	GTZ	1,600

Cooperatives					
Organic Cotton Production and Trade Promotion Project		NPRS	2003--2006	SDC&seco	0,300
Community –Based Rangeland Management in Temir village the Kyrgyz Republic	Yes		2005-2007	CIDA/GM/UN DP	0,213
Kyrgyz Swiss Forestry Support Program		NPRS	1995--2007	SDC&seco	15,000
Regional Project Support the Implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Asia	Yes		2001-2007	BMZ/ GTZ Coordination Offices in Countries	5,200
Southern Agriculture Area Development and Project		CACILM	2006-2010	GEF/ADB	22,5
Mountain Pasture Management in Susamir Valley (Kyrgyzstan)		CACILM	2005-2010	GEF/UNDP	1,491
Kyrgyz agriculture support services project (RAS)		NPRS	1998-2006	SDC, WB, Swiss Government, UK Fund «Know-How»	30,2
On - Farm Irrigation Project		NPRS	2000-2007	WB	29,13
Improvement of water resources management Project			2006-2011	International Development Association (IDA), WB	19,0

I. National plans and strategies of Kyrgyz Republic in the frameworks of sustainable development policy

Development Coordination Arrangements. The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) process have provided the forum for improving coordination arrangements between donors and the Government and among the donors. Guided by a Steering Committee of Donors and the Government chaired by a Vice Prime Minister, and led by a Working Group chaired by the Ministry of Finance, key efforts in donor coordination include work in progress to harmonise financial management and procurement procedures, and coordination in developing sectoral strategies, especially in education, energy, health, SME development and governance. In addition, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, the two largest donors active in the public investment program, recently conducted a joint review of their portfolios to better mesh their activities with the country's priorities. A donor website has also been set up to share readily information on the activities of all donors (<http://www.donors.kg>). Work on policy harmonisation is also underway in a number of sectors, including governance, education and health. Much work is also needed to improve coordination within the Government if harmonisation efforts are to achieve their full effect. In particular, closer coordination between the Ministry of Finance and the President's Administration vis-à-vis the interface between the CDF/NPRS and the Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) is essential, as is improved coordination between line Ministries, the Ministry of Finance, and project implementation units.

Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF). The Government has established a CDF Council which serves as an overall coordination mechanism for macro-level development trends. "New Prospects" Journal of the National CDF Council is being published from the start of 2003 on a quarterly basis, with financial support of the World Bank. Its aim is clarification and popularisation of reform policy, monitoring of practical effectiveness of the CDF and NPRS.

The Government has also established a National Council for Good Governance, chaired by the Prime Minister to ensure good, open, and responsible governance. The main tasks of the National Council include development and implementation of concrete measures on forming and developing good quality public administration system, as an effective anticorruption strategy. The NPRS process envisages mechanisms of effective partnership among state agencies, self-government agencies and non-government organizations. Coordination Committees headed by governors in oblasts, working commissions and working groups in *aiyl okmotu* were created to carry out a complex work on coordination of large-scale social mobilization. For overall coordination, the CDF/NPRS monitoring and evaluation system (MES) was developed for monitoring and supervising the implementation of the programs, and making timely adjustment and clarification of target parameters. The monitoring and evaluation system offers more accurate coordination of the activities of all organs of public administration, the civil society and donor community within the framework of the chosen priorities of the NPRS.

The PIP related coordination is managed by the Ministry of Economics and Finance which liaises with the concerned project implementing agencies and the concerned funding agencies. Each project has its own internal coordination arrangements specified in the project document.

Notwithstanding the above, cross-sectoral coordination is considered to be weak except in the context of some urgent problem or crisis situation demanding inter-agency coordinated response.

In the context of Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM), the National Working Group has become a useful model of cross-sectoral coordination, providing an inter-agency and cross-sectoral consultative platform that needs to be institutionalized in the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Program's implementation phase.

The initial step of Kyrgyz CACILM Secretariat in this direction has become an establishment of a legal entity on the base of NWG in the form of public center (consortium) for support of integrated land management including of authorized representatives of all basic stakeholders and beneficiaries of NPF (ZEM-CONSULT). In new CACILM/NPF coordination scheme this public organization will fulfill the functions of organizational (technical) Committee of Secretariat under NPF realization.

Activities of basic programs and projects and lesson learned: National Action Plan (NAP CCD) was adopted at December 2000. Kyrgyz Republic undertakes a number of activities to combating desertification though their results were found ambiguous. There are few investment programs aimed at solving priority issues pointed in NAP:

- The concept of agrarian policy till 2010;
- The concept of forest branch development till 2025.
- The state target program of KR hydrometeorological service development for 1998-2000 and up to 2005.
- The program "Melioration (2004) aimed at realization of measures on improvement of ameliorative condition of the irrigated lands in 2004 – 2008;
- Program of Livestock breeding Development on Mountain Pasture is developing;

The governmental program "*Land*" aimed at the optimal utilization and conservation of land resources:

- Action to improve land resources utilization and conservation;
- State control of the land utilization and conservation by physical and legal entities in compliance with KR land legislation;
- A new unified land cadastre and land and property registration procedures;
- The subsequent comprehensive land database;
- Land monitoring;
- Land resources management.

It is significant that last for items in the framework of "Land" Program did not develop and actual implementation of many projects was stalled by funding constraints, though some did enter the lending portfolios of donor agencies:

- The Project for Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation (6 years, \$46.8 M) up to 2006;
- The Project for On-Farm Irrigation (7 years, \$20. 0 M) up to 2007;
- The Project for Land and Real Property Registration (5 years, \$11.8 M);
- The Kyrgyz agriculture support services project (RAS) (30.2 M) up to 2005;
- The Project for Regional Agricultural Area Development (7 years, \$45 M).

In the context of agricultural sector, the Agrarian Policy Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic Government to 2010 (2004) emphasises two priority areas of broadening its international cooperation: (i) in the context of its membership in WTO, development of export opportunities for its agricultural products; and (ii) development of common Country Independent States (CIS) agrarian market and strengthening of agricultural trade and foreign economic links.

The lessons learned from past and contemporary project experience are summarised below:

A major challenge, from the perspective of SLM, is how to ensure country ownership and a strong Government commitment to the SLM objectives as defined in the CACILM and GEF OP-15. Proactive involvement of all major stakeholders from the early stages of program inception and design is essential to get the major stakeholders on board to enlist their support and responsibility.

A project's success in delivering expected benefits is conditioned by the extent to which the implementation process is community driven. Decentralized community driven approaches to choice of local initiatives and investments reduce bureaucracy, eliminate administrative bottlenecks, and reinforce accountability by placing decision-making within the hands of, or near, the final beneficiaries⁶. This will ensure local ownership and improve chances of sustainability of the interventions and outcomes even after project funding and support structures cease to exist. The vulnerable segments of the populations, particularly women, need special attention in promoting beneficiary participation, to improve the projects outreach.

An enabling policy and institutional environment requires a realistic appraisal of the underlying policy and institutional options and alternatives. It is important to identify the fault lines at the level of policy, laws and regulations, and institutions, with particular reference to the inadequacies in their implementation and enforcement due to lack of transparency and excessive using methods desecrating authorities in decision-making processes.

Based on the experience of the two loan programs of the ADB – the Agricultural Sector Program and the Rural Financial Services Project, the main lessons learnt have been summarised as: (a) ensuring Government ownership of the policy reform agenda and commitments to its implementation; (b) a realistic assessment of institutional capacity within the implementing agency to develop and support policy reform; (c) sound policy analysis before policy reform and provision of external expertise where the capacity for policy reform is lacking within an institution.

The lessons based on the World Bank's extensive support for land privatization, irrigation rehabilitation and water distribution efficiency⁷ are: (a) financial management systems should be transparent and in place at the earliest possible time; (b) project design undertaken in rapidly changing circumstances and with limited reliable information needs a flexible process approach to implementation; (c) lack of experience in project management, often accompanied by poor interaction with foreign technical assistance, can contribute to lack of flexibility and slow implementation; (d) there is often Government in the recruitment of incompetent domestic consultants and other support staff; (e) the capacity of both central and local government administrations is very weak and under-resourced; and (f) there is inadequate understanding of the need for or a reluctance to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries in implementation.

Three key projects are being implemented to improve rural livelihoods: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funded Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP), Department for International Development (DFID) funded Sustainable Livelihoods for Livestock Producing Communities (SLLPC), and the World Bank funded Village Investment Project (VIP) (Appendix 1). The following are essential lessons learned from these projects, including the pilot phase of the VIP: (i) livelihood projects should be "people-centered," i.e., the people should take an active part in determining their needs and solutions; (ii) social mobilization is key to build local capacity and to develop planning and implementation skills for individual and community-based groups; (iii) the complexity of poverty and hence the holistic approach needed in livelihood activities to reduce it should be considered; and (iv) new activities should be built on existing strengths.

The ADB Fact-Finding Mission for preparing the Second Agricultural Area Development Project identified a number of lessons of an operational character, such as (i) implementation should be specific and detailed to facilitate start-up and implementation; (ii) activities across project components should be better sequenced and integrated to ensure equal priority to farm and enterprise development activities and drainage and irrigation rehabilitation; (iii) pilot farms and

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⁶ World Bank, Village Investment Project Appraisal Report.

⁷ Projects covered: World Bank SDP, IRP and ASSP projects implemented by MAWRPI.

farms association selection should have a “cluster” approach to facilitate dissemination of learned experience.

Considerable institutional capacity was built up as the result of donors projects in the Kyrgyz Republic: territorial public councils, territorial investment committees, rural investment committees, of water users associations have been created, jaamaties and agricultural service cooperatives have been created; has been trained rural lawyers in the sphere of land rights and land brokers and others have been trained.

Now National Program Framework on land management under the frames of Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) developed under the direction of Ministry of Agriculture and ADB is passing agreement stage on governmental level in Kyrgyzstan. It foresees strengthening coordination of implementing agencies and donor organizations working in the area to combating land degradation and sustainable land management under the program.

Program is aimed to be an important practical and working instruments to assist better understand and purposes of poverty reduction and improvement the population well-being. Program provides strong support to the following dominant elements reinforcing SLM.

An appropriate enabling environment, including policies, regulations, and economic incentives to support sustainable land management through effective responses at local, national and international levels.

On-the ground activities most effectively facilitate innovation, demonstration and replication of good sustainable land management practices, including indigenous management systems.

Supportive instruments, mechanisms and incentive frameworks are needed to ensure: (a) capacity building at the community and national levels; (b) synergies among environmental conventions, such as UNCCD, CBD UNFCC and other relevant conventions on areas of shared concerns to reinforce impact; (c) effective participation of key stakeholders, including local communities, women, and social mobilizers/ service providers / motivators; (d) partnership building between donors/ public entities/ civil society to provide cohesive and coordinated and timely and predictable assistance; (e) emphasis on linkages between local actions and global environmental benefits.

The Program will use variety of stakeholder participation mechanisms to ensure their active involvement and collaborative engagement in its projects and activities. These mechanisms may take the form of coordination council, steering committee, implementation units, consultative and advisory panels, contractual arrangements, focus groups, consensus-building or advocacy groups or other forms of mechanisms tailored to specific roles or functions. Some of these mechanisms will be an integral part of CACILM organizational or implementation structures, while others would be responsive to specific nature of stakeholders and their interface with SLM. Particular attention will be devoted to vesting a prominent role to local communities in setting priorities and in decision making under the Governments policy of decentralization and devolution.

The Program's central thrust is to: (a) enhance ownership and accountability for Program outcomes by both government and vulnerable populations dependent on land resources, thereby increasing sustainability; (b) address the social and economic needs of affected people and their interests in sustainable livelihoods; (c) build effective partnerships among executing agencies and stakeholders; (d) make effective use of knowledge, skills, and experience of all stakeholders (NGOs, communities, local self governments, the scientific establishment, and the private sector) in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of project activities; (e) develop local capacities and abilities to manage their own development; and (f) improve the status of, and empower, the vulnerable groups such as women and the poor.

The Program is cognizant of the basic challenge of bringing the concept of SLM within the mainstream of government's scheme of priorities at the level of its policy, institutions, budgetary processes and development strategies. It supports through its projects a number of activities to facilitate and accelerate the process of mainstreaming, with particular emphasis on putting in place appropriate processes to link the NPF to the evolving PRSP (CDS) process and the medium-term budgetary process.

The situation analysis of NPF highlights the major weaknesses and constraints which would need to be addressed from the perspective of introducing, testing and replicating sustainable land management practices for the development of the Kyrgyz agricultural sector to realize the national goals set out in the country's poverty reduction strategy of promoting economic growth, reducing poverty and improving rural well being and sustainable livelihoods. Current strategies, programs and plans for agricultural sector, pastures management, and forestry are not being guided by the principles, recommendation and approaches of sustainable management of land resources. This is because a clear delineation of the concept of sustainable land management principles, approaches, and recommendations in the sectors' strategies does not as yet exist, nor is there as yet the necessary capacity in terms of specific knowledge and skills, to promote the appropriate approaches and methodologies among the practitioners and staff of national and local administrations. This situation will be addressed through the National Program which will promote methodologies such as: (a) application of ecosystem approach, involving assessment of environmental components and ecosystems functions; (b) application of dynamic approaches such as a landscape approach as set out in the GEF paper⁸; and (c) application of economic and financial mechanisms for internationalization of degradation cost of land or loss of function in the price of products and services.

The NPF provides a standing national programming platform to guide actions and activities, both nationally and externally funded, to address land degradation issues. The National Program will also give a stimulus to more concerted and coherent projects to enhance the implementation of UNCCD. Since SLM is linked to the use of ecosystem goods and services by people for their well-being, there are also significant **local or national benefits** that include: (i) livelihood resilience (including food security, poverty reduction and land-use based conflict mitigation); (ii) reduced human migration; and (iii) containment of land degradation processes and sustainable agricultural development. **Global benefits** will include: (a) restored degraded ecosystems in the wider landscape; (b) increased carbon stocks; (c) improved biodiversity; (d) reduced frequency of dust storms; and (e) reduced stress on trans-boundary water bodies from sedimentation and pollution.

The NPF establishes, viewing bottom upwards, the linkages between the activities undertaken under the Kyrgyz National Program (i.e. technical assistance projects, other grant funded activities, and investment activities), the outcomes which are expected to be generated as a result of such activities, and, most importantly, the impacts which such outcomes will result in, and to what extent the expected impacts will help realize the ultimate objectives of the National Program. In some ways, it is the objectives or goals which should trigger the search of an appropriate intervention to help realize those objectives. Projects which first get selected for extraneous reasons, and then look for objectives to justify them, are likely to end as failures. The logical framework is an important planning and management tool to weed out such faulty projects, because it demands a logical process to underlie the project design process by establishing a sequence of connections between project inputs, outputs, outcomes, impacts and objectives.

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⁸ GEF Paper on Scope and Coherence of land degradation states that Sustainable land management calls for a new comprehensive approach (landscape approach) to address the land degradation issue in a holistic and integrated manner which represent a new step in the GEF vision to develop cross focal area synergies.

Goal of the NPF is intended to be the instrument which would help Kyrgyzstan to realize the goal to restore, sustain and enhance the productive functions of Kyrgyzstan's land resources, restore the loss of productivity of the natural resource base, so as to improve the economic and social well-being, and reduce poverty, of those who depend on these resources while preserving the biodiversity and resilience of the ecology and enhancing ecosystems stability and services. The structure of the Program Areas and the selection of the projects and activities in each program area are guided by the primacy of this goal.

The National Program is a package of projects and programs which are structured into 7 Program Areas: 1) Capacity Building (1a: to strengthen enabling environment, and 1b: to support integration into land use planning and management). 2) Sustainable Agriculture (2a: arable lands and 2b: irrigated crop lands). 3) Sustainable Forest and Woodland Management. 4) Sustainable Pastureland Management. 5) Targeted Research. 6) Complex Integrated Resource Management. 7) National Program Coordination and Management.

The projects included in each Program area are listed in the Investment. The investment Program (Annex 3) spans over 10 years (2006-2016) divided into three phases. From the perspective of the Log Frame, it is adequate to indicate that the bundle of projects at this stage is fairly solid for the Phase 1, though even here the cost estimates and the funding sources will get firmed up hopefully by the launching of the Program in mid-2006. The Investment Program is conceived as a rolling program with new projects being included in different Program Areas as implementation proceeds. Projects in the various program areas are linked to addressing priority problem areas in land degradation, and needed actions to tackle them. Each project, when fully designed or developed, would contain its own Log Frame. For the purpose of the Log Frame of the overall National Program it is important not to focus on the components or the activities supported by individual projects, but rather to concentrate on capturing the resulting deliverables which contribute to the expected outcomes. For instance, projects or activities financed under Capacity Building-strengthening the enabling environment, have deliverables such as rationalization of the tax system, or clarify the policy changes needed to introduce pro-SLM policies. Other projects may strengthen the management capacity of some key institutions or key processes to facilitate mainstreaming of SLM. Projects in other program areas focus on various land-use systems and how to make them more sustainable. Such land use systems range from sustainable agriculture in rainfed or irrigated lands, forests, to pasturelands. Their deliverables address specific aspects of SLM. Projects in the three remaining program areas- targeted research, integrated resource management, and Program Coordination and Management – are cross-cutting in nature. The current package of projects is by no means exhaustive, nor does it cover the entire range of priorities. Over time the project portfolio of the Program will increase to reflect all the key priority areas. Finally, while the deliverables would vary according to the objectives and components of individual projects, in every case, expected deliverables (or outputs) are expected to result in outcomes and impacts which in the ultimate analysis contribute to the goals of restoring and maintaining the functional integrity of the ecosystem's services and structure, poverty alleviation through enhancing sustainable livelihoods.

The outcomes of the deliverables of the projects in program area-PA-1a would be: improved incentives to adopt more sustainable land management practices, which will arrest land degradation allowing for improved livelihood. The improved mainstreaming of SLM will ensure that SLM related priorities will get reflected in the mainstream policy agenda, national budgetary processes, and in the evolving national poverty reduction strategy process. Outcomes of projects in PA-1b would be: capacity for integration into land use planning and management, including land suitability analysis will be strengthened; capacity of local self governments in implementing SLM activities will be enhanced, and information technologies will become available in remote areas. Projects in PA- 2a and 2b will result in improved soil fertility, or reduced water salinization or water-logging. A main outcome of projects in PA-3 would be: reduction in wind erosion and mudflows;

conservation of biodiversity, carbon sequestration and reduction in carbon gas emissions; and establishment of community-based forest management arrangements. Projects in PA-4 will result in improved and sustained economic productivity of pasturelands and balanced development of livestock breeding. PA-5 projects will have the outcome of strengthening capacity of the national agricultural systems and introduction of modern technology of soil conservation and irrigation. The one “loan” project in PA-6 is the “Integrated Agricultural Management and Land Improvement Project”, involving, on an indicative basis at this stage, of an ADB loan of \$20 million and GEF grant of \$2.5 million. Its outcome is expected to be: increased productivity at the farm level within an integrated agricultural management framework with potential of replicating the model outside the selected project areas. The other pilot project in this program area may have the outcome of introducing sustainable nature resources management based on water-and-soil saving technologies developed by CAMP. Activities in program area 7 will strengthen overall management and coordination arrangements of the National Program, and promote closer stakeholder participation.

The expected outcomes of GEF-supported activities on SLM would be: (a) Institutional and human resource capacity is strengthened to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation to achieve global environment benefits within the context of sustainable development. (b) The policy, regulatory and economic incentive framework is strengthened to facilitate wider adoption of sustainable land management practices across sectors as a country addresses multiple demands on land resources for economic activities, preservation of the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems, and other activities. (c) Improvement in the economic productivity of land under sustainable management and the preservation or restoration of the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems. The Log Frame includes performance indicators and sources of verification, and the main assumptions and risks for achieving the outcomes and impact.

The Impact. Overall, the expected impact of the NPF/National Program will be in terms of sustainable agricultural growth, reduction in incidence of poverty, improved livelihoods and improved rural well-being – assuming that the central objectives of CACILM are realized. Another impact of the Program will be a country wide adoption of the approaches and methodologies of the SLM, which will result in reduction in incidence of land degradation and containment of the advance of desertification processes. This will contribute to the stabilization of the ecosystem structure and sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services by people for their well-being. This will result in many local, national and global environmental benefits. A number of project outcomes, when sustained over a long-term, will have a tremendous impact in ensuring an enabling positive environment in terms of: (a) pro-conservation and environment-friendly policy framework; (b) a supportive legal and regulatory framework; (c) strengthened institutional capacity to support SLM; (d) mainstreaming of SLM into national planning, budgetary and growth and poverty reduction strategies; (e) technological improvements in agricultural practices, and sustainable management of land and water resources; and (f) effective and synergic implementation of the UN environmental conventions (UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC).

II. The legislative and institutional basis and mechanisms taken to implement the Convention

A. Accession and ratification of Convention

Population of Kyrgyzstan got first information on UNCCD after carrying out of the national workshop on knowledge capacity building on the 11-12 of September 1997 in Bishkek. Workshop’s agenda foresaw presentation of ideas and statements of UNCCD and receiving a response, reaction of representatives from all six oblasts of Republic, state institutions and governmental bodies. Process of workshop was lighted in mass communication media and the collected reports were published on

the base of its outputs. Application on expediency of accession to the Convention was sent to the Government. In the result the Prime Minister signed a document on accession to UNCCD on the 19 of September 1997. Other efficient source of information on UNCCD was a ratification procedure finished on July 1999. In compliance with Parliament of Kyrgyz Republic after ratification convention's text was translated in Kyrgyz language.

During ratification period were prepared projects of Law of Kyrgyz Republic on Accession Convention, Resolution on Law Project. Further these documents were submitted to Ministry of Emergency, Economics and Finance, Agriculture and Water Resources, Environment, Health, Foreign Affairs.

After submission in all ministries Governmental law of Kyrgyz Republic on "Accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa" dated 21 July 1999 №759, Project of KR Law and Convention text in Russian and Kyrgyz were introduced to Jogorky Kenesh of KR. Legislative Assembly of Jogorku Kenesh approved decrees on "Accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa" Number №1372-1 from April 1999 and a Law on "Accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa" №85 from 21 of June 1999.

B. Establishment of a Coordinating Body to Combat Desertification in Kyrgyzstan

During the period of accession (1997) and ratification Convention (1999) all organisational work was held with initiative of Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation at Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry. In this period all grounds for accession were being prepared: meetings and workshops were held, social economical factors of desertification were examined, national action plan to combat desertification was worked out. In the year 1999 National Coordinating Council (NCC) was founded. There was in the chair Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry. Vice-chairman was a Focal Point in UNCCD of KR. Members of NCC are representatives of ministries and departments, programs and projects, local bodies, NGOs and public organizations, mass media.

In the year 2004 was created a Working Group on Partnership Development for CCD Implementation (PWG-CCD) including representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh, ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources, Emergency, Economics and Finance, State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forest Service, State Agency on Registration of the real Estate Ownership, network of RIOD NGOs in Kyrgyzstan and a number of international donor-organizations. UNCCD Working Group functions in frames of Partnership Strategic Agreement in Central Asia, adopted in Geneva in 2001.

NPF on 2006-2016 offered a new scheme on activities coordination for its implementation. The National Coordination Council will be the main coordination mechanism for the overall coordination of the CACILM/NPF National Investment Program. Operational coordination at the working levels will be facilitated by the proposed National Steering Committee. Each project or program will have its own coordination mechanism built into its project design.

At the broader policy and institutional level, mainstreaming of CACILM/NPF requires that coordination between the Program and other key stakeholders is strengthened. Donor Agencies will be an integral part of the CACILM /SLM NCC, which would provide a built in coordination and support mechanism. CACILM/SLM Program will actively participate in the Kyrgyz national coordination mechanisms, such as the CDF National Council (Comprehensive Development Framework), and other ad hoc coordination meetings at the Ministerial levels. NCC will decide the level of such coordination. Unless otherwise specified, the CACILM National Coordinator will

represent the CACILM/NPF Program in all such coordination mechanisms, including in the coordination mechanism between donors and government. In the coordination meetings among the donors, CACILM/SLM will be represented by ADB as the GEF executing agency and task manager of CACILM.

C. Legislative and Institutional basis

Two important policy reforms, which have significantly influenced the course of **legal and institutional frameworks**, relate to: (i) agrarian restructuring through land privatization and its equitable distribution; and (ii) decentralization and evolution of local self government bodies at the sub-district level in rural areas. A third reform area, still in relatively nascent stage, relates to Water Users Associations (WUAs). In many ways, these reforms are still in a state of evolution and important issues of coping with their implications have yet to be fully addressed. For instance, a hot policy issue, yet to be resolved, relates to the small size of land holdings. The policy response to this problem is still far from clear. For instance, there is still no clear statement as to whether the policy preference is for organizing “service cooperatives” as advocated by the GTZ based on their experience in organizing some service cooperatives as a pilot project. Some of the Government pronouncements seem to suggest that the Government thinking favours producers’ cooperatives – a step which could be regressive. Land consolidation is another option being mentioned. However, so far no position paper on the subject setting out the thinking of the present Government is available.

The legal framework, particularly relevant to SLM, comprises the Land Code, Water Code, and Forestry Code, and laws and regulations governing pasture land and sloping agriculture. The tendency has been to bring new laws and regulations (Annex 5), to cope with emerging problems, without adequate attention to issues of removing internal inconsistencies, or to ensure harmonization. For instance, in the area of water management, notwithstanding the recent amendments to the Water Code in July 2005, *an important issue still persists about improving the viability of Water Users Associations (WUAs), which is not possible unless unstable increased water charges and other funding sources are made available for improved maintenance of secondary and tertiary water channels.* Basically, a perspective of small-size plots unification for cultivation and development of agricultural commodity production is visible through WUAs. Again forest legislation of the past decades that banned forest regeneration felling in the forests, did not promote forestry development. Some of the barriers are: low interest in conservation of forest plantations, lack of creation of industrial plantations with fast growing species, insufficient nurseries development and planning, badly organized collection and processing of forest fruit and berries together with medical herbs.

D. Main elements of the state institutional base, influencing on combating land degradation

Combating land degradation and desertification is becoming a global problem in provision of sustainable land resources management. Attempt and experiments in land resources management during saving the main principles of the post-soviet management influenced negatively but at the same time exerted a huge influence upon formation of optimal institutional structure for sustainable land resources management. Agriculture as well as other fields requires reconstruction in compliance with liberal rules of market economy. For realisation of these requirements Kyrgyz Republic carries out a search of flexible and efficient frames in the field of land resources management in the following currents:

- Correction of management policy in agriculture and environmental protection.
- Reorganisation of institutional management system, tendency toward sustainable land resources management.

- Motivation of farmers and land users to sensible attitude toward degradation and increasing land productivity for farming purposes.
- Alleviate connection between poverty, migration, and inhabitants' unemployment and land productivity reduction.

The main weakness of reforms in land resources management is lack of juridical support, ineffective use of resource potential, management possibilities and differentiation of authorities and functions of planning bodies. Raising competence and endowing with unwarrantably big authorities of state management will result in strengthening of state administration and violation of market mechanisms; but on the other side lack of market management will lead to their inactivity. Optimal differentiation of state functions is of fundamental importance in land management. In most cases economical purposes and land conservative initiatives of desertification and degradation has a multipronged meaning because on the base of developed countries experience control functions must be separated of land use and implemented in the other governmental structures.

Authorities of executive power are adjusted by legislation of Kyrgyz Republic⁹. Quality and level of issue regulation on authorities and functions of ministries and departments is a brilliant reflection of state policy and management in different fields of economy.

Basic agencies involved in SLM are: state ministries and agencies, scientific and academic communities, NGOs, private sector and international donor organizations.

CACILM emphasises a participatory approach to SLM, involving all major stakeholders. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of the National Program. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project or program relating to SLM. The main stakeholders of sustainable management of land resources are: land users, local communities, national, regional, district and village level government agencies and entities concerned with land, water, and natural resource management issues, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities, private sector, NGOs and other groups in the civil society involved in promoting SLM in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Given the need for community driven on-ground investments in combating land degradation, the role of NGOs and public unions for mobilization of farmers and local communities is particularly important. The involvement of private sector in Kyrgyzstan's market driven agriculture is also important as providers of technical support services, inputs and market outlets. In this context, financial and credit institutions, credit unions, and self-help groups are important in the area of micro-credit, and water users associations in the area of equitable and efficient distribution of irrigation water. Farmers associations, agricultural cooperatives, joint stock farming companies, and to a lesser extent the collective farms also have a stake in SLM. As of January 1, 2005, there are 258,587 agricultural enterprises, of which 255, 089 (98%) are peasant farms. As regards **NGOs**, there are more than 1200 public unions in the Kyrgyz Republic, of which 5% operate in agriculture. Non-governmental organizations take a role of mediator among international organizations and local communities, which are the main beneficiary group to receive the assistance from donors for promotion of land management processes. **Vulnerable Groups** comprise women and poor people residing in rural areas. 2.462 million people have been allocated land shares, and of these 50.8 % are women.¹⁰

In terms of role delineation, stakeholders can be categorised as (a) institutional stakeholders, such

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⁹ Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (5 of May 1993, N1185-XII). Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "About the Government the Kyrgyz Republic " (25 of March 1997, N17)

¹⁰ Report of Expert Group on Conducting of Performance Analysis and Expertise of Poverty Component with regard to gender sensibility.

as government agencies, banks etc, (b) non-governmental entities involved in social intermediation, farmers and water users associations (c) end-users or beneficiaries of the projects and activities included in the National Program, and (d) donors and specialized external agencies, as providers of crucial investment or technical assistance support and advisory services. From a programmatic perspective, stakeholders can also be classified into three groups:

1. Primary stakeholders: people or groups who are ultimately impacted either positively (beneficiaries) or negatively (such as people who may feel they have something to lose as a result of a particular decision or project, such as power or access to resources). Primary stakeholders will vary depending on the type of project concerned, and should be analyzed according to criteria such as gender, income levels, and dependence on resources.
2. Secondary stakeholders: people or groups who have a role in the decision-making process without being directly affected by the outcome. These are usually intermediaries in the aid delivery process. These can be funding organizations, implementing agencies, executing agencies, NGOs, etc.
3. Key stakeholders. Those who can significantly influence a project, or who are critical to the success of a project. The stakeholder analysis of each project looks at relative degrees of importance or influence of various stakeholders. For instance, in the context of CACILM/NPF, the MAWRPI, CACILM Coordinating Body in KR, the Ministry of Economics and Finance, the Local Self Governments, and SPA partners are key stakeholders.

In the current situation, stakeholder participation is at best ad hoc and weak. Private sector and local community organizations are deprived of decision-making opportunities in dealing with issues related to sustainable management of land resources. NGOs and public entities are generally involved in projects with financial assistance of international organizations; once the project funding ceases, the NGO are unable to sustain their activities. The government agencies rarely finance NGO project initiatives due to budget planning does not foresees a financial means for these purposes. A new type of non-governmental organizations are local self-governmental bodies, ayil okmotus, jaamaties, territorial public councils (TPC), rural investment committees (RIC). There is limited collaboration among local government and international organization in implementation of projects and programs at the local level. Usually, international organizations work with NGOs and mutual assistance groups. Administrative decentralization is required to improve participation of local self-governing bodies in sustainable management of land resources and efficient transition of financial and administrative resources to Ayil Okmotus.

Main ministries and organizations without taking into consideration activities of donor communities attending control on land degradation and sustainable land and water resources management are shown in table 7.

Table 7

Ministries and organisations directly are practising issues of land and water resources management

Ministries and services	Organizations
Land management	
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Process Industry (MAWR&PI)	1. Department on plant cultivation
2. State Agency of Registration of the Real Estate Ownership of Kyrgyz Republic	2. Department of chemicalization and plant protection
3. Local self-government (LSG)	Agrarian University
	Department of Land Inspection
	5. Agrochemical Station
	6. Association of villages and communities of Kyrgyz Republic
	7. Land Reclamation Service of Water Resources Department
Water resources management	

1. MAWR&PI 2. State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEP&F) 3. Ministry of the Emergency of KR (ME KR) 4. Local Self-Government	1. Water Resources Department (WRD) 2. Department of Water Inspection of WRD and institutions 3. Institute of Irrigation (KSRII) 4. Hydrometeorological Service 5. Water User Association (WUA)
Livestock breeding, meadows and pastoral holding	
1. 1. MAWR&PI 2. State Agency of Registration of the Real Estate Ownership of Kyrgyz Republic 3. Local self-government (LSG) 2.	1. Veterinary department 2. Institute of Livestock breeding, veterinary and pasture 3. Pasture department 4. Association of cattle-breeders
Forestry	
1. State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEP&F) 2. State Tourism committee 3. Local Self-Government	1. Monitoring department of forestry, flora and fauna 2. Institute of Forest and nutwood of Academy of Science of KR 3. Directory of biosphere territories
Agricultural marketing and alternative activities	
1. MAWR&PI 2. Ministry of Economics and Finance of KR 3. Centre of non-traditional energy "KUN" 4. State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEP&F) 5. Local self-government	1. Institute of Economic Development Centre of non-traditional energy "KUN" 2. Department of Monitoring and Ecology (the echange of debts on ecology) 3. Limited Liability Company RATISS-BI, KAMIS
Information distribution	
1. National Statistical Committee (NSM) 2. MAWR&PI 3. State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEP&F) 4. Ministry of Education, Science and Youth Policy 5. Local self-government	RIOD network Rural Advisory Service (RAS) Rural councils (Kenesh), Association of villages and communities of Kyrgyz Republic Another NGOs for rising of knowledge and Information distribution will be installed Scientific Institutes Hydrometeorological Service Water Users Associations
Private sectors	As a providers of services on local level
Source: K. Kulov, National UNCCD/CACILM Focal Point in Kyrgyz Republic	

Basic load to combating land degradation is in competence of Local Self Government Bodies: Local State Administrations which are the main decentralized executive body, Local Self Government Bodies accountable to them as a part of central government, elected by population of the local territorial entity, Bodies of Territorial Public Self Government (bodies of additional self government of a lower level than Ayil Okmotus).

(i)**Local State Administrations** exist at the oblast and raion levels, headed by appointed governors.

(ii)**Local Self Government Bodies** exist in raion-subordinate cities and in village communities -- i.e., in units having "local self-government status." They differ from local state administrations in that (a) their heads (*glavas*) are directly or indirectly elected by the local population and (b) they own property and can use income derived from such property to finance local public services. There is an elected *kenesh* (council) and an executive body that is legally subordinate to the *kenesh*. Both the *kenesh* and the local executive (city administration, or village administration, or *aiyl okmotu* as it is known in Kyrgyz) are bodies of local Self-government. **In December 2001, the *glavas* of the *aiyl okmotus* were elected for the first time by popular vote; they also chair the local *aiyl kenesh*.** Until then, they had been appointed by the *akims* from either among *kenesh* deputies (in cities) or with the consent of the local *kenesh* (in village communities). The mayors of Bishkek, Osh and oblast subordinate cities are elected by the local councils from among candidates proposed by the President.

(iii)**Bodies of Territorial Public Self Government.** A significant step towards empowering communities to manage their own affairs was the enactment, in January 2002, of the Law on Local Self-Government and Local State Administration. It clarified the responsibilities of local self-government institutions and of state administration agencies operating at the local level. More importantly, recognizing the need for self-government at the grassroots level, it also established the legal basis for citizens of any town or village to establish *bodies of territorial public self government* (BTPSG), voluntary associations of citizens that work within their defined territory to implement "initiatives of local significance". These community organizations of public self-government operate at the true grassroots level, below the plane of *aiyl okmotus* and *aiyl keneshs*. They include neighbourhood committees, women's councils, condominium councils, etc., and now number in the thousands. BTPSGs can be registered with the local *kenesh* or the Ministry of Justice and thereby obtain legal status. They are accountable to the citizens who have established them and to the *kenesh* that has registered them. Local *keneshs*, their executive bodies and local state administrations may delegate their functions in the social and economic development spheres to BTPSGs, transfer the ownership of economic assets to them, and provide or transfer financial and material resources to them on a contractual basis.

E. Instruments of national and sectoral policy related to activity's management which positively or negatively impact on land degradation

The policy environment in Kyrgyzstan is currently in a state of flux because a draft of the new Constitution is going to be prepared and is in the process of discussion to elicit public reactions to its provisions. However, continuity is expected in the basic pillars of the state's democratic framework, and its market-based reforms and open economy. The current policy, legislative and institutional framework of the Kyrgyz Republic has to be considered from the perspective of the challenge facing Kyrgyzstan and the rest of Central Asia of achieving over time the sustainable use of the country's land and water resources (SLM), considering the serious threat to its production potential, and prospects for poverty reduction and growth posed by the present trends in land degradation. **At the level of policy**, the most current and authoritative statement of the country's national policy agenda is contained in its National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS). Policy priorities are grouped around the three main NPRS objectives - promoting sustainable economic growth, the formation of an effective state, and building a fair society providing protection and human development. It is crucial that the land degradation concerns and SLM programs to address them are reflected in the NPRS. Unfortunately, this is not the case so far. SLM needs to find a specific niche within the framework of the broad policy objectives of the NPRS (at present time Country Development Strategy is developed in development of NPRS, its principle feature is

transmission of coordinating functions to President's Administration and Ministry of Economics and Finance).

In the above context, a major gap in the current policy framework is that *SLM currently operates in a policy vacuum, till the Government adopts a clear policy statement on the "concept of SLM", along the lines of its concept paper on agrarian policy*¹¹. At present, there is no clearly designate focal point in the Government responsible for SLM-centric policy formulation. State policy in the field of SLM related concerns is widely dispersed within the domain of agencies dealing with agriculture and water resource management, land degradation and desertification and UNCCD implementation, environmental protection and natural resources management, land reforms and land tenure matters, pastures, forestry and protected areas, national poverty reduction strategy (NPRS), decentralization and local-self government, and Laws and Codes relating to the above areas. *While the cross-cutting nature of SLM makes it inevitable and even desirable that many agencies get seriously involved in the implementation of SLM, designation of one focal agency for SLM will ensure that there is a coherence in the delineation of policies relevant to SLM and coordination in their implementation and monitoring.* The UNCCD focal point is concerned with CCD National Action Plan implementation, but is handicapped by lack of institutional support structure, funds, and capacity building support. SLM Program implementation will require considerable institutional strengthening through a dedicated organizational and governance structure.

Frequently, during the transition stage, the appearance of new state bodies for implementation of new political framework is required due to the fact that the old state bodies do not possess a capacity to adjust themselves for operation within new liberal market environment. The new bodies, be that inter-sectoral or interdepartmental bodies, naturally attempt to seize control-and-command powers or duplicate them. This leads to inefficient management and inertness of the state apparatus and becomes a reason for its low cost effectiveness and incompetence.

In addition, legal regulatory framework of newly established bodies creates duplicating mechanisms and contradictions in existing norms and provisions, which causes some legal regulatory acts to be rushed into legislation, without sufficient review to iron out such inconsistencies or overlaps. The result is overload of inefficient and inconsistent laws and regulations.

Another problem with laws dealing with technical issues such as soil conservation, or erosion control, is the use of many terms and concepts that are loosely defined. This raises conflicts of interpretation that hold up implementation.

Another source of confusion is:

- The duplication in normative and legal acts; overlapping in regulatory powers of Ministries and various state agencies;
- Taking regulatory and registry-permissive roles by ministries and state agencies, without clear basis in law;
- Framework nature of existing laws and their poor preciseness, which requires adoption of numerous supplementary legal regulatory acts.

The institutional framework is marked by overlapping and unclear delineation of roles and responsibilities, weak management capacity and non-transparent and often discretionary decision making processes. The major institutional weaknesses in the management of land administration, key to SLM, are: (a) lack of legal assistance and grievance redress and conflict resolution mechanisms available to farmers and rural households; (b) insufficient implementation and management capacity of the staff and manpower resources available in the Government agencies; (c) unspecified delegation of powers and functions among ministries and planning agencies, and downstream among regional, district and village level self-government bodies¹²; and (d) inadequate

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¹¹ MAWRPI/ Policy Support Project of Swiss Agricultural Programme. "Agrarian Policy Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic To 2010. Resolution No. 265, House of the Government, 22 June 2004.

coordination as a systemic challenge. The frequent reorganization of Basic Ministries also creates uncertainties and disrupts implementation.

The main institutional constraints center on: (i) lack of clear mandates; (ii) lack of trained manpower; (iii) lack of capacity or skill gaps; (iv) lack of funds; and (v) lack of motivation. SLM being a broad-based and multi-dimensional concept, policy and institutional constraints often overlap over a wide spectrum of issue areas, such as: (a) land ownership and management; (b) marketing and tariff and non-tariff barriers to expansion of trade – both domestic and cross-border; (c) environmental sustainability; and (d) effective community participation and empowerment; and (h) poverty alleviation.

From the perspective of sustainable land and water management, participatory mechanisms at the village and community levels (such as self-help groups among women, jaamaties (interests groups), water users associations) need to be promoted. The local governments need to be sensitized to attach high priority to combating land degradation problems through community-based and -driven approaches to sustainable land management. *This brings into focus the need for:* (i) ensuring accountable local government whose services reach the grassroots effectively; (ii) supporting NGOs with outreach to rural areas and experience with social mobilization; (iii) designing of sound inter-governmental organizational arrangements by clarifying assignments of functions among levels of governments – from national agencies down to regional, district and sub-district levels, and village levels, which interface with local communities; and (iv) developing robust financial mechanisms for allocating and channeling funds to local governments and allowing them to raise own-source revenues.

The overarching policy instrument of national policy on strategy for economic growth and poverty reduction is the Kyrgyz Republic's NPRS, which evolves on the basis of annual progress reports, accompanied by Joint Staff Assessment (JSA) by staff of IMF and the World Bank, the social-economic conditions and conditions of environment protection management in Kyrgyz Republic. The macro-economic management and structural adjustment reform process are guided by NPRS. From the perspective of land degradation, the NPRS can have considerable influence in a number of ways: (i) by highlighting the issues of land degradation and SLM as requiring priority attention, it can help raise the profile of UNCCD and SLM in the national organs of policy making; (ii) it would also bring this issue on the table in the context of Consultative Group meetings of the Government with the donor community; (iii) it would assist mainstreaming land degradation and SLM into the national budgetary stream. On the other hand some of the policy positions taken in the NPRS can influence negatively the state of land degradation. For instance, the latest JSA on the NPRS progress report,, while recognizing that the key sources of growth are to be the agricultural, industrial, construction and service sectors, recommends that the debt strategy requires **curtailing the foreign financed public investment program (PIP)**, while generating real GDP growth based on private investment. This policy recommendation would create problems in raising resources for the financing of a larger investment program under CACILM. The NPRS ignoring land degradation as a policy issue of high priority also exercises a negative influence by marginalizing land degradation and SLM in the main policy making organs. Obliteration the land degradation issues in NPRS has a negative impact and isolates issues of land degradation and land management during development of politics in this area at state level.

The other key national policy instrument which can greatly influence land degradation and SLM is the Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF). The MTBF is expected to match fiscal choices to

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¹² There are three tiers of sub-national administration: (a) 7 *oblasts* and the cities of Bishkek and Osh; (b) 45 *rayons* and 10 "oblast subordinate" cities, and (c) 10 "rayon subordinate" cities and 467 rural communities (villages or groups of villages).

NPRS priorities. Thus mainstreaming efforts should focus on reflecting SLM as a national priority in both NPRS and MTBF.

Overall assessment of the reforms indicates mixed results. The reform program has only been partially completed. In the tax reform and business environment components, despite the reforms, the administrative machinery has a tendency to revert to its traditional ways. The energy sector reforms remained an unfinished business. The reforms were neutral as far as agricultural sector and SLM are concerned, and the reforms merely ensured that a minimum acceptable level of access and standard of utility services is preserved for the poorest elements of society¹³.

In other words, program to facilitate mainstreaming¹⁴ UNCCD, NPF/SLM and National Investment Program will provide support at the level of processes and content in the following key areas:

- Formal recognition in a major policy statement by the new Kyrgyz government of Land Degradation/SLM constituting a national priority, and its support to the CACILM as a priority initiative to address land degradation issues through a cross-cutting approach within the framework of Kyrgyz National Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Strategy;
- Incorporating SLM Program in four important planning and budgetary instruments:
 - NPRS;
 - Medium Term Budgetary Framework;
 - A separate and distinct budget line in the Annual Budget;
 - Agriculture Sector of PIP.

F. Human Resources Capacity

Universally recognized and effective in the soviet time approach “personnel solves everything” is whenever actual to Kyrgyzstan’s economy. Qualitative state of productive lands was supported by strong ministries and professionally skilled and technically well possessed organizations with huge subsidies from local and federal Moscow government. At present time because of the lack of financing many organizations as republic pasture union, republic land-reclamation service, Agro-chemistry, Aeromechanics really combated productive land and pasture degradation stopped to exist and staffed moved to another institutions. Only a part of these professionals already 50-60 years old remained in ministries and can head dimensioned programs in their activity areas. But these state programs do not already exist as there is no wide-ranging activities on farm land level that is why there is no need in specialists while educational institutes graduate new agronomist specialist, agro chemists, hidromilioratives and land surveyors. Donor projects are aimed at easier issues as capacity building, rehabilitation of irrigation skims and others but the ignore farm lands ensnare with a tangle of unsolved problems of land degradation on sowing structure, land cultivation, humus soil saving, erosion prevention, solemnization, over moistening, application of adequate irrigation techniques and optimal watering norm on pastures, on schemes and regulating of sedimentation by irrigation, feeding, balanced cattle-breeding development for saving of pasture ecosystem service.

Part of professional are invited to donor projects however their majority part will never be able to realize this technique knowledge on practice because there are no state programs and donor programs take only people with experience.

A way to scientific research institutes is also closed because shortening of the current staff takes place on account of lack of budget financing. Donors do not practice involving scientific organizations into projects and involve only single scientists. In a result institutes do not hire young

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¹³ The World Bank Implementation Completion Report of IDA-34200, TF-24833 and TF-50493 CSACs, June 2005.

¹⁴ Mainstreaming is about integration of SLM concerns into national policy priorities, its legislative and regulatory framework, its institutional mechanisms, and its planning and budgetary process. Without such integration, issues of land degradation and programs to promote sustainable management of land and water resources would stay at the margins of national policy agenda.

specialist that is why scientific staff potential of Republic as well as other fields is not supplemented with young people and may probably disappear at all. A middle age of scientific institutes is 50-70 years.

In spite of this financial problems a few specialized services still exist and adapt to market conditions including donor projects. But young specialists cannot find their place there too, because only strong specialist with a good CV will be involved.

From the direction of donor organization signing straight contacts with state organizations with affording them an opportunity to include young specialists into estimate would be a great support for capacity building.

At present time Republic with the support of EU fulfills work on rehabilitation of lost specializing organizations as Pasture Department, Land Reclamation Service and Water Inspection which could contribute practice into combating land and pasture degradation.

In conditions of budget deficit full involving of such organizations into new projects would help them to form young staff potential in 2-3 years.

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The lessons based on the World Bank's extensive support for land privatization, irrigation rehabilitation and water distribution efficiency¹⁵ are:

- financial management systems should be transparent and in place at the earliest possible time;
- project design undertaken in rapidly changing circumstances and with limited reliable information needs a flexible process approach to implementation;
- lack of experience in project management, often accompanied by poor interaction with foreign technical assistance, can contribute to lack of flexibility and slow implementation
- there is often Government in the recruitment of incompetent domestic consultants and other support staff;
- the capacity of both central and local government administrations is very weak and under-resourced.

As a comment to estimation of this international financial organization it would be likely to pay attention of head of donor organisations working in KR that reasons of this positive facts on low qualification of local donor partners are consequence of a situation described below.

Besides involving single specialists to projects leads to internal conflicts in the staff of state organisations because this specialists or scientists pass to a customer results and experience gathered by the whole staff during many years it is violation of a law on intellectual property.

Local self-government may be considered to be one of the main owner of resource potential on UNCCD implementation in Kyrgyz Republic. But at the present period LSG system in Kyrgyz Republic is only finding the way of development, being on starting stage. Now normative-legal base, process of decentralization and function division among central and local bodies is being formed. Also process of KR NAP implementation pays special attention to evolving farmers and their associations as WUAs and NGOs. In this aspect legislative favors to such participation.

G. Inter-sectoral and multiple-discipline character of implementation of NAP/NPF on combating desertification

Land degradation is a serious complex problem that may be solved only by mutual efforts of few economic sectors and support of local population. Such projects do not concentrate on separate production systems as planting, cattle-breeding and forestry management or rather manage these systems united in common, for example activities into river basin, lakes, which is characterized for mountain conditions of Kyrgyzstan by rich water resources.

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¹⁵ Projects covered: World Bank SDP, IRP and ASSP projects implemented by MAWRPI.

This Program Area will be focused on “Investments on the ground”. Interventions on the ground for solving problems of land degradation will comprise packages of interventions with the purpose of increasing both earnings and economic well-being of local population and for preservation or ecosystem stability restoration, this functions and services through efficient land resources management (GEF activity).

The projects in this Program Area focus on integrated and multi-disciplinary approached to address issues of natural resource degradation. The main causes of land degradation are inappropriate land use, mainly unsustainable agricultural practices. These practices are most prevalent in places where land, water, and other natural resources are under-priced. In addition, people who do not have land tenure security and/or water rights have little or no incentive to invest in sustainable land management. Instead, they tend to focus on meeting their short-term economic needs, to the detriment of the environment. Support for sustainable agricultural practices, within the framework of integrated NRM projects, would help to improve and sustain the productivity of dry lands.

For instance “Integrated management of land and water resources in river basin” Project included in NPF will be engaged in strengthening of potential living natural services all rivers long, from reservoir zone up to the lower zones of water-distribution: forestry services, cattle breeders, water-users, farmers and introduction of sustainable land and water management resources on a principle of basin approach.

In the projects of such kinds a joint efforts of some institutes on connection of administrative actions on all extent of the pilot river from a zone of reservoir where animal industries and tourism is advanced, foothill zone of mountain agriculture, up to the lower zone with pickling problems and under ground water growth will be shown. In a mountain zone of watershed the attention will be given to the reasons of hit deposits and the cattle-breeding drains in the river connected to easing of slopes from deforestation and animal industries. On foothill arable lands with the raised biases of effort will be directed on prevention of water erosion because inexperienced farmers mercilessly wash off during irrigating thin humus layer of ground which has been forming for millennia. In the bottom operative range will be directed on steady use of the irrigated lands in conditions close bedding of subsoil waters and soil pickling. Basin River Council will consider questions of interaction of cattle breeders, water-users and land users with aim of integration of actions.

Results of successful realization of collaboration between management bodies of different levels on complex natural resources management are:

- Creation of a Working Partnership Group at MAWR&PI for activities coordination on implementation obligation for CCD formed of state structure representatives and also scientific, non-governmental and donor agencies.
- Creation of inter department working group at State register with participation of representatives from Center of agrarian reforms at MAWR&PI, zonal center of real estate and oblast administrations for determination optimal plot size of agricultural land.
- Opening UNDP Umbrella program on strengthening of project institutional capacity in the sphere of sustainable development.

For implementing of National Coordinating Councils will be created in the Kyrgyz Republic consistent with the country’s governmental administrative laws and procedures. The NCC's main functions will be:

- Coordinate the overall implementation of projects and activities mandated by the National Programming Framework;
- Supervision implementation of the activities that are direct responsibility of NCC;
- Monitor performance of all project and activities and report to the CACILM Steering Committee;
- Review and endorse proposals for consideration by the CACILM Steering Committee.

NCC will be nested in the Kyrgyz Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry (MAWRPI), but will function as a tripartite governance structure, outside the formal government structure but with its active participation, and to be governed by its own rules and procedures, consistent with the Government's laws governing such structures. The NCC will comprise representatives of the Government (Federal as well as local), SPA (donors), and Civil Society. Institutionally, it will be nested in the MAWRPI, and chaired by the Minister of Agriculture. The National Coordinator UNCCD/ NAP will serve as its Convener. From the Government, representatives of key ministries will be included as is currently the case with the National Working Group, besides the GEF Focal Point. The SPA representatives will include key donors in the context of Kyrgyzstan. The Civil Society Representatives will include representatives of NGOs, oblasts and Local-Self Governments and their Association.

The NCC may create a standing national steering committee (NSC) to act on behalf of the NCC for day to day management and coordination of the CACILM/NPF activities and the management and monitoring of the National Investment Program. It is expected that the NSC functions will be implemented by the "public center on the integrated land management which will be registered by the legal. It will provide wide participation and independent work from bureaucratic officials.

The NSC (or the SLM Public Center) will be responsible for the implementation of hard multi versatile intersectional projects and assistance and to NCC and to Secretariat for the screening of projects for inclusion in the SLM Program and allocation of financial resources from the SLM Grant Fund. The NSC may invite representatives from concerned Government and Oblasts, Donors or Civil Society, or Focal Points of Biodiversity or Climate Change Conventions, when their participation is considered useful in the context of particular projects or issues being considered by the NSC.

It is expected that NPC/Public Center as the steady structure, in future trends will find functions of maintenance of intersectional interaction, uniting potential and results of separate projects in a system of complex actions on sustainable ecological system management, as, for example, to coordinated actions on all extent of the numerous Kyrgyzstan rivers therefore the global purpose will be achieved, for example, on reduction of sedimentation and to water bodies pollution from land resources management. Having saved up an extensive database under carried out projects, NPC/SLM Public Center can render useful service to the National Council of NSPR/CDS in activity of coordination various sectors of a national economy on increase of well-being of agricultural population on a steady basis.

K. Barriers on the way to integrating of NAP purposes from the direction of national institutional base

After decades of overseeing a command-based agriculture, it is not surprising that current administrations have little experience in designing and implementing land-use initiatives based on SLM and voluntary participation of largely independent (no matter how weak they still are) land managers. All tiers of government need training and exposure to international practices of integrated land-use development in which attention to the empirical and technical foundations of proposed interventions is supplemented by an understanding of the social context, appreciation of the role of financial and non-financial incentives, capacity to work with multiple partners, and experience of project monitoring and evaluation. NPF recognises that the capacity of the agencies and stakeholders concerned with land and water management needs strengthening and may require area-based pilot projects aimed at testing participatory mechanisms, local-level planning, coordination, and implementation.

Land management in the Kyrgyz Republic has been handicapped by the fragmentation of responsibilities for the monitoring and management of data relating to land management. In a number of cases, duplication of monitoring responsibilities and superficial efforts coexist with temporary abandonment or absence of other relevant data. Data collection routines have changed little despite major changes in the field realities, and insufficient use has been made of the information generated by development projects implemented in recent years. Thus, the reform of SLM data management, both at the macroeconomic and local or project levels, features in most of the NPF.

In the result, the basic barrier is absence of effective coordination of all kinds of the activities related to land and water resources management.

L. Arrangements taken in legislative sphere

Renewed KR legislation in the sphere of land, water and forest use dated mainly 1999 but in the following time this amendments were inserted into this normative-legal acts. Almost all laws have a framework character so they need uncertain number of subordinate legislation¹⁶. Brackets in annex 5 show the years when these laws were changed and supplemented. Evolution process of normative legal acts in the sphere of water resources management is permanent. The same situation is in the nature-conservative legislation. At present time discussion on KR Ecological Code takes place¹⁷.

It's a pity that at present time we don't have an well-approved normative legal base permitting to protect landed property and frequently orient in land issues. As regards land use an optimal normative base is an important factor for qualitative issue management, emergent during land and water use, nature protection and their quality.

M. KR activities on sub-regional level

According to 11 CCD item Convention participating countries may prepare sub-regional action plans for agreement, amendment and raising national program effectiveness. Central Asian Countries SRAP to combating desertification under UNCCD was adopted by CA countries on Ministers' Conference (COP-6 in Havana, Cuba, 3 September 2003). Main aims of SRAP/CD are:

- Strengthen additional impulses and creation of new mechanisms to NAP implementation;
- Agreement of sub-regional interests and solving a problem of manual use of trans-boundary resources and prevention of possible conflict situations;
- Enlargement of intraregional and international exchange of information and experience;
- Involving of two- and multilateral donors to CCD implementation in sub-region;
- Providing of synergy during implementation of sub-regional ecological convention;
- Increasing participation effectiveness of countries in a region in implementation of regional action program for Asia, development of co-operation with other regional programs, support

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¹⁶ KR CODE (2 of June 1999) N 45 "Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic".

KR CODE (8 of June 1999) N 66 "Forestry Code of the Kyrgyz Republic".

KR Law (2 of June 1999) N 46 "About consummation of Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic".

KR Law (11 of January 2001) N 44 "About agricultural land management".

KR Law (14 of January 1994) N 1422-XII "About Water".

KR Law (25 of June 1997) N 39 "About fish industry".

KR Law (25 of March 1999) N 33 "About Drinking Water".

KR Law (23 of July 2001) N 76 "About trans-boundary use of water bodies, water resources and hydroeconomic structures of the Kyrgyz Republic".

KR Law (15 of March 2002) N 38 "About Water Users Associations".

¹⁷ There is an Information about Ecological Code on the site <http://www.caresd.net>

- to joint participation in activities on CCD implementation organised on international level particularly on sessions of the Conferences of CCD Parties;
- Development and implementation of joint programs;
 - Sustainable improvement of social-economic conditions and increase of possibilities in employment and getting an income for poor population groups especially women and youth.

In priority development of SRAP the CACILM framework reflects the conviction of the CACs and SPA members that multi-country activities add value to NAP and NPF. This added value is most likely to be realized in four kinds of activities: (i) capacity building, (ii) sustainable land management information system, (iii) knowledge management and information dissemination, and (iv) SLM research.

a. Capacity Building

NPF has established a need for all five CACs to acquire sufficient capacity to mainstream SLM and do it well, to tackle the variety of legal, regulatory, and policy preconditions of SLM, and make land management an integrated endeavour in which different disciplines, institutions, and stakeholders have a contribution to make.

Depending on the scale of the capacity-building tasks in each CAC and the importance different development cooperation partners attach to realizing economies of scale in assisting these tasks, they will be supported as either national or multi-country activities. Among different program areas receiving support under the CACILM Multi-Country Partnership Framework (CMPF program), capacity building tends most closely to reflect differences in the speed and nature of reforms in each country, and for this reason, where capacity building is to be financed as a multi-country activity, implementation within each country will reflect the specifics of that country and local priorities.

b. Sustainable Land Management Information System

NPF highlights a poor state of land degradation monitoring and information. Much of the data reported in the NPF requires updating or validation and the picture of the current state of land resources contains serious gaps. It is widely agreed that environmental monitoring and information systems, affected by budget cutbacks and ill adapted to the changing policy and institutional environment, do not function well and in some cases do not function at all. Also, there is near absence of socioeconomic data in the M&E systems.

These weaknesses of monitoring and information are widely recognized by the scientific community in the CACs. There is no shortage of interest among national institutions in making up for the post-independence scaling down of monitoring activities, but proposals for improving this state of affairs have been largely uncoordinated, often driven by equipment-related concerns, and lacking a unified vision of SLM monitoring requirements.

To counter the lack of coordination, CACILM proposes to develop a sustainable land management information system (SLMIS). As in the case of research, the system will be managed and administered at the multicountry level by the CACILM secretariat, with implementation at the national level taking account of each country's capacity and specific needs. A common set of indicators will be developed and monitored in each country. In the first instance, the system will be directed toward monitoring the performance indicators in the NPF and CACILM logical frameworks. Ultimately, the system will be used for mutually beneficial collaboration among the CACs toward reduction of agricultural land degradation and for trade development.

c. Knowledge Management and Information Dissemination

The multicountry research activities (see below) and SLMIS will generate a number of insights and lessons. Considerable economies of scale can be gained through dissemination of this body of knowledge at the multicountry level. However, to realize such economies, there needs to be a consistent approach to (i) knowledge generation, (ii) knowledge acquisition, (ii) and knowledge and information storage.

A knowledge management plan will be developed, consisting of the overall plan for knowledge generation, capture, storage, and dissemination. Apart from capturing lessons learned from implementation of the projects included in NPF and from other multicountry activities, this component will commission separate knowledge products. A bilingual (Russian and English) website will be developed and administered by the CACILM secretariat.

d. Sustainable Land Management Research

Sustainable land management (SLM) is a broad discipline. The adoption of SLM strategies and programs needs to be supported by demand-driven land-use research as well as dissemination of the research results to the target audiences in all the CACs. CACILM's strategic research will (i) help to better understand the policy and institutional failures that drive land degradation, and (ii) facilitate the calibration and adoption of innovative SLM practices and technologies. The proposed research program takes into consideration the need for substantive stakeholder involvement and for the right mix between research directed at quick-yielding results as well as that addressing long-term issues, such as soil erosion or loss of soil fertility.

It is anticipated that the multicountry research program would be planned and coordinated by a qualified regional centre but implemented through national centres to ensure that information on best practices and success stories can be made available more easily to local land users and policy makers with suitable arrangements made, however, for a rapid transfer of the results to CACILM partners.

The SLM research program will create a research prospectus to guide research throughout the 10-year period of CACILM.

III. Participatory process in support of preparation and implementation of NAP/NPF

A. Role and Responsibilities of National Partners

Roles and Responsibilities of Each Stakeholder. Table 8 below briefly sets out the roles and responsibilities of each Stakeholder in the context of SLM. The CACILM/SLM Program will promote **multi-stakeholder mechanisms and processes** as part of Program implementation to be coordinated and supported by the Secretariat – out-sourcing, networking, collaborative activities, community mobilization and group formation, delivery of technical advisory services, on-the- ground implementation, consultative mechanisms, advocacy and sensitization.

Table 8

Stakeholders in CACILM/NPF Program

State Bodies at National and Local Levels of Management	
Parliament of KR	
Land reforms and nature use committee under the Parliament of the KR	Development of legislative base on sustainable management of land and water resources.
Ministry of Agricultural, Water, and Processing Industry: Using agrarian and investment	

reform policy, plant growing, cattle breeding regulation, processing and market of agricultural production.	
Department of water resources	Management and monitoring over the water resources consumption. Implementation of water resources development programs.
Department of seed planting	Certification of seeds.
Department of agro chemistry	Management and monitoring over application of mineral fertilisers and pesticides.
Department of pastures	Control and monitoring over pastures management.
Kyrgyz agro industrial Information system	Market Information service in the sphere of agricultural production price and purchase and sale.
Rural Advisory Service	RAS carries out consultative-educational function in the process of sustainable management of land resources in following directions: Legal. Judicial consultations and assistance in solving disputes and conflicts under the management of land and water resources. Agrarian technologies in the sphere of seeds planting and animal husbandry. Management in agriculture. Issues of rational management of land and water resources. Marketing in agriculture. Issues of grown production sales. Assistance in solving specific problems of poor level of rural population.
Research institutions	
Institute of agriculture	Scientific research, elaboration and application of new technologies in agriculture.
Research Institute of Irrigation	Scientific research, elaboration and application of new irrigation technologies.
Institute of cattle breeding, pasture and veterinary	Scientific research, elaboration and application of new animal husbandry technologies, demonstrations and consultations.
Institute of economy	Scientific research, elaboration of development programs in agrarian sector of the economy, consultations.
State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry	
Department of monitoring and ecology	Monitoring and environmental protection
State Forest Service	Management and Control on forest management, afforestation and general forestry
State Agency of land management	
State Agency on Registration of Real Estate of Ownership (State register)	Regulation of legal relations on land resources management: registration and compliance of land ownership rights.
Institute of Land-Utilisation	Monitoring, mapping, distribution and improvement of lands
Department of Land inspection	Control over land management
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism	Implements programs of social and economic development of agrarian sector.

Local self-government	
Oblast and rayon administrations	Local self-governing bodies development programs, land rights administration, leasing of pasturelands, and use of decentralised functions.
Association of villages and communities of Kyrgyz Republic ayil okmotos (AO) Rayon' Keneshes	Management, monitoring, distribution, regulation of legal relations at the local level of land resources management
Ministry of Economics and Finance	
Tax Inspection	Agricultural tax collection
Financial credit organisations: Kyrgyz Agricultural Financial Corporation (KAFC), Small and medium-size business assistance State Fund under the Government of the KR, International Mercy Corps (IMC) "Agricultural crediting" program, "Bai Tushum" financial fund	Financial credit organisations disburse agricultural development oriented credits for the maximal period up to 7 year, at the annual interest rate from 12 to 60%, on the security of up to 150% of the credit sum.
Rural Investment Agency (RIA)	Rehabilitation of villages infrastructure
Non-governmental organisations	Main mission of an NGO working in the sphere of agricultural development and poverty overcoming is increasing the living standards of rural population through developed projects targeted on social mobilisation, application of new agricultural technologies, development of micro crediting of rural initiatives, resources conservation. Consultations, training, informational seminars, publications and micro crediting are main tools of project implementation.
International organisations:	
Asian Development Bank, World Bank, German association of technical cooperation, DFID UK, UNDP, International Fund of Agricultural Development, Swiss Office for cooperation and development; Swiss Association of International Cooperation (Helvetas) and others.	Main directions: 1) strengthening the potential in effective planning and management; 2) training modern management methods; 3) supporting processing industry; 4) development of agricultural service and products cooperatives; 5) micro crediting of rural communities; 6) establishing private arbitration in agrarian sphere of ownership rights in rural areas; 7) supporting animal husbandry communities; 8) reinforcing the potential of state structures of agrarian sector; 9) improving public approach to water consumption and sanitary; 10) rehabilitation of irrigation systems; 11) providing legal consultative assistance to agricultural producers.

On a wider political and institutional level CACILM/NPF need coordination between Program and main stakeholders to be strengthened. Donor agencies will be an integral part of CACILM/SLM/NCC which will provide coordination and support mechanism.

After presentation of the second national report the National Coordinating Body in the face of UNCCD Focal Point of KR made active actions on involving stakeholders and enlargement of its staff¹⁸, held consultations on priority directions in the area of land degradation and sustainable land resources management. Now can be noticed a high level of stakeholders participation, which have an active position in UNCCD NAP and NPF implementation in the frames of CACILM (the decision of the second national workshop is shown in the annex 2). NPF already have financial potential and investment table for UNCCD implementation.

A common view of participation in nature protection activities can be seen in table 9.

Table 9

Participation of Stakeholders					
Development of objectives	Determination of priorities	STATE	Private Sector	NGO's sector	Donor and international organizations
Effective and Transparent public management	Reforms of public management	XXX	X	XX	XX
	Democratic institutions	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX
Legal protection and development of human resources	Poverty elimination	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX
	raising the level of specialists' skill	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Sustainable economic growth and development	Development of private sector	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX
	Reinforcement of financial system	XXX	XX	X	XXX
	External debt management	XXX	X	X	XX
	Development of direct private foreign investment	XX	XXX	X	X
	Development of foreign trade	XX	XXX	X	X
	Development of transport and information infrastructure	XXX	XX	X	XX
Development of cities and rural settlements	Development of villages, remote territories and mountain ranges	XXX	XXX	XX	XX
	Development of small-size settlements	XXX	XXX	XX	X
Strengthening of safety	Reduction of damage from natural disaster	XXX	X	X	XX
	Environment protection	XXX	XX	XX	XX
	Safety of State and Nation	XXX	X	X	X
XXX XX	Active participation Partial participation				

1.

¹⁸ 4 consultative body meetings and 4 workshops on land resources management were held during 2002-2006

X	Negligible participation		
	Priority directions directly related to UNCCD issues		
Source: «On the way of Kyrgyzstan development»			
World Bank partners of on the basic directions	a) European Bank of Reconstruction and Development fulfils or plans implementation of program in the sphere of: (1) busyness environment; (2) finance; (3) transactions in extractive industry; (4) energy, telecommunication sectors and agrobusiness		
Source: World Bank, Report on CA Countries Development, November 2001.	b) ADB fulfils or plans new programs/kinds of activities including of: (1) education; (2) regulation of expenditures with emphasis on the Public Investment Program; (3) finance; (4) corporate management; (5) judicial system; (6) Village development; (7) rendering of services; (8) roads.		
	c) UNCCD provides a support to authorities in issues related to: 1) children problems; 2) migration; 3) civil society; 4) micro-finance; 5) monitoring and estimation of key programs; GM participation in UNCCD implementation.		
	d) Donors provide a support on a double-sided level in different spheres including establishment of small-scale and middle size enterprises (USAID), investment and trade (USAID), food safety (EU), health and sanitary (WHO, DFID, USAID), reforms of energy sector (DFID), macroeconomic model (EU, DFID), airport, roads and infrastructure (Japan), development of civil society (USAID, Switzerland), Agricultural reforms (USAID, Switzerland).		
	e) IDA in common with WMF, ADB and ERDB studies a possibility of solving a problem of external debt, poverty and also issues of development of five countries with low income per head (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldavia and Tadjikistan) and also Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.		

B. Informational capacity and data base

The main authentic data base on physical processes of land degradation and social-economical issues is collected in scientific research institutes and specialised organizations.

Civil Society should have an important role as a key stakeholder and beneficiary. However, the information that becomes public is insufficient, unclear and not timely.

Oftentimes various organizations and contract consultants especially NGOs collect data that is required for implementation and undertaking of measures in the field of SLM. Collected data is often inconsistent and even contradictory, which makes it difficult to process. This conditions additional costs and energy during processing of information required for the country. At the same time lack of reliable and timely information leads to taking inadequate decisions, that are not sufficient for combating degradation and desertification of land, and inefficient use of land and water resources. The problem will be eliminated when institutes and the specialized organizations will directly participate in preparation and implementation of projects.

Another area is of promoting electronic communications to link up with rural communities involved in SLM. Private sector may be involved in this area, as in the area of delivery of services, supplies and marketing.

Collaboration with existing networks, such as, CARNet, CARIS, LARK, the Kyrgyz network RIOD, should be encouraged to exchange experiences and debate technical or policy/institutional issues relating to SLM. State agencies deliver information to masses and place it on their websites in Internet. This could also be a useful instrument to publicize SLM activities.

IV. Donors assistance capacity

Realisation of the National Plan of actions (NPA)/CCD in Kyrgyzstan faces with two limiting factors: the limited informational potential and budgetary funds. The situation should be reconsidered on highest levels of the government for consideration of an opportunity of allocation of corresponding financing from internal means, for carrying out of available priority programs to combat desertification.

As to the external donor help, financial support of the international partners is provided in frameworks of the Public Investments Program (PIP) and CDF/NCCD. Thus there are all conditions that multilateral and bilateral donors have carried out respective alterations in the priorities under programs with the aim of allocation of certain granting means for appreciable support of UNCCD in frameworks of National Plan of Actions (NPA) for launching of separate actions which directly or indirectly support goals of CCD. It could be a good starting point for the contribution to achievements of sustainable management of ecology and environment, including conservation of a biodiversity and climate change, and also liquidation of poverty.

For the purposes of mobilization of financial resources CCD has founded creation of the Global Mechanism (GM) which is placed at the International fund of agricultural development in Rome (IFAD). GM has its own representative in the Central Asia that testifies to huge interest of the international community to this region.

For laying if reliable foundation, for mobilization of financial assets on large scale, GM prepared a group of stakeholders to work for Convention purposes realization in Central Asian Countries and organized Tashkent Sub-regional forum on development of partnership for republics of the Central Asia in 2003. There were representatives of Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, the USA, Turkey, EU, ADB, IFAD, GEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, CCD Secretary and others. The forum has accepted the Tashkent general platform of actions with definition of necessary actions, including for development of sustainable strategy of mobilization of means.

The decision is accepted immediately to start preparation of the proposal on use of new opportunities, suggested by Global Ecological Fund (GEF) within the framework of its Operational program on sustainable management of land resources (OP-15), both on raising potential, and under investment projects.

The ADB has developed a Program Concept for “Sustainable Land Management” in the framework of SPA on 2006-2016 to include into GEF OP-15. GEF strategic priorities are SLM-1 – targeted capacity building and SLM-2 – introduction of innovation and traditional methods of sustainable land management.

This program, namely CACILM and the partnership connected to it will be based on national programming frameworks (NFPs) of Central Asian Countries which include directions of priority investments (see annex 3) and needs in technical assistance, prioritization and coincidence of on-going and up-coming investments and the programs of the technical assistance represented by the external organizations and national needs.

Multilateral approach of CACILM has the complementary advantages as participation of all donors, even those who does not active in Central Asian Countries; the coordinated principles and approaches in actions of donors; decrease of expenses on transactional costs of all donor partner organizations; economy owing to reduction of slips and duplications of work; displacement of focus from special projects to more integrated approaches in the separate countries; stimulation of parallelism actions and co-financing actions.

In the organizational plan, Working groups of partnership in the countries of the Central Asia, having now regular communication with donor community on the ASP and GEF through the CACILM including national operational GEF Focal Points. They are capable to carry out functions

of mobilization of financial resources for performance of complex tasks of the conventions including poverty reduction, this are priorities of Agenda 21.

V. Inventory of the current projects in the frameworks of NAP/NWF process

At present time 3 dominant projects implemented in frameworks of NAP/ CACILM NPF are started: “Community-Based Rangeland Management in Temir Village” financed by the Canadian international development agency (CIDA), Global Mechanism (GM), and United Nations Organization Development Program (UNDP). Other projects are going through GEF approval stage. They are: “Integrated management of agriculture and land improvement” (ADB implementing agency) and “Mountain Pasture Management in Susamir Valley (Kyrgyzstan)” (UNDP implementing agency).

The following are essential lessons learned from these projects: (i) livelihood projects should be “people-centered,” i.e., the people should take an active part in determining their needs and solutions; (ii) social mobilization is key to build local capacity and to develop planning and implementation skills for individual and community-based groups; (iii) the complexity of poverty and hence the holistic approach needed in livelihood activities to reduce it should be considered; and (iv) new activities should be built on existing strengths.

The ADB Fact-Finding Mission for preparing the Second Agricultural Area Development Project identified a number of lessons of an operational character, such as (i) implementation should be specific and detailed to facilitate start-up and implementation; (ii) activities across project components should be better sequenced and integrated to ensure equal priority to farm and enterprise development activities and drainage and irrigation rehabilitation; (iii) farm selection should have a “cluster” approach to facilitate economies of scale. Annex 4 shows the list of projects implemented in KR bearing relation to UNCCD implementation.

VI. NAP/NPF activities financing

Disaggregated data on past funding of agricultural research is not readily available. During the period 1999 to 2005 (expected execution) the common expenses of the ministries and the departments related to combating desertification, are estimated at 7 billion soms - provided through the national budget and special means of the ministries and departments—see table 10. The use of these funds by main activities is given in Table 11. Breakdowns of identifiable charges directly relating to the expenses to combat desertification during the specified period is 5.2 billion soms, or 74.2 % of the total provision of 7.01 billion soms.

The share of budgetary provision for desertification/land degradation control (as categorized in Table 10) in the overall national budget, the charges directed annually on actions to combat desertification, in comparison with the overall budget of the country is only about 5%. For instance, in 2004, the consolidated budget of the country was 18,3 billion soms, actual charges on actions to combat desertification were 0.95 billion soms, or hardly 5 % of the total size of the consolidated budget¹⁹. The World Bank Public Expenditure Review (2003) found that Research, extension, and land reform appear to be under-funded.

Budget resources were not adequate to meet the needs of critical research priorities, such as on salinization control, water utilization efficiency, declining soil productivity, improved crop varieties adapted to soil depletion and deterioration conditions, or quality of range lands, animal feed and livestock productivity.

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¹⁹ Kyrgyz Background Paper and Tables 1, 2 and 3 of its Annex 2.

Table 10

Budgetary Resources provision to key ministries and departments implementing actions to combat desertification- 1999- 2005 (million soms)

	In all (Total)	Including ministries and departments				
		Ministry of ecology and emergencies	Ministry of agriculture and water resources	State Forest service	State agency on registration the right to real estate	Ministry of environment conservation
1999, fact						
Republican budget	734,6	422	223,6	38	31	20
Including						
Budget means	689,2	422	207,8	14,4	26,4	18,6
Special means	45,4	0	15,8	23,6	4,6	1,4
2000, fact						
Republican budget	720	307,1	309,6	37,6	44,2	21,5
Including						
Budget means	678,7	307,1	292,3	18,9	40,8	19,6
Special means	41,3	0	17,3	18,7	3,4	1,9
2001, fact						
Republican budget	680,2	292,5	331	0	56,7	0
Including						
Budget means	635,2	278	306,9	0	50,3	0
Special means	45	14,5	24,1	0	6,4	0
2002, fact						
Republican budget	929,8	301	503,9	76	48,9	0
Including						
Budget means	842,5	292,4	464,7	46,8	38,6	0
Special means	87,3	8,6	39,2	29,2	10,3	0
2003, factr						
Republican budget	1191,9	475,6	577,3	92,2	46,8	0
Including						
Budget means	1077,8	459,8	530,9	52,4	34,7	0
Special means	114,1	15,8	46,4	39,8	12,1	0
2004, fact						
Republican budget	1393,4	596	645,1	98,5	53,8	0
Including						
Budget means	1255,5	584,2	582	52,8	36,5	0
Special means	137,9	11,8	63,1	45,7	17,3	0
2005, expected						
Republican budget	1360,8	508,2	713,9	82,3	56,4	0
Including						
Budget means	1202,9	495,6	608,1	52,1	47,1	0
Special means	157,9	12,6	105,8	30,2	9,3	0
Sum total from 1999 to 2005						
Republican budget	7010,7	2902,4	3304,4	424,6	337,8	41,5
Including						
Budget means	6381,8	2839,1	2992,7	237,4	274,4	38,2
Special means	628,9	63,3	311,7	187,2	63,4	3,3

Table 11

The use of budgetary funds by the ministries and departments implementing actions to combat desertification, by main purposes/activities- 1999-2005 (million soms)

Total Budgetary Provision for CCD activities (1999-2005)- in million soms	5210.9
Construction of new ones and repair of existing mud- and water proof structures	2330.2 (44.7%)
Expenses on financing of nature management	125.3 (2.4%)
Expenses on the maintenance of hydrometeorological center	70.1 (1.5%)
Expenses of forestry on maintenance of managerial structures at all levels	460.9 (8.8%)
Expenses on management of Land fund	174.3 (3.3%)
Expenses on making cartographic material for land monitoring	163.5 (3.1%)
Expenses on maintenance, technical operation and overhaul of state irrigation structures	1886.6 (36.2%)
Source: Ministry of Economics and Finance of KR	

The Kyrgyz Government has only limited budgetary resources to fund CACILM activities and depends heavily on external grant assistance to be able to effectively implement the proposed Investment Program. Funding for National Investment Program will be sought by the Kyrgyz Government, in concert with the ADB/CACILM and the Global Mechanism, from the ADB, the World Bank, UNDP, and other SPA members, GEF, other multilateral or bilateral donor agencies, corporate social investment sources, non-government Foundations.

An SLM Grant Fund will be established into which all “un-earmarked” grant contributions will be credited, with transparent rules about the utilization of such funds for CACILM/ NPF Program. Advance funds received from GEF or ADB will be kept in separate special accounts.

VII. Operational mechanism of Monitoring and Evaluation

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic issued Commission # 115 “Provision on Monitoring of Lands of Agricultural Purpose of the Kyrgyz Republic” as of March 1, 1999 to ensure timely reveal of changes in use of agricultural land, assessment of such changes, and prevention / elimination of negative processes and consequences. State Register of the Kyrgyz Republic was transferred powers to organize and maintain land monitoring. Land monitoring is required to provide the decision of the following tasks:

- Regular monitoring and duly revealing of occurring changes of the land quality and vegetative cover of natural pastures and haymaking;
- Estimation of the modern condition with the analysis of development of the processes negatively influencing on the condition of soil cover and vegetation of natural pastures and haymaking;
- Development of recommendations under the prevention of negative processes and liquidations of their consequences, to an effective use of the lands;
- Maintenance of consumers with a trustworthy information about land use with corresponding offers under the prevention and liquidation of negative processes.

Objects of land monitoring are all agricultural lands irrespective of kinds of the property, departmental belonging and forms of managing. During land monitoring the factors are analyzed which influence on condition of the land:

- Evolutionary (connected to naturally historical developments);
- Cyclic (connected to daily, seasonal, annual and other time periods of natural character changes);
- Anthropogenic (connected to human activity);
- Emergency situations (connected to catastrophe, accidents, natural and ecological disasters and others).

In theory, results of regular observations, surveys, researches, inventories, and archive records, other data on a qualitative and quantitative condition of the lands serve as sources of the information for monitoring of the lands. Project institute "Kyrgyzgiprozem" of the KR State register along with scientists of biology-soil institute of the KR Scientific Academy of Sciences (SAS) have developed methodical instructions on monitoring of agricultural lands. Agricultural land monitoring is subdivided on: (i) Monitoring of soils of arable lands; and (ii) Monitoring of natural-forage crops (pastures and haymaking). The state register of the Kyrgyz Republic, "Kyrgyzgiprozem" institute and Republican soil-agrochemical station started work on monitoring of the soils of arable lands in three oblasts of the republic - Chui, Issyk-Kul and Naryn. For these purposes two stationary plots are chosen in Issyk-Kul oblast (Dzhety-Oguz rayon- light-brown soils, Issyk-Kul rayon - bright - brown) and Naryn oblast (Kochkor and Dzhumgal rayons). Further, during 2005 it is planned to carry out monitoring researches in the area of the whole republic, but not much progress is noticeable on this.

One unique action in Kyrgyzstan is carrying out of system (continuous) registration of the rights to real estate, including on the land, conducted by the State register within the framework of the KR Government project²⁰ and the World Bank «Registration of the land and the real estate». During system registration, the state registration of the rights is carried out free-of-charge for proprietors of the real estate with maintenance of their guaranteed protection.

Monitoring of agricultural lands is a structural part of environmental monitoring and involves the system of operational, recurring, forecasting and basic (initial) observations over qualitative and quantitative conditions of agricultural lands. However, the reality is that during the recent years it has been impossible to obtain reliable data on in the deep-laid processes and changes that take place in soil including level of humus, nutritive substances, accumulation of salt, alkalization, accumulation of heavy metals, radioactive nuclides, nitrates etc. Soil, agro-chemical, erosion, and melioration researches that had provided with mentioned above data in previous times are administrated on a limited scale or terminated completely due to resources deficit. The data on qualitative condition of soil has not been updated since 1990.

There is a need to set up a management information system and a coherent set of monitoring systems focused on sustainable land management, which provide a unified overview of the status and trends of land degradation as well as progress on a holistic concept of SLM. The FAO/UNEP manual on land use planning sets out the following basic principles of data collection, which are equally applicable in the context of SLM:

- Data and information collection should be objective-oriented and meet users' demands. Data collection should be strategic, focusing on minimum data sets, and flexible, to allow collection of any additional data which may be relevant.
- Data and information collection should be geared to gaining an understanding of the land/land-use ecosystem functions. What are the processes involved and leading to what types of land and water degradation. How do land properties affect land-use.

1. _____

- What is the impact of land degradation on land use, productivity and production, and livelihood patterns and incomes.
- Physical data is needed in a special form, as maps or geo-referenced observations. The special variation in land resources is the main justification for land-use planning.
- Data and information collection should be part of a continuous process. Rather than being seen as a one-time exercise needed to produce a rigid land-use plan, the initial data set should be used to formulate a flexible, rolling action plan.

Estimation and monitoring components

The M&E system at the national level will target four types of variables:

- land degradation and SLM indicators of the logical frameworks;
- compliance with environmental and social safeguards that may be prescribed by SPA members' cofinancing agreements;
- project implementation, including recording and tracking work plan progress, all project inputs, and all activities; and
- project finances, including annual disbursements, contracts awarded, and annual audited financial statement.

Estimation and monitoring will also be supported by informational system of sustainable land resources management (ISSLM), organized on a multi-country level, but realized in each country and aimed at monitoring indices of activities on a logic SLM base. But it has broad annexes as an instrument of a long-term monitoring and activities estimation of land degradation and SLM in KR.

Components of monitoring and estimation will include:

- Procedures, protocols and rules of data receipt including all necessary instruments of polls/researches, excerpts methods, methods of analysis and reports.
- Actual economic, social and ecological data project information on NPF/CACILM.
- Computerized databases and analysis programs, including geographical informational databases for saving, analysis of data and information.
- Computerized systems including geographical information databases for accordance of results and report preparation on results of program monitoring.
- Rules/ procedures for use of field monitoring groups during collecting and accordance of economic, social and ecological data and information.

VIII. Scientific-research activities

Scientific research is carried out by the Center of agrarian science which Institutes of agriculture; animal industries; veterinary science and pastures; irrigation; agrarian economy are belonged to. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, research institutions in Kyrgyzstan have been severely constrained by funding constraints. Most of the research equipment is outdated and non-functioning, and researchers are a frustrated community and look to external grant assistance to revive selective research activities. There are scarce funds available for undertaking land improvement and protection measures as well as for carrying out of land use planning, soil, and geo-botanic researches. In addition there are no funds for renewing of cartographic material.

Support of cadastral estimation quality of the land with a view of the land taxation does not meet modern requirements. The mechanism of land taxation remains imperfect and the share of payments received in the budget was incommensurably small.

The ongoing research projects are listed in the inventory of current projects in Annex 4 (see Section B: Science and Technology). In addition, Kyrgyzstan is engaged in a number of areas of collaborative research in partnership with ICARDA and other CGIAR centers under the framework of “CGIAR Collaborative Research Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Central Asia and the Caucasus: (i) ADB “improving livelihoods through efficient on-farm water and soil fertility management project in Central Asia”,(2004), with possible continued involvement of ICARDA in applied research; (ii) a demonstration site was established in Chuy Valley in Kyrgyzstan with research focus on improving water-use efficiency and utilizing marginal water for agricultural production; (iii) research on deep conservation tillage(at 25-28 cm depth) in the rainfed areas of Kyrgyzstan; (iv) research on discrete alternate furrow irrigation which saved 20-40% of water and improved yields of soybean, maize and tomato; (v) IWMI-SDC Project in Fergana Valley on water use efficiency; (vi) FAO Project “Irrigation Distribution System on the WUA level”; (vii) “Helvetas” Project “Informational Service for processing of agricultural production”; (viii) Research activities of Agriculture Institute, Institute of cattle breeding and pastures and others.

Service services are represented by Agricultural consulting service (ACS) and Kyrgyz agroindustrial market of information system (KAMIS).

International experience shows that conditions for sustainable agricultural growth are supplying and introduction with technical innovations necessary for farmers provision. In Kyrgyzstan technologies of agricultural crops cultivation must compensate lack of arable lands. Experience of tropical Asia shows that biological innovations are introduced in production of improved seeds of different specimens, fertilizes and small expenses on technological process give more effective results in comparison with introduction of new lands. Increase total livestock of domestic cattle (production of milk, meat, eggs and wool) for the year 1995-2002 was very minor.

At the present time a critical break between scientific departments of KR in the area of sustainable land resources management and beneficiaries that is why creation of mechanisms for transferring technologies to farmers is so important. Efforts on maintenance of market relations development should be enlarged by instruments increasing technology implementation, by means of which increases farmers productivity. The premises show that involving of the local scientific potential to spreading of knowledge, information and innovation technologies is essential.

Scientific capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic may realize programs and projects on CCD implementation is represented by the following institutes:

“KyrgyzGyprozem” design institute implements project-survey activities on land surveying. There exist departments of land surveying design, land registration and engineering investigations, land appraisal, land estimation, land laboratory, geobotany expeditions;

“Kyrgyzgiprovodhoz” design institute at the present time Limited Liability Company “Kyrgyzsuudolbor” makes designing of water-economy objects, irrigation and drainage networks;

Scientific Research institute of agriculture and soil science and republic soil agrochemical station make scientific researches on soil classification in republic territory;

Institute of farming develops scientific basis of farming system;

Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation implements scientific researches in the sphere of informational technologies in agricultural management, automation of irrigation schemes, carries out of land reclamation researches, definition of technical policy on drainage and watering, and also conducts workshops and consultations on local level using training base of Water Resources Department and wide net of Water Users Associations;

Institute of cattle breeding, pasture and veterinary develops basis of cattle breeding and rational pasture use in republic;

Institute of nature resources management on the faculty of organization of the use of land and land surveying is established in the Kyrgyz Agrarian institute. There are sub-faculties of organization of the use of land, cadastres, land-surveying and cartography. Faculty is the only one in republic center on preparation of specialists in the sphere of land reclamation, organization of the use of land, cadastres, land-surveying and cartography.

UNCCD COUNTRY PROFILE

The Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation under Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Process Industry of Kyrgyz Republic has provided the UNCCD country profile.

Date: 31/05/2006

Mailing address: 4a Toktonaliev str., Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, 720055

Telephone: (996-312) 54 – 11 -65; Fax: (996-312) 54-09-75 e-mail: kulov@elcat.kg

Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

Climate

Index of aridity²¹ 0,3
 Normal rainfall 417
 Rainfall standard deviation 107

Sub-national areas	millimetre
1. Northwestern Kyrgyzstan	270
2. Northern Kyrgyzstan	380
3. North-eastern Kyrgyzstan	380
4. Northern-western part of Fergana Valley	550
5. Southern-western part of Fergana Valley	340
6. Tien Shan	250

Vegetation and Land use

2.1. NDVI (normalized difference vegetation index) 0,2-0,4
 2.2. Vegetation cover (%of total land area) 75,5
 2.3. Land use (percent of total land) 62%

Land use	1990-1999	2000-2005
Arable crop land	1.36 million ha	1,34 million ha
	Irrigated	1,077
	Rainfad	0,283
Pasture	9,086	9,188
Forest and woodland	2,6	2,66
Other land	5,589	5,467

2.4. Surface albedo²² 0,5
 1. _____

Water resources

3. 1. Fresh water availability (million m3)	<u>47 000</u>
3.2. Fresh water resources per capita (m3)	<u>4,078</u>
3.3. Agricultural water use (million m3)	<u>44 180</u>
3.4. Industrial water use (million m3)	<u>1410</u>

Energy Consumption

4.1. Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent)	<u>600</u>
4.2. Agricultural energy use per capita (millions of BTE)	<u>X</u>

Production

4.3. Energy from renewables excluding combustible renewables and waste (% of total supply)	<u>54%</u>
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Renewables – Consumption by sector

4.4. Industry (% of total renewable consumption)	<u>22%</u>
4.5. Residential (% of total renewable consumption)	<u>9%</u>
4.6. Agriculture (% of total renewable consumption)	<u>14%</u>

Types of land degradation

Types of land degradation	1990-1999		2000-2005	
	million ha	% of total area	million ha	% of total area
Erosion (wind erosion, water erosion and pasturable erosion)	5,4	27	5,7	28,5
Salinized	1,17	5,85	1,18	5,9
Water-logged	0,09	0,005	0,12	0,006
Rocky	3,8	19	4,0	20

Rehabilitation

Land under rehabilitation	1990-1999	2000-2005
Rehabilitation of degraded lands under crops (km2)	X	X
Rehabilitation of degraded pastures (km2)	X	X
Rehabilitation of degraded forest (km2)	X	X

Socio-economic indicators related to desertification and drought

People and economy

7.1. Population (total)	<u>5 138 700</u>
Population: urban (percent of total)	<u>35%</u>

3.

²² Surface albedo map to be annexed id available.

Population: rural (percent of total)	<u>65%</u>	
7.2. Population growth (annual %)		<u>0,8</u>
7.3. Life expectancy (years)		<u>68,2</u>
7.4. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		<u>29,7</u>
7.5. GDP (current US\$)		<u>2 419</u>
7.6. GNI per capita (current US\$)	<u>X</u>	
7.7. National Poverty rate (% of population)		<u>39,3</u>
7.8. Crop production (metric tons)		<u>3867,8</u>
7.9. Livestock production (metric tons)		<u>345</u>

Human development

8.1. Primary education completion rate (% age group)		<u>98,7</u>
8.2. Number of woman in rural development (total number)	<u>1 250 696</u>	
8.3. Unemployment (% of total)		<u></u>
8.4. Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24)		<u>4,13</u>
8.5. Illiteracy total (%age of 15 and above)		<u>X</u>
8.6. Illiteracy male (%age of 15 and above)		<u>X</u>
8.7. Illiteracy female (%age of 15 and above)		<u>X</u>

Science and technology

Number of scientific institutions engaged in Desertification-related work (total number)	<u>7</u>
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Please specify the data sources

Governmental dispositions on lands registration 1999-2003

UN European Economic Commission: Review of activities on environmental protection, Kyrgyzstan.

http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/ene_cou_417.pdf

<http://www.stat.kg/Rus/Annual/demogr.html>

Report of expert group on conducting of analysis and expertise of a poverty component with the object to gender sensitivity realized by UNDP programme on social management for the period January 1998 – December 2002.

<http://www.stat.kg/Rus/Home/express.html>

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&iso3=KGZ&subj=2>

**The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
«Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management» (CACILM)**

Workshop Decision

**On adoption of the National Programming Framework (NPF)
on Sustainable Land Management**

the 3rd National Workshop, 6-7 February 2006, Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic

The National Working Group on development of the «Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management» (CACILM) during the third National Workshop taking place in Bishkek on February 6-7, 2006, with participation of Republican and regional authorities' representatives, Departments and Agencies, Non-governmental, Public and International organizations has considered the draft of the National Programming Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic on Sustainable Land Management (NPF/CACILM).

The Workshop has determined that the Kyrgyz Republic makes active efforts for sustainable land and water resources management and combating poverty of rural population, starting from its joining to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 1997 under the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the accepted obligations on the Convention.

Workshop participants and members of the working group came to the consent concerning the urgency of the Program and consider that the National Programming Framework forms a strong basis for realization of the practical actions on sustainable land and water resources management in the Kyrgyz Republic and development of the agrarian sector, as well as have approved the planned priorities stated in the National Programming Framework.

Workshop participants should give the comments on the National Programming Framework until February 13, 2006 which will be taken into account during development and realization of the Program.

The 3rd CACILM Workshop RECOMMENDS:

Request the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to approve the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic as responsible organization on implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and National Programming Framework;

To approve the draft of the National Programming Framework as the document claimed by the State and community for sustainable land and water resources management and attraction of the technical support of the international organizations and donor countries taking into account the remarks and suggestions;

To coordinate the directions of NPF/CACILM with the agricultural policy of the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular with the regulations of the Agrarian Policy Concept and the activities of ADB Project on formulation of the Kyrgyz Republic's agrarian policy, with orientation on development of state programs on rational use of pastures and woodlands, rainfed lands and irrigated lands;

To approve the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNCCD bodies including Secretariat, the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD and donor community at the leadership of ADB on support of UNCCD and CACILM realization;

To approve creation of the effective mechanism and structures on development and realization of NPF/CACILM laying emphasis on wide participation of state and public organizations;

To place high emphasis on: (i) mechanisms of coordination among the interested parties in the Government, as well as among the international donors, and also (ii) organizational structure and the financing mechanism of the Secretariat, the technical selection and supervisory structure consisting of local and international consultants on the constant basis;

More concentrate on integrated approaches to sustainable land resources management and on the inter-branch integration including recognition of connection between environment and living standards, as well as approaches in the field of sustainable life-support;

The Coordination Board on realization of UNCCD at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to organize:

- 1) Adoption of the NPF/CACILM at the governmental level;
- 2) Inclusion of the project proposals of NPF/CACILM in the appropriate subsections of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS-2) through the NPRS-2 Secretariat and others;
- 3) Inclusion of the project proposals of the National Programming Framework in the Program of the State Investments and the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF) through the Ministry of Economics and Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic and others.;
- 4) Provide legislative support to the NPF/CACILM activities through the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) and others;
- 5) Provide assistance in capacity building and support of the scientific researches and development in the field of combating land degradation and sustainable land and water resources management in the Kyrgyz Republic; provide closer connection between research works and practical actions in the field of development, in order put knowledge into the practice, including local knowledge and experience, traditional land use methods; connection of socio-economic and ecological researches for the solution of wide sustainable land resources management issues and for overstep the limits of technical solutions;
- 6) Strengthening of the of social expertise practice, socio-economic and ecological evaluation of the interim and final outputs of course of SLM projects realization;
- 7) To organize wide coverage and promotion of issues on Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradations and poverty alleviation in rural area through Mass Media and NGOs;

CACILM Workshop Chairman,
The First Deputy Minister of MAWR&PI

Kambaraly Kasymov

Secretary of Workshop
Head of the CACILM Working Group

Kubanychbek Kulov

Investment Table

Annex 3

Sustainable Land Management
Investment Program

Program	Project	Cost Estimate (US \$,000)	Financing			IA (implementing agency)	Timing	Financial Commitment Firmed To Be To Obtained (TBO) Other potential sources
			Gov't	Donor	GEF			
1a Capacity Building – Strengthening the Enabling Environment		(US \$,000)						
	1. Programme to strengthen enabling agrarian policy environment	1,500	50	700	750	MAWR&PI, ADB	2006-2013	TBO Experience of ADB, SDC is available
	2. Programme to strengthen enabling institutional environment	1,900	100	850	950	Administration of KR Prime-Minister, ADB	2006-2011	TBO Experience of ADB, EU is available
	3. Programme to strengthen legislation and regulations supportive of SLM	800	50	150	600	Parliament, ADB	2007-2013	TBO Experience of ADB, USAID is available; IFAD is interested for

	4. Strengthening mainstreaming of SLM into NPRS and budgetary processes and mechanisms	350	50	200	100	Ministry of Economics and Finance/ ADB	2006-2015	TBO Experience of EU is available, IFAD is interested
	5. Capacity building support to local administrations and participatory mechanisms-pilot project(s)	800	50	350	400	Local Self-Governance (LSG), ARIS	2006-2012	TBO Experience of WB and German Development Bank is available
	6 Effective promotion of sustainable agriculture through establishment of new marketing tools (certification for organic agriculture products)	1,695	100	1,345	250	Agrarian policy and investment department MAWR&PI, ADB	2007-2013	TBO Experience of GTZ, IFOAM, South Korea is available
	7. Creation of Management System in the balanced agricultural production and production distribution	750	100	500	150	Integrated Land Management Public Center (ILM Public Center), CIDA through GM ??	2007-2014	TBO Experience of CIDA, SDC, JICA is available
	Sub-total PA-1a	7,795	500	4095	3,200			
1b Capacity Building - Integration into Land Use Planning and Management	8. Capacity building of local self governments in participatory land use planning and budgeting – (pilot projects)	500	50	300	150	Community & village association, ADB	2007-2013	TBO
	9. Combat desertification and poverty by means of community mobilization	300	10	240	50	RIOD NGO network, GTZ	2006-2010	TBO Experience of GTZ/ UNCCD is available
	10. Monitoring of arable land and hydroeconomic conditions in purpose of land degradation prevention	1266	236	480	550	ILM Public Center MAWR&PI and State agency on real estate inspections, ADB	2007-2013	TBO

	11. Strengthening capacity of local pasture services in management and monitoring of pasturelands	458	80	134	244	Department of Pastures, ADB	2006-2013	TBO
	12. Strengthening capacity of State forest agencies at local level in community forestry management	1,500	100	900	500	State agency on the environmental protection and forestry, ILM Public Center, SDC	2006-2013	TBO Experience of FAO, SDC is available
	13. Project on Building of GIS Support for Decision Making in the Field of Land Use Management	1000	TBO	TBO	TBO	MAWR&PI State Environment protection and forestry Agency WB	2007-2011	
	14. Program Area 1b.14: Project on Development and Implementation of the System of Pasture and Forest Ecosystems Monitoring by Indicator Types	200	TBO	TBO	TBO	MAWR&PI State Environment protection and forestry Agency WB	2007-2011	
	Sub-total	5,224	476	2,054	1,494			
2a Sustainable Agriculture – Rainfed Lands	1. Organization of cooperatives and Introduction of crop rotation for improvement of fertility of arable lands	1,170	50	700	420	MAWR&PI Institute of Agriculture and soil science, Institute of Agrarian Economy,	2006-2013	TBO Experience of GTZ is available
	2. Protection of arable land and pasture from plugging by weed and combating agricultural pests	5,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	MAWR&PI, Department of Plant Protection, EU	2007-2013	TBO Experience of EU is available
	Sub-total	6,170	1,050	3,700	1,420			

2b. Sustainable Agriculture – Irrigated Crop Lands	3. Sustainable enhancement of rural well being by decreasing degraded irrigated lands	720	70	310	340	MAWR&PI and Agrarian Science Department, ICARDA	2007-2012	TBO Experience of ICARDA is available
	4. Management of irrigation schemes at the Water Users Association level	470	10	300	160	Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation, ADB	2006-2012	TBO Experience of FAO, WB, ADB is available
	5. Mudflow and flood protection of productive land	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	Emergency Ministry, Agency of mudflow and flood protection, WB	2007-2011	TBO Experience of WB is available
	Sub-total	6190	2080	3610	500			
	3. Sustainable Forest and Woodland Management	1,510	385	375	750	State agency on the environmental protection and forestry	2007-2010	Firmed by GTZ, TBO - GEF, Experience of GTZ, FAO is available
4. Sustainable Pastureland Management	2. Sustainable management of ecosystem in tourist's zone of Kyrgyzstan	600	50	350	200	FAO, ILM Public Center, Tourism Academy, ADB	2006-2011	TBO Experience of SDC, JICA, GTZ is available, IFAD may be interested
	Sub-total	2,110	435	725	950			
	1. Balanced development of livestock-breeding in outrun pastures	10,200	200	8,200	1,800	MAWR&PI Institute of cattle breeding, veterinary & pastures, ADB	2006-2013	TBO , Experience of WB, IFAD, JICA is available

	2. Mountain Pasture Management in Susamir Valley (Kyrgyzstan)	1,491	170	321	1,000	MAWR&PI, UNDP	2006-2011	Firmed by UNDP, TBO – GEF GEF-PDF –A project
	3. Sustainable Dryland Management through Mobile Pastoral Custodianship	250	10	40	200	MAWR&PI, ADB	2007-2008	TBO , ADB, UNDP, IFAD, JICA may be interested
	4. Interruption of cycle “poverty - land degradation” for mountain areas population in Central Asia	1,500	140	1,360	-	MAWR&PI, -Kyrgyz Economics/Social Institute IFPRI/ADB	2007-2009	TBO, ICARDA is , Experience of ADB, WB, IFAD, DFID is available
	Sub-total	13,441	520	9,921	3,000			
5. Targeted Research	1. Creation of the early warning system a high groundwater level forecasting system for flood-prone areas	415	10	315	90	Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation (KRII), ADB	2006-2010	TBO, ADB Experience is available
	2. Application of erosion-preventive technology of irrigation in sub mountain zone	700	50	300	350	MAWR&PI Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation (KRII), ADB	2007-2010	TBO, Israel and INTEK (Kyrgyzstan) experience is available
	3 Creation of mixed protection of forest planting on eroded lands	180	10	70	100	Institute of forest, ADB	2007-2012	TBO, SDC experience is available
	Sub-total	1,295	70	685	540			
6. Integrated Resource Management	1. Integrated Agricultural Management and Land Improvement Project	23,200		20,700	2,500	MAWR&PI, ADB	2006-2011	Firm, Experience and Interest of ADB is available

	2. Integrated Land and Water resources management in river basins (Chuy oblast, Jayil rayon)	1,500	100	1,000	400	MAWRΠ State Agency on Registration of the Real Estate Ownership	2006-2011	TBO, Experience ADB is available GM is interested
	3. Introduction of water- saving technologies and effective energy approaches in rural areas)	180		100	80	CAMP "Alatoo", Local government	2006-2009	Firm by GTZ/SDC, TBO - GEF
	Sub-total	24,880	100	21,800	2,980			
7. National Program Coordination and Management	National Coordination Council (NCC) and its National Steering Committee Annual budget	58	5	38	15	ILM Public Center / ADB	2006	TBO
	NCC/National steering Committee 1 phase	116	10	71	35	ILM Public Center	2007-2008	TBO
	NCC/National steering Committee 2 phase	173	23	100	50	ILM Public Center	2009-2012	TBO
	CACILM Secretariat Annual Budget	145	20	85	40	CACILM Secretariat / ADB	2006	TBO
	CACILM Secretariat 1 phase	291	41	170	80	CACILM Secretariat	2007-2008	
	CACILM Secretariat 2 phase	457	82	255	120	CACILM Secretariat	2009-2012	
	Sub-total	1,240	181	718	340			
Total Cost		68,345	5,412	47,308	14,424			

Ongoing Projects conducting in the Kyrgyz Republic which may be included in UNCCD activity

A. Agriculture & Water sector

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
RWSSP	DFID	2002-- 2007	7,207	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	<u>DFID</u> : Dr. Jason Lane; T: +996 312 690232; +996 312 690292; F: +996 312 690231; bishkek@dfid.gov.uk
Batken Capacity Building Project	GTZ	2002-- 2005	2,050	GTZ	<u>GTZ</u> : Ms Aisuluu Apsultanova; T: +996 312 610017; +996 312 662639; F: +996 312 660676; E: reception@gtz.kg
Promotion of Trade and Service Cooperatives	GTZ	2003-- 2004 (extended)	1,600	GTZ	<u>GTZ</u> : Ms Aisuluu Apsultanova; T: +996 312 610017; +996 312 662639; E: reception@gtz.kg
Organic Cotton Production and Trade Promotion Project	SDC&seco	2003-- 2006	0,300	SDC&seco	<u>SDC&seco</u> : Ms Djamilia Moldakhmatova; T: +996 312 666480; +996 312 666481; F: +996 312 666489; djamilia.moldakhmatova@sdc.net
Business information, knowledge and skills	USAID	2003-- 2004 (ongoing)	2,257	Pragma Corporation, International Fertilizer Development Center, Carana Corporation	<u>USAID</u> : Ms Fatima Kasmahunova; T: +996 312 551241; +996 312 551242; F: +996 517 777203; E: fasmahunova@usaid.gov
Community Action Investment Program	USAID	2003-- 2004 (ongoing)	0,643	ACDI/VOCA	<u>USAID</u> : Ms Fatima Kasmahunova; T: +996 312 551241; +996 312 551242; F: +996 517 777203; E: fasmahunova@usaid.gov
Canal Automation Ferghana Valley	SDC&seco	2002-- 2005	1,300	SIC ICWC; BWO Syrdarya	<u>SDC&seco</u> : Ms Djamilia Moldakhmatova; T: +996 312 666480; +996 312 666481; F: +996 312 666489; djamilia.moldakhmatova@sdc.net
Integrated Water Resources Management	SDC&seco	2002-- 2005	2,300	IWMI, SIC ICWC	<u>SDC&seco</u> : Ms Djamilia Moldakhmatova; T: +996 312 666480; +996 312 666481; F: +996

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Ferghana Valley					312 666489; djamilia.moldakhmatova@sdc.net
Improvement of Shared Water Resources Management in Central Asia	ADB	2003--on going	0,700	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	ADB Kyrgyzstan: Valeri Tian; T: +996 312 627343; F: +996 312 627344; E: adbkym@adb.org
On - Farm Irrigation Project	World Bank	2000--2007	20,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	WB: Ms. Jyldyz Djakypova; T: +996 312 610650; +996 312 610157; F: +996 312 610356; E: djakypova@worldbank.org
Kyrgyz agriculture support services project	World Bank IBRD/IDA	1998 - 2005	30,200	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	Schreiber, Gotz A.
Community Based Infrastructure Services Sector Project	ADB	2000--2006	36,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	ADB: Ms Gulkayr Tentieva; T: +996 312 610870; +996 312 900445; F: +996 312 610993; E: gtentieva@adb.org
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project	World Bank	2002--2007	15,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	WB: Ms. Jyldyz Djakypova; T: +996 312 610650; +996 312 610157; F: +996 312 610356; E: djakypova@worldbank.org
Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	World Bank	1998--2005	46,800	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	WB: Ms. Jyldyz Djakypova; T: +996 312 610650; +996 312 610157; F: +996 312 610356; E: djakypova@worldbank.org
Village investment project	World Bank IBRD/IDA	2003-2008		Community Development and Investment Agency (ARIS)	
Regional Development of Issyk-Kul Oblast	EU TACIS	2003--2006	2,143	EU TACIS	EU TACIS: Ms Gulnara Botobaeva; T: +996 312 690131; +996 312 690132; F: +996 312 690133; E: gulnara.botobaeva@cec.eu.int

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Regional Center for Hydrology (Phase I and II) (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	SDC	2002--	1,500	Swiss Federal Office for Water and Geology	SDC.Tashkent: Sandjar Djalalov; T: (+998 71) 120 54 54; F: (+998 71) 120 54 56; E: tashkent@sdc.net
Agriculture Development Study	JICA	2004-- 2007	0,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	JICA: Ms Baktygoul Koubanytchbekova; T: +996 312 665774; +996 312 665451; F: +996 312 661322; E: jicajocv@infotel.kg
Controlling Transboundary Animal Diseases in Central Asian Countries	UN FAO	2004-- 2007	2,842	UN FAO; Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	FAO: Theodor Friedrich; T: +39 065705 5694; F: +39 065705 6798; E: Theodor.Friedrich@FAO.org
Water Resources Management Training Project in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	CIDA	2000-2005	1,500	SIC ICWC; McGill University; Mount Royal College (Canada)	SIC ICWC: Pulat Umarov; T: (+998 712) 658244; F: (+998 71) 1665095; E: umarovp@icwc-aral.uz
USAID Energy and Water Management Program	USAID	2005	1,500	USAID Kyrgyzstan	USAID Bishkek: Clifford Brown; T: +996 312 551241
B. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Destruction of Prohibited and Deteriorated Pesticides in Kyrgyzstan	ISTC	active in 2005	0,000	Department of Chemicalization and Plant Protection of Kyrgyz Republic; State Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology; UNEP; US EPA; UNFAO	<u>KG: Kalyibek Shakirov</u> ; T: +996 312 294397; 224903; F: +996 312 224606; E: kalyi_shakirov@chat.ru
Biotechnological Approaches to the Creation of New Botanical Pesticides and Molecular-Biological Aspects of Their Influence on Harmful Organisms	ISTC	active in 2005	0,000	Kyrgyz Research Institute of Livestock, Veterinary and Pastures; University of British Columbia	<u>KG: Anara Chakaeva</u> ; T: +996 312 540181; F: +996 312 543027; E: achakaeva@yandex.ru; anara@hotmail.ru
Conservation and Use of Germplasm of Kyrgyzstan's Wild Flora for Management of Genetic-Selectional and Economical Tasks	ISTC	active in 2005	0,000	National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan / Biotechnology Institution	<u>KG: Anara Umralina</u> ; T: +996 312 464993; F: +996 312 242533; E: anara@biotech-kyrgyzstan.zzn.com
Effectiveness of land reclamation of salt land by the example of pilot sites of KR	Kyrgyz Republic	2004-2006	0,0105		<u>KSRIL. Mrs Gossu Lia</u> T: +996 312 42-63-15
Development in experimental-industrial conditions of anti-erosion techniques and technology of irrigation for crops for Chuy Valley sub-mountain zones	Kyrgyz Republic	2004-2006	0,010125		<u>KSRIL Mr. Naloychenko Aleksandr</u> T: +996 312 42-63-42
Assessment of degradation and desertification of irrigated lands in KR and	Kyrgyz Republic	2005-2008	0,0075		<u>KSRIL Mr. Kulov</u> T: +996 312 54-11-65

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
development of response measures					
Ecological and chemical assessment of water quality in irrigation networks and rivers of Chuy Valley and possibility of its improvement in the purposes of prevention of soil salinization and alkalization	Kyrgyz Republic	2004-2006	0,0075		<u>KSRRI Mr. Belokon Sveta T. +996 312 54-11-65</u>
Development of modern means of water supply accounting to agricultural producers	Kyrgyz Republic	2004-2006	0,00975		<u>KSRRI Mr. Shablovskiy Vitaliy T. +996 312 54-11-64</u>
Development of computer-based permanently updated system of data storage and analysis of modes of underground water level in Chuy Valley	Kyrgyz Republic	2004-2006	0,00975		<u>KSRRI Mr. Litvak Rafael T. +996 312 54-11-65</u>
Development of data base of KR water resources with use of geo-information system	Kyrgyz Republic	2004-2006	0,015		<u>KSRRI Mrs. Zemlianskaia Natalia T. +996 312 54-11-65</u>
Development and introduction of resource-saving system and facilities for hole water supply	Kyrgyz Republic	2006	0,006375		<u>KSRRI Mr. Pak Eduard T. +996 312 54-11-65</u>
C. Environment					

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Emergency Rehabilitation Project	ADB	2003--2007	5,000	Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations	ADB: Ms Gulkayr Tentieva; T: +996 312 610870; +996 312 900445; F: +996 312 610993; gtentieva@adb.org
Capacity Building in Environmental Information Management System in Central Asia	ADB; Government of Finland	2003--on going	0,800	Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations	ADB: Ms Gulkayr Tentieva; T: +996 312 610870; +996 312 900445; F: +996 312 610993; gtentieva@adb.org
GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF; UNDP	2001--on-going	0,000	GEF SGP Kyrgyzstan Office	GEF Small Grants Program Bishkek Office: T: +996 312 664355; E: geflife@elcat.kg; Web: http://gef.undp.kg
National Capacity Self-assessment for Global Environment Management in Kyrgyzstan	GEF; UNDP	2004--2005	0,195	UNDP Kyrgyzstan	UNDP: Zharas Takenov; T: +996 312 611213; F: +996 312 611217; E: zharas.takenov@undp.org
Development Plan of Issyk-Kul Zone	JICA	2003--2006	0,000	State Commission on Architecture and Construction, State Service of Geodesy and Cartography of Kyrgyz Republic	KG: Ms Baktygoul Koubanytchbekova; T: +996 312 665774; +996 312 665451; F: +996 312 661322; jicajocv@infotel.kg
Central Asian Mountain Partnership	SDC&seco	2000--2006	4,700	Center for Development and Environment of the University of Bern	SDC&seco: Ms Djamilia Moldakhmatova; T: +996 312 666480; +996 312 666481; F: +996 312 666489; djamilia.moldakhmatova@sdc.net
Local Initiatives for Urban Environment (LIFE)	UNDP	ongoing		UNDP Kyrgyzstan	UNDP: Zharas Takenov; T: +996 312 611213; F: +996 312 611217; E: zharas.takenov@undp.org
KG-Disaster Hazard MSP	World Bank	2005--	0,000	Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations	WB: Ms. Jyldyz Djakypova; T: +996 312 610650; +996 312 610157; F: +996 312 610356; E: djakypova@worldbank.org

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
D. DESERTIFICATION/ LAND DEGRADATION					
Community –Based Rangeland Management in Temir village the Kyrgyz Republic	CIDA/GM/UNDP	2005-2007	0,213	UNDP country office/ Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry/ Issyk-Kul oblast state administration	CIDA: Linda Cloutier; T: +7 3272 501151; F: +7 3272 582493; E: linda.cloutier@dfait-maeci.gs.ca
Regional Project Support the Implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Asia: Regional Activities and Support for Pilot activities for poverty reduction and desertification control in Central Asia Countries	BMZ	2001-2007	5,200	GTZ Coordination Offices in Countries	GTZ: Dr. Anneke Trux; Project Coordinator Central Asia and Mediterranean; T: +49 (0) 228-98371-11; F: +49 (0) 228-9837125; E: Anneke.Trux@gtz.de, national contacts: see pilot projects
Juniper Prestis Management Plans	EU TACIS	2004--2007	1,176	State Forestry Agency	EU TACIS: Ms Gulnara Botobaev; T: +996 312 690131; +996 312 690132; F: +996 312 690133; gulnara.botobaeva@cec.eu.int
Kyrgyz Swiss Forestry Support Program	SDC&seco	1995--2007	15,000	Intercooperation	SDC&seco: Ms Djamilia Moldakhmatova; T: +996 312 666480; +996 312 666481; F: +996 312 666489; djamilia.moldakhmatova@sdc.net
Land and Real Estate Registration Project	World Bank	2000--2007	11,840	State Registration Agency	WB: Ms. Jyldyz Djakypova; T: +996 312 610650; +996 312 610157; F: +996 312 610356; E: djakypova@worldbank.org

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Disaster Hazard Mitigation Project	GEF; World Bank	2004--2010	11,760	Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations	<u>WB</u> : Ms. Jyldyz Djakyypova; T: +996 312 610650; +996 312 610157; F: +996 312 610356; E: djakyypova@worldbank.org
Enabling Sustainable Dryland Management Through Mobile Pastoral Custodianship (Argentina, Benin, Burkina Faso, Iran, Kyrgyzstan , Mali, Morocco)	GEF; UNDP	2005--2008	2,875	UNDP Kyrgyzstan	-
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in semi-arid Mountainous Regions - CCD Pilot project - part of CCD Regional Project Central Asia	BMZ	2002- on going		CAMP (Central Asian Mountain Village Program)	CAMP Alatoo: Janyl Koshomuratova; Ul. Frunze 338, 720011 Bishkek, Kirgistan; T: +996-312-68 09 28; F: 996-312-68 08 75; janyl@camp.elcat.kg; GTZ: Ilka Lindt; 40, Orbita 1, 480043 Almaty, Kazakhstan; T: +7-3272-292619, F: +7-3272-607057; lindt.gtzccd@web.de

New projects in the Kyrgyz Republic which meet the requirements of the UNCCD

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Kyrgyz Agribusiness and marketing project	World Bank	N/A	13,470	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	Cook, Edward C.
Second Agricultural Area Development	ADB & GEF	2007 - 2011	44, 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	

Mountain Pasture Management in Susamir Valley (Kyrgyzstan)	UNDP & GEF	5-4 years	1,500	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	UNDP: Zharas Takenov; T: +996 312 611213; F: +996 312 611217; E: zharas.takenov@undp.org UNDP: Talaybek Makeyev T: (996 312) 664 355 Fax: (996 312) 549 266 e-mail: t.makeev@up.elcat.kg
In Situ/On Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	GEF; IPGRI; Quantech SAL; Governments	2005-- 2010	12,239	UNEP; Ministry of Environmental and Emergency Situations	UNEP: Alain Lambert, T: +240 20 624085; E: Alain.lambert@unep.org
Institutional capacity-building in small-scale enterprise development in mountain regions	UN FAO	2005-- 2006	0,244	UN FAO; Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry	FAO: Theodor Friedrich; T: +39 065705 5694; F: +39 065705 6798; E: Theodor.Friedrich@FAO.org

Future projects in the Kyrgyz Republic which meet requirements of the UNCCD

Project Title	Funding Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost	Implementing Agency/ Local Counterpart	Contacts
Creation of the early warning system a high groundwater level forecasting system for flood-prone areas of the Chu Valley using	Not defined	3 yrs	0.260	Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation University of Montana USA	Litvak R. G. Head of the Hydrogeology and Water Economy Problems Laboratory. Toktonalieva 4a, Bishkek, 720055, Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: Litl@elcat.kg. Phone: (996 312) 541175. Fax: (996 312) 541175

Tokmok town and its outskirts as an example	Assessment of the influence of irrigative water losses on ground water flooding for flood-prone areas of the Chu Valley, creation and realization of the measures for decreasing dangerous	Not defined	4 yrs	0.390	Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation	Litvak R. G. Head of the Hydrogeology and Water Economy Problems Laboratory. Toktonaliev 4a, Bishkek, 720055, Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: Lit1@elcat.kg . Phone: (996 312) 541175. Fax: (996 312) 541175
Trainings and demonstration site of resource-saving irrigation technology and water distribution for prevention erosion processes in submontaine zone of Kyrgyz Republic	Not defined	2006-2010	0.170	Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation	Naloichenko A. O. Head of Irrigation and soil research laboratory. Toktonaliev 4a, Bishkek, 720055, Kyrgyz Republic. E-mail: kulov@elcat.kg Phone: (996 312) 426343. Fax: (996 312) 541165	

The basic legislation on environment protection of the Kyrgyz Republic

Title of the law	Law subject or protected resource	Date of adoption (amendment)
Law on especially protected territories	Parks and reserves	1994
Water Resources Law	Water and floods	1994 (1995)
Fishery Law	Fish natural habitat	1997 (1998)
Subsoil Law	Mining rehabilitation	1997 (1999)
Biosphere territory Law	Reserve of biosphere	1999
Drinking water Law	Water quality	1999 (2003)
Atmosphere protection Law	Air quality	1999 (2003)
Forestry Law	Management of forestry	1999 (2003)
Inhabitants Radioactive security population Law	Source of radio-active danger	1999 (2003)
Ecological examination Law	Projects	1999 (2003)
Animate nature/Fauna Law	Endangered species	1999 (2003)
Environment Protection Law	Main methods of protection	1999 (2003)
Land Code	Land management	1999 (2003)
Chemicalization and Plant Protection Law	Pesticides/ agrochemicals	1999 (2003)
Закон об охране исторического и культурного наследия	Culture protection	1999
Flora Protection and Use Law	Protection of biodiversity	2001
Tailing Dumps Law	Management of tailing dumps	2001
Waste and Consumption Law	Waste management	2001
Agricultural Land Management Law	Land management	2001
Decree of KR Government "On Monitoring of agricultural land of Kyrgyz Republic"	Land management	1 марта 1999 г. № 115

Source: CEA UN, 2000 и www.law.gov.kg